Extension— 1925
Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

NASHVILLE, TENN., BANNER
MAR 22 1925

Large percentages of Negro children of school age are not enrolled in school in Southern states, according to facts brought out at the thirty-fourth annual Negro conference held at Tuskegee, 28.6 per cent of the total number of Negro children between the ages of ten and fourteen, living in the rural areas of Alabama did not attend school in 1923; in Georgia the corresponding percentage was 32.5; in Louisiana, 40.06, and in Mississippi, 26.2.

DALLAS, TEXAS, News
FEB 5 - 1925

Caddo Parish Negroes Win in Tuskegee Contest

Special to The News.

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 4.—Entries from Caddo Parish were among the prize winners at the annual negro farmers' conference and grain and poultry show held recently at Tuskegee, Ala., according to Prof. S. W. Jones, negro farm demonstration agent of Caddo, who has returned from the show, at which he was elected a vice president for the national negro farm agents' organization. Also he and Prof. R. E. Brown, principal of the local negro high school, were two of the half dozen speakers at the Tuskegee conference, at which the Caddo exhibit's Sentell white dent corn and white Plymouth Rock poultry won prizes.

Pro. C. H. Montgomery of the Louisiana Collegiate Institute, a negro school here, also attended the conference.

While at Tuskegee Prof. Jones received a telegram from Southern University, near Baton Rouge, requesting that he send the Caddo exhibit there for the State farmers' conference to be held Feb. 5 and 6, at the university's expense, which he did. Jones and thirteen other Caddo negroes will attend the conference. Approximately 5,000 persons attended the Tuskegee conference, Jones reported.

LEWIS MAKES IMPRESSIVE SPEECH AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee, Ala., February [illegible].—The 24th annual Farmer's Conference came to a triumphant close here Thursday. It was one of the most helpful conferences held since the days of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the institute, presided. Each day of the conference he did not fail to speak in glowing terms of its founder.

One of the most notable signs of progress was the manner in which the farmers came to the conference. There were not the picturesque and grotesque vehicles seen in the days past, the mules, ox carts, horses and wagons—they came in touring cars, Cadillacs, Buicks and Fords and others in Pullman cars. Farmers came from thirteen states and two newspaper men were present, Charles Stewart and Carey B. Lewis.

Sunday evening at vesper services, Mrs. Jennie C. Lee and her great choir rendered special music and Dr. Moton delivered the Sunday evening talk. It was a masterful address and pregnant with helpfulness to the student body. Following the services he introduced Mrs. Williams, a visiting social worker, and Mrs. Watt Terry, of Brockton, Mass.

Talks On Tuskegee Spirit

Carey B. Lewis, of Chicago, Ill., was introduced and spoke for the first time since he has been coming to Tuskegee for twenty years. He graphically recited the hospitality of Tuskegeeans and his mutual friendship with Dr. Wahington. He spoke of his visit to Tuskegee at its 25th anniversary, nineteen years ago. On the platform he recalled the presence at that time of Chief Justice Taft, Andrew Carnegie, Julius Rosenwald, Cardinal Gibbons, Lyman Abbott, Emmett J. Scott, Chas. Elliott, Dr. Frizzell, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr., Oswald Garrison Villard, Ogden Millholland, Dr. E. C. Morris, Bishop R. E. Jones, Bishop Abraham Grant, Dr. R. H. Boyd, Chris Perry, Oscar W. Adams, William Stewart, R. W. Thompson, William Clarence Matthews, Set Lowe, Major Allen Washington, B. W. T. Williams and Dr. R. R. Moton. The governor of Alabama and his staff were there and President Roosevelt was represented by William Howard Taft, secretary of war. Mr. Lewis recalled how Dr. Washington sat between Andrew Carnegie and Wm. Loyd Garrison, Jr., and at the conclusion of the choir singing "Arise, Shine, Give God The Glory," under the direction of Mrs. Jennie C. Lee, a builder of Tuskegee folk songs, Mr. Carnegie arose and said, "I have heard all the great choirs of the United States, the choirs of London and England, Paris and France, the choir of the Pope of Rome and the wonderful choir in the mountains of Scotland, but never have I heard such melodious music to touch my heart strings as this choir." The world has since learned of Mr. Carnegie's philanthropy toward Tuskegee.

Character Builder

Mr. Lewis spoke of Dr. Washington as a character builder, educator, statesman, missionary, philosopher and leader of men. He said, "He taught students to be men and women of endurance, courage and determination and opened the door of hope and knowledge for them. Other countries of the world have sent commissions to Tuskegee to study its plan of education and apply it to their schools and colleges." He spoke of Dr. Moton's inauguration and the wonderful marked improvements that have taken place under his administration and that a visitor stands with awe and admiration at this institution of "ecstacy of brick and motor." He saw Dr. Moton carrying on the work nobly and faithfully and being grandly supported by Warren Logan, Monroe Work, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Albin Holsey, Bibson, Whittaker, Walcott, Roberts and the trustee board. Mr. Lewis fancied the prophesy that in 1931, the golden anniversary of Tuskegee, it will become a Tuskegee University, ranking with Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Northwestern and Chicago. With the $5,000,000 endowment drive for 1925 and the faith the American people have in Dr. Moton, this prophesy will not fail.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
Star
2-7-25

THE TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE

The Tuskegee Farmers' Conference which meets annually at Tuskegee Institute, brings together hundreds of farmers and educators from over the land and country, and especially the south, to discuss questions and problems which they are meeting within their line of endeavor. While hundreds of other citizens attend, the conference is in reality a farmers' conference. They study the soil by hearing lectures and seeing demonstrations which will instruct the farmers how to do intensive as well as extensive farming.

The late Dr. Booker T. Washington, the sage of Tuskegee, and its founder and a long time its head, was the promoter of the conference. Dr. R. R. Moton, the present head of Tuskegee, has acted wisely in keeping such a useful organization intact. The conference just closed last week was one of the best yet held at Tuskegee.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
MARCH 13, 1925

ATTENDANCE AMONG NEGRO CHILDREN.

Large percentages of Negro children of school age are not enrolled in school in the southern states, according to facts brought out at the thirty-fourth annual Tuskegee Negro conference in January. Twenty-eight and six-tenths per cent of the total number of Negro children between the ages of 10 and 14 living in the rural areas of Alabama did not attend school in 1920; in Georgia the corresponding percentage was 32.5; in Louisiana 40; in Mississippi, 26.2.

Ala. Dept. Archives
2-6-25

Colored Farmers Attend Farmers' Conference

Wm. R. King, colored farm demonstration agent for Troup county, together with a number of other colored farmers of this county, have returned from Tuskegee, Ala., where they attended the annual Farmers' Conference held at Tuskegee Institute. He says that more than thirty-five colored farmers from the Fourth Congregational district attended the conference and received the valuable help and information which is always given at these meetings. Troup, Meriwether, Coweta and Harris counties were represented, the largest number attending from these counties were from Troup.

One of the most important and vital subject discussed at the conference was "Balanced Farming." The discussion of this subject was entered into by a number of the farmers from several states who are recognized leaders in their respective communities and who have made a success of farming. Benj. F. Hubert, director of the Agricultural Department of Tuskegee Institute, was in charge of this subject and directed the discussion:

The conference proved of great value to those who attended and was an inspiration. The colored farmers of Troup county who attended were well repaid for their time and the expense required to make the trip and each year those who are engaged in farming should try and make the trip to Tuskegee Institute and attend this Farmers' Conference.

TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE PROGRAM PLANNED

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 17.—The thirty-fifth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute January 1 to 2[illegible] 1926. The general subject for the conference will be "Country Life Improvement." Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., and president of the "Country Life Association," has accepted invitation to speak to the conference. Special rates on railroads are being arranged for the conference.

More than 30 years of existence of the Tuskegee Negro Conference has meant a larger and growing conference each year, and this has been a great contribution to the progress of the Negro farmer, the race and the entire country. The conference has served for years as a meeting place for Negro farmers of the state, the South, and other sections of the country where they meet and discuss farm and rural problems. This has been a vital force in the lives of thousands of farmers and other leaders who attend from year to year.

"Exhibits" To Feature Tuskegee Conferences

Tuskegee Institue, Ala.—One of the special features of the thirty-fifth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be the "Exhibits."

One of the main features of the exhibits will be canned fruits and vegetables and the year round gardening projects will be stressed in order to have as many fresh vegetables as possible during the year. Canned goods will be emphasized more to take care of the surplus and to be prepared for the time of drought.

A practical "home" will be exhibited with the various departments emphasizing the improved home and rural life. A demonstration of electrical conveniences for the farm home by the Alabama Power Company, the Domestic Electric Company, and the Fairbanks Morse Company will be another interesting feature. Such conveniences for the home as electric washers, fireless cookers, and heaters, and the lighting system for the farm and home, and other labor saving devices showing how the conveniences of the city may be connected with country life, will be demonstrated.

Extension – 1925.

Demonstration Work.

EXTENSION AGENTS HOLD ANNUAL MEET

The tenth annual meeting of the Farm and Home Demonstration Agents of Georgia will be held at the Georgia State Industrial College, February 9-13, under the supervision of E. A. Williams, State Agent for Negro Work, P. H. Stone, State Agent, and Miss Camilla Weems, District Agent.

The program for this meeting has been arranged and promises to be one of the most interesting and instructive sessions held since the work began.

Reports will be heard from each of the agents covering last year's work together with aims and methods to be followed in 1925, also group and joint discussions will be held relating to some of the common problems in the work. A number of demonstrations are being arranged and experts and officials from the State College at Athens, the State Bureau of Markets, the Savannah Board of Education, the City Health Department, the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and the Georgia State Industrial College, will give instructions and address the agents during this meeting. Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois or Congress Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

On Thursday and Friday of this same week, the anual farmers conference will be carried out. There will be three sessions each day—morning, afternoon and night. Each session will be featured by a splendid program and a rare treat is in store for all who cofe.

The general subject is "Selling the Cow, the Hog and the Hen Program" and "Better Health and Sanitation."

EUFAULA ENTERS NEW YORK MARKET

Mrs. Davis Ships Brunswick Stew and Preserves to Several States

EUFAULA, ALA., Feb. 28.—Special to The Advertiser.—Brunswick stew made by Mrs. G. H. Davis, who lives near Eufaula, is now being sold in New York, Boston, and points in Florida, Georgia and Alabama, in addition to local markets. Mrs. Davis discovered two years ago that there was a demand for Brunswick stew, and with this information she began making it. With a steam pressure canner of 25 quarts capacity she has made and canned a large quantity having no difficulty in selling all she could make.

Along with Brunswick stew, Mrs. Davis sells watermelon rind and fig preserves, the majority of them being figs which sell well.

Mrs. Davis became acquainted with the steam pressure method of canning and preserving at a demonstration given by Mrs. Victorial C. Lingo, home demonstration agent in 1920. Soon thereafter she bought a steam pressure cooker for home use. Not until 1923 did she discover that there was a good opportunity to make and sell Brunswick stew and other products which she could make at home. In this way she has assisted her husband in selling live stock when the price was very low by turning them into a finished product and obtaining a satisfactory price therefor. Along with the Brunswick stew she cans meats, using beef, pork and chickens.

Most of her products are sold to local grocerymen, but friends in distant cities who have become ecquainted with them order direct from her. These orders have shown a steady increase since she began selling.

As a result of her success with a home plant Mrs. Davis is now looking forward to a small canning plant in order that she may meet the demands for her products. Mr. Davis will raise most of the raw products used by Mrs. Davis and in this way raw products will be produced and manufactured into finished products on the same farm.

Savannah

Durham, N.C. Herald, 3-2-25

NEGRO FARMERS MAKING PROGRESS

Report of the Extension Service Shows Good Work Done the Past Year

Raleigh, Mar. 1.—Two thousand tight hundred and sixteen soil building demonstrations, involving 7,275 farms were conducted by the 18 negro agents during the last year, 1924, according to the annual report of L. E. Hall district agent which has just been submitted to the State College Extension Service. Line was used for the first time on 126 farms 252 farmers plowed under 2,540 acres of clover and green manures, 276 farms built terraces, 41 farms installed drainage systems, and 352 Community Clubs were organized, the report states.

In commenting on the year's work the District Agent points out that in the 18 counties where negro agents are located, the percentage of negro farm tenants runs from 42 per cent in Forsyth county to 91 per cent in Mecklenburg, with the average for the 18 counties given as 68 per cent.

The negro agents have also been engaged in teaching the farmers to improve their livestock, says the report. To this end pure breds placed during the year included 10 bulls, 69 cows, 71 boars, 177 sows, 242 cocks and 197 hens, a grand total of 766 heads of pure bred animals in one year. A total of 201 demonstrations in feeding were also conducted.

Other activities for the year include the building of 40 barns, 50 hog houses and 80 poultry houses, all of which were erected according to plans furnished by Extension Workers. 78 pastures, covering 211 acres were established.

The increased value of the various crops grown under the supervision of the Negro Agents, according to the report, is as follows:

Cotton, $43,659; tobacco, 3,379; Irish potatoes, $1,870; sweet potatoes $2,505; peanuts, $18,202; corn, $32,781 wheat, $3,555; oats, $3,416; grand total, $109,367.

Cotton was grown on 372 farms, with an acreage of 1,323; tobacco was raised on 88 farms, covering 88 acres; Irish potatoes, 61 farms, 113 acres; sweet potatoes, 141 farms, 167 acres; peanuts, 86 farms 479 acres; corn, 415 farms, 1,561 acres; wheat, 64 farms, 237 acres; oats, 160 farms, 732 acres.

Monroe Ga. Intelligencer 3-13-25

COLORED BOYS CORN CLUB TO HOLD MEET SATURDAY

Sometime ago County Agent Chaffin in co-operation with the leaders of the colored farmers, educators and ministers of Walton county decided to organize a corn club for the colored boys of this county in order to aid them in becoming better citizens farmers and stock men. Saturday two of the boys out of the five who had applied for membership and their fathers met in the office of the County Agent to discuss plans for the work this year.

The landlords of the farms upon which these boys live have agreed to let these boys have an acre of land each upon which to grow corn this year. This coming Saturday County Agent Chaffin expects to meet the other three members of the club to discuss fully what they are expected to do. Then a method of raising some funds for prizes for these boys must be materialized.

High Point, N.C. Enterprise 2-28-25

NEGRO AGENTS OF AGRICULTURE IN STATE ARE ACTIVE

Annual Report For the Year of 1924 Has Been Made At Raleigh

RALEIGH, Feb. 28.—Two thousand eight hundred and sixteen soil building demonstrations, involving 7,275 farms were conducted by the 18 Negro Agents during the year 1924, according to the annual report of L. E. Hall, District Agent, which has just been submitted to the State College Extension Service. Lime was used for the first time on 126 farms, 252 farmers plowed under 2,540 acres of cover and green manures, 276 farms built terraces, 41 farms installed drainage systems, and 352 Community Clubs were organized, the report states.

In commenting on the year's work the District Agent points out that in the 18 counties where negro agents are located, the percentage of negro farm tenants runs from 42 per cent in Forsyth county to 91 per cent in Mecklenburg, with the average for the 18 counties given as sixty-eight per cent.

The negro agents have also been engaged in teaching the farmers to improve their livestock, says the report. To this end pure breds placed during the year included 10 bulls, 69 cows, 71 boars, 177 sows, 242 cocks, and 197 hens, a grand total of 766 heads of pure bred animals in one year. A total of 201 demonstrations in feeding were also conducted.

Other activities for the year included the building of 40 barns, 50 hog houses and 80 poultry houses, all of which were erected according to plans furnished by Extension Workers. Seventy-eight pastures, covering 211 acres were established.

The increased value of th various crops grown undr the supervision of the Negro Agents, according to the report is as follows:

Cotton, $43,669; tobacco, $3,379; irish potatoes, $1,870, sweet potatoes, $2,505; peanuts, $18,202; corn, $32,781; wheat, $3,555; oats, $3,416; grand total, $109,367.

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As a result of the demonstrations conducted by these agents, the following increases per acre of the various crops were reported: Cotton, 330 lbs; tobacco, 192 pounds; irish potatoes, 13 bushels; sweet potatoes, 15 bushels; peanuts, 38 bushels; corn, 14 bushels; wheat, 10 bushels; oats, 14 bushels.

Savings, or profits, brought about through other demonstrations conducted, are listed as follows: Dairy cattle, $1,655; swine, $2,293; poultry $4,322.90; saving through co-operative purchasing, $1,047; thru co-operative selling, $5,492.

RALEIGH, N.C. News MAR 1 - 1925

TEACH NEGROES FARMING ARTS

Demonstration Agents Showing How to Increase Agricultural Yields

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Other activities for the year included the building of 40 barns, 50 hog houses and 80 poultry houses, all of which were erected according to plans furnished by Extension workers. Seventy-eight pastures, covering 211 acres, were established.

The increased value of the various crops grown under the supervision of the negro agents, according to the report, is as follows: Cotton, $43,669; tobacco, $3,379; Irish potatoes, $1,870; sweet potatoes, $2,505; peanuts, $18,202; corn, $32,781; wheat, $3,555; oats, $3,416; grand total, $109,367.

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As a result of the demonstrations conducted by these agents, the following increases per acre of the various crops were reported: Cotton, 330 pounds; tobacco, 192 pounds; Irish potatoes, 13 bushels; sweet potatoes, 15 bushels; peanuts, 38 bushels; corn, 14 bushels; wheat, 10 bushels; oats, 14 bushels.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEWS
MAR 5 1925

J. S. Agent Suggests Negro Farm Agents To Check Migration

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 5.—Special—The negro exodus from Southern farms to the industrial centers is still in progress to the extent of demoralizing agricultural conditions in some sections, according to Prof. T. M. Campbell, supervisor of negro demonstration work in seven states under the United States department of agriculture with headquarters here.

Prof. Campbell sets out that a solution of the problem is being earnestly sought. He suggests that a negro man to work as farm demonstration agent with the men and boys and a negro woman to work as home demonstration agent with the women and girls in each county of the South having sufficient negro population, is one best solution. He is supervisor of agricultural demonstration work with negroes in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma and reports that "there is less unrest and has been less migration to industrial centers in the North and East in counties having these agents.

He said: "If the South really wants to allay unrest and arrive at an amicable solution of economic problems, let the states comprising the Cotton Belt appropriate money and ask the federal government to match this amount; and, with these funds, employ a negro farm and home demonstration agent in every rural county having a minimum negro rural population of 30 per cent and a maximum of 75 per cent. If this is done, in five or ten years many of the people who have left the South, both white and colored, will readily return and bring others with them.

"In addition to teaching negro farmers better farm and home conditions, these colored agents will serve as a leavening force as they go through the rural districts building and strengthening racial relationship."

Prof. Campbell says that approximately 80 per cent of the negroes in the South are on farms. Consequently, any race problem existing in the South is, in the final analysis, an agricultural problem, he points out.

Selma Ala
Times
3-17-25

Movable School for Negroes to Arrive in Dallas First Week in April, and will Stay For County Engagements Three or Four Weeks

* * * * * *

Operated in Such a Way as not to Interfere with Actual Farm Work. Is on big Packard Truck.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. JOURNAL
JAN 15 1925

On account of a "mix-up" in the arrangements the negro movable school which had been assigned to Dallas County by the Farm Extension Service at Auburn and Tuskegee Institute cannot reach the county before the first week in April, according to advices received here today. The school had been previously "booked" for engagements in two other counties in the state and the application made by Prof L. N. Duncan of Auburn for a date for Dallas County could not be filled until after those counties that had been previously promised the school were taken care of.

To Make Rounds

Assurances have been received however, that the school which is operated on a big Packard truck will positively come to Dallas County about April 1 and will remain in the county three or four weeks. The school will make various trips to different plantations and large negro farming communities in the county filling day engagements and working to impress improved farming methods among the negro farmers. The school will be in charge of practical farm agents who have studied farming conditions and practices in this section of the state.

Has Many Dates

John Blake, county agent, has listed a number of applications from the larger farmers and land-owners for dates with the school and these he says will be taken care of in the order in which they were received. The school will be operated in such a way as not to interrupt actual farm work and it is believed that its general influence will greatly tend to introduce better methods on the farms and improve the rural life of the colored people.

NEGRO FARMERS APPROVE PLAN

Agents Endorse Plan of Work Outlined Recently At Auburn.

The negro extension agents in session at the State Normal school, Wednesday afternoon endorsed the plan of work outlined at the recent meeting of white agents and farmers at Auburn. They find that the dream of white and colored farmers is one. Their resolutions follow:

"That the work of the Tuskegee Institute in agricultural research work and information be added to the work of the State College of Agriculture and recognized as one of the great centers of agricultural knowledge for negroes.

"That, although many of the items of activity outlined in that exhaustive report must necessarily become a piece and parcel of extension work, yet we are aware that we must be content to work surely, though slowly toward the achievement of the ultimate goal—the good will of the farmers of Alabama.

"That in consideration of the invaluable worth of the recommendations embodied in that exhaustive survey, your committee beg to endorse the report in full, hoping that by continual persistent effort, this branch of negro extension workers operating with the State College of Agriculture and the U. S. department of agriculture cooperating, may be found worthy to add its quota of untiring service for the good of all concerned."

'School On Wheels' Planned To Revolutionize Farming Throughout Entire Sout

Birmingham Ala
Age-Herald
3-29-25

SELMA, Ala., Apr. 16—A movement calculated to revolutionize farming in the South began Monday with the arrival at Selma, Dallas County, Alabama, of the "Movable School" from Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in response to the first appeal ever made by white land-owners of the South to a colored educational institution to make their land more productive through Negro education.

The school, which will be taken all over Dallas county, arrived in Selma Sunday on an automobile truck, carrying a moving picture outfit and operators who will illustrate improved farming methods for the workers, three instructors in scientific farming, a health nurse and a home economic agent. It will remain in Dallas county for three weeks filling dates at the many locations from which have come to John Blake, the white county agent, urgent requests for it.

Each day will be devoted to lectures and practical demonstrations, and night sessions will be held at which moving pictures will be shown to illustrate the work taught and the results which will follow.

T. M. Campbell, colored representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture among the race in seven states, stated that this development is the direct result of the appearance of Marshall Olds, economic investigator (who has just returned from an extended tour through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana), before the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Selma when, upon request of that body, he explained the theory and practice of Hampton and Tuskegee graduates in their work of instruction among people of their race.

"In Dallas county $20,000 have been raised by the white property owners who have called on Tuskegee Institute to furnish Negro leadership among the Negroes," said Mr. Olds. "This is the first time in the history of Negro education in the South that white land proprietors have taken such action. This is particularly significant in view of the fact that such action has been taken only after other half-way attempts have failed."

Extension—1925
Demonstration Work.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Times-
JUN 30 1925

NEGRO FARM AND HOME AGENTS ARE SPECIALLY TAUGHT

The negro home makers' agents, working under the direction of the co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics of the [illegible] of Agriculture, were given ten days of special schooling in their work at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes June 15 to 25.

The fact that the agents met during the session of the summer school made it possible for the farm and home demonstration work to be studied by the colored teachers of the state, who can co-operate in developing the work in their respective communities.

The lectures and demonstrations were given by supervising officers and specialists from the State College at Gainesville, the home demonstration department of the State College for Women and the Florida A. & M. College faculty, assisted by Miss R. B. Jones, state home demonstration agent of the negro work in Alabama, with headquarters at Tuskogee.

The lectures and demonstrations given at the general assembly in chapel at noon each day and the practice work in shops, caponizing chickens, dairying, stock judging and marketing enabled them to get valuable information to take back to the people with whom they work.

There are fifteen local agents who work in fourteen counties primarily among the rural people teaching, better farm and home practices. There were enrolled in the various clubs 2,2925 junior and adult members during the past six months who planted 21,653 acres of staple and truck crops.

Statistics show that there is less unrest and migration from communities where farm and home agents work than where there are no agents, due to improving living conditions and increasing the returns of the farmers.

The men agents were given a trip to the Bannermans' plantation twelve miles out from Tallahassee, by G. C. Hodge, county agent for Leon county, where they studied the bright leaf tobacco from the plant bed and its growing stage through the process of curing.

Plans were worked out by A. A. Turner, local district agent of Farm and Home Makers' clubs and J. R. E. Lee, president, Florida A. & M. College, for placing purebred boars and cockrels of standard breeds, among the club boys and girls over the state through local agents who will follow up their care and treatment to demonstrate the advantage of the better breeds of live stock and poultry. Sixteen Durock Jersey boars were secured by the agents from the college and will be shipped to their respective counties.

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD
APRIL 14, 1925

WHITE FARMERS ASK NEGROES' AID

Tuskegee "Movable School" to Further Production

SELMA, Ala., April 14.—A movement calculated to revolutionize farming in the South began yesterday after the arrival in this Dallas County town of the "movable school" from Tuskegee Institute in response to the first appeal ever made by white land owners of the South to a Negro educational institution to make their land more productive through Negro education.

The school, which will be taken all over Dallas County, arrived in Selma yesterday on an automobile truck, carrying a moving picture outfit and operators who will illustrate farming methods for the Negro workers, three instructors in scientific farming, a health nurse and a home economic agent.

Greensboro, N. C., Patriot
MAY 28 1925

NEGRO AGRICULTURAL WORK IS PROGRESSING

Raleigh, May 27.—Agricultural extension work with Negro farmers in North Carolina is making commendable progress this season according to recent figures supplied by C. R. Hudson in charge of this work for State College. The figures show that the 18 agents have placed 937 demonstrations in the care, feeding and pasturing of all kinds of livestock This is an average of 52 such demonstrations to each agent. The agents have also organized 112 clubs with Negro boys and girls. With field crops, 2,260 demonstrations have been placed and 410 demonstrations in studying the farm business have been arranged.

A total of 1,411 demonstrations with horticulture crops have been placed and 881 demonstrations in soil improvement. The agents have demonstrations in farm forestry, cooperative marketing, insect pest control, farm organizations and a number of miscellaneous demonstrations covering the various phases of agriculture teaching. Mr. Hudson states that the farmers are carrying out their projects in good faith and working with the agents to secure better results this season.

TAMPA, FLA., Tribune
JUN 30 1925

Negroes Trained In Farm Work at Special Schools

Colored Teachers Get Courses for Better Agriculture and Homes at Capital

Special to The Tribune—

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The fact that the agents met during the session of the Summer school made it possible for the farm and home demonstration work to be studied by the colored teachers of the State, who can co-operate in developing the work in their respective communities.

Alabama Worker Aids

Lectures and demonstrations were given by supervising officers and specialists from the State College at Gainesville. The Home Demonstration Department of the State College for Women and the Florida A. & M. College faculty, assisted by Miss R. B. Jones, state home demonstration agent of negro work in Alabama with headquarters at Tuskegee.

The lectures and demonstrations given at the general assembly in chapel at noon each day and the practice work in ships, caponizing chicken, dairying, stock judging and marketing enabled them to get valuable information to take back to the people with whom they work.

There are fifteen local agents who work in fourteen counties primarily among the rural people teaching, better farm and home practices. There were enrolled in the various clubs 2,-915, junior and adult members during the past six months who planted 21,-653 acres of staple and truck crops.

Less Interest Shown

Statistics show that there is less unrest and migration from communities where farm and home agents work that where there are no agents due to improved living conditions and increased returns for farmers.

The men agents were given a trip to the Bannermans' plantation twelve miles out from Tallahassee, by G. C. Hodge, county agent for Leon County where they studied the bright leaf tobacco from the plant bed and its growing stage through the process of curing.

Plans were worked out by A. A. Turner, local district agent for farm and home maker clubs and J. R. E. Lee, president, Florida A. and M. College, for placing pure bred boars and cockerels of standard breeds, among the club boys and girls over the State through the local agents who will follow up their care and treatment to demonstrate the advantage of the better breeds of live stock and poultry. Sixteen Durock Jersey boars were secured of live stock and poultry. Sixteen Durock Jersey boars were secured by the agents from the college and will be shipped to their counties.

AUGUSTA, Ga. CHRONICLE
MAY 17 1925

GEORGIA GLEANINGS

A NEGRO FARM AGENT

The Telegraph understands that the matter of placing a negro farm demonstration agent in Bibb County to work among the members of his own race is to come before the Board of Education shortly. It is a work in which we might profitably engage. One curse of the agricultural situation in the State has been the ignorance that persisted among the negro farmers and their tenacious grip upon the old methods of farming. The State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, working in co-operation, have placed a number of negro agents in counties throughout the state. The result has been according to figures compiled by the agent in charge of the work, that the migration from counties in which those agents have worked, has been less than in the counties where they have not. Migration has been a serious problem and will continue to be a serious problem so long as we do nothing to check the causes of migration. A man will not cling to land year after year when he cannot support his family and realize something from it. Negroes will leave as long as they have to face a changing world with antiquated instruments to carve out their financial successes.

Negro agents are much more effective among negroes than white agents. The negro regards the white man who comes to him with a new method with the suspicion that he is trying to sell him something or to induce him to use something that is much more expensive than he is now using. When a man of his own race approaches him with the story of possible success, he is ready to listen.

The Board of Education would no doubt welcome an expression of public sentiment upon the proposal, because it involves an appropriation, although a small one. Letters expressing opinion might be addressed either to Superintendent Bruce or to The Telegraph.

SPARTANBORG, S. C., Herald

MAY 20 1925

WITH THE PRESS

A NEGRO FARM AGENT.

(From The Macon Telegraph.)

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NEGRO FARM CLUBS ENROLL 2,143 BOYS

Conecuh Leads With 140 Members; Corn is First Project

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July —Special to The Advertiser.—Two thousand, one hundred forty-three negro farm boys of Alabama are now engaged in agricultural club work, according to statistics gathered by C. M. Kynette, club leader, from the negro demonstration agents of the state.

Conecuh county is leading with 140. The reports from the county workers show that corn is the leading project with 957 boys growing one or more acres each. The pig club is the next largest project with 626, while 560 are engaged in growing other crops and raising other animals.

Through club work these boys are being taught better methods of farming. Those growing crops have been taught proper preparation of land, how to fertilize, and how to cultivate. Those raising livestock have been taught feeding and management, stressing home production of feed. White landlords cooperate in the work.

At present all negro club boys, and also the girls, in the state are looking forward to the annual state short course which will be held at Tuskegee Institute, July 6-18. An attendance of 250 boys and girls is expected.

Mocksville N. C. Enterprise

JUN 25 1925

NEGRO AGENTS STUDY BETTER FARMING METHODS

Raleigh, June 22.—To equip themselves for better service to the colored farmers of North Carlina, the eighteen local negro demonstration agents employed by the State College of Agriculture spent last week in Raleigh attending a five day short course and conference. The school was in charge of Prof. C. R. Hudson, assisted by L. E. Hall, negro district agent, and the meetings were held in the county courthouse for the lecture periods and on the College Campus for the demonstrations and practical work.

The program was filled with excellent lectures and demonstrations from the teaching faculty, the extension specialists and the research workers of the Station. The agents had a series of lectures on various rural social problems from Dr. Carl C. Taylor and on the economy of farm management by Dr. G. W. Foster of the department of agricultural economics. Valuable lectures on crop growing and handling, on livestock, cooperative marketing, seed breeding, swine and poultry growing marked the theoretical studies. In addition the agents discussed in round table conferences their own problems as agricultural leaders of the colored people in their respective counties.

According to Prof. Hudson, the meeting was most satisfactory and will be of great value to the men when they return to their home stations. J. B. Pierce of the office of extension work, United States Department of Agriculture, was one of the speakers before the group. John D. Wray, in charge of Negro club work, with headquarters at the A. & T. College, also took part in the program.

The conference adjourned on Saturday, June 20, with the agents returning to their home stations on Saturday afternoon.

Nashville N. C. Graphic

Negro Agents Study Better Farming Methods

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Ashburn, Ga., Wiregrass Farmer
Thursday, May 14, 1925

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Extension—1925
Demonstration Work.

SHORT COURSES AT TUSKEGEE SUCCESS

Regular Etudies Given Negro Farmers of State; Attendance Reported Good.

It is about ten years since the Tuskegee Institute has been cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture through the Alabama Extension Service in endeavoring to provide the "better day" that must inevitably come to Negro farmers, both in the field and in the home. A regular course of studies in farm and home economics is scheduled and various Negro Agents, in the counties in Alabama where the Extension Service has its operation, are invited to come to Tuskegee for ten days and follow the regular students routine of schooling laid down by the agricultural department at Tuskegee. A course for three years entitles the successful student to a certificate from the institution. The course this year extended from July 6 to 18 inclusive and saw 65 boys and 55 girls from several counties of the state.

An older man and woman vied with the boys girs to get into club work so as to get the inspiration from Tuskegee, the man coming from Elmore County in the person of C. W. Walker, 59, to learn better farming and Rachel Jemmerson, 45 from Dallas County, anxious to know cooking from a better angle. The course is given at the children's House at Tuskegee Institute under the best teachers of this advanced school of agriculture and home economics.

White people are in some case. the benefactors in helping thes students, for from Bullock County came the largest number,23, eleven of which were sent through white people who paid transportation and board expenses to Tuskegee. Every feature of farm life and home economics has been stressed and an insight into the trades has been given. These students from the rural sections have been inspired by the movies; have ben given a taste for better school life; and have been given the touch of what the real church service should be in th future, a training that must necessarily be the eye-opener to them down the line.

Other counties will follow Bullock in assisting the Negro boys and girls otherwise bent on migration, to stay at home and on the farm where life will be worth while living when it is as exalted and advanced by better methods received at the Short Course. The county agents themselves have received the urge and have expressed themselves as determined to double and redouble their efforts with the boys and girls since agriculture is the backbone of civilization. The farm demonstration plot will be stressed as never before so as to make sure that the club boy and girl of today will be the demonstrators on the farm in the future. A similar consideration will be given by the home demonstraton agent

Agents to go to School

A real school with its schedule and regular and punctual attendance was the feature of the Short Course for the men and women agents a Ttuskegee, July 6 to 18 inclusive, and every ebailable facility for the dissemination of the knowledge requisite to send the agent back to his county pregnant with solutions for farm and home troubles, simultaneous with the school for the boys and girls. Not only did they have the teaching force of Tuskegee Institute to instruct them, but experts from the directorate of Auburn and Washington came to aid, a special feature of this term being the use of the photographic camera to tell the story. The appliance of electricity on the farm came to the agents from representatives of the Alabama Power Company. The manager of the State Fair. to be held in Montgomery in November, made appeal for the cooperation of th agents in at least the five counties adjacent to Montgomery for exhibits.

Among the subjects revived by the agents were, for the men: agricultural chemistry (stressing fertilizer formulas); the use of the farm level for terracing; mixing of varieties of sprays; kodaking with a view of enabling the agents to better tell the story; farm crops (stressing the sweet potato as a money crop.) With the women the following subjects were attacked; Cooking and cake dressing; bolt making; rug making: designs for bed spreads; dyeing: stenciling; shawl making; poultry raising; culling of selection of varieties etc.

T. M. Campbell, Field Agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and his official staff of superiors were in evidence during the period and lent much assistance to J. E. Whitfiled, assistant director of agriculture at Tuskegee Institute, who was responsible for the schedule of work mapped out for the Short Course students, both junior and senior.

As a compliment to the visiting agents, a health campaign was made throughout Macon County, Sunday.

Mr. M .C. Wilson, from the Department at Washington, paid the agents meeting a visit and explained some of the critical points in making of the annual report. His visit was very much appreciated since these reports must necessarily come into his hands annually.

Prof. L. N. Duncan, Director of th State Extension Department at Auburn, visited the agents. meeting and held a conference with the supervisors, and, as usual, left word of good cheer, advising as did Jerimiah of the old Testament history, to be "great in council and mighty in deeds."

The community sing, brought together the whole retinue of Short Course girls under the Montgomery home demonstration agent, and the Tuskegee Institute organist.

During this session of the Short Course. Harry Simms, State Agent for seven years. tendered his resignation to become principal of Snow Hill Industrial Institute at Institute, Alabama. E. C. Dobbs, former district agent in the Tennessee Valley, with headquarters at the A. & M. College, Normal, Alabama, has been named as his successor. As a final to the Short Course, " how to pack and dress for travel" was demonstrated and no one dare to say that Tuskegee Institute was not the place to send your young "uns" to prepare for life.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

JUL 19 1925

SHORT COURSE AT TUSKEGEE SUCCESS

Regular Studies Given Negro Farmers of State; Attendance Reported Good

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, ALA., July 18.—Special to The Advertiser.—It is about ten years since the Tuskegee Institute has been cooperating with the United States department of agriculture through the Alabama extension service in endeavoring to provide for the "better day" that must inevitably come to negro farmers both in the field and in the home. A regular course of studies in farm and home economics is scheduled and various negro agents, in the counties in Alabama where the extension service has its operation, are invited to come to Tuskkegee for ten days and follow the regular routine of schooling laid down by the agricultural department at Tuskegee. A course for three years entitles the successful student to a certificate from the institution. The course this year extended from July 16 to 18 inclusive and saw 65 boys and 55 girls from counties

An older man and woman vie with the boys and girls to get into club work so as to get the inspiration from Tuskegee, the man coming from Elmore county in the person of C. W. Walker, 58, to learn better farming, and Rachel Jemmerson, 45, from Dallas county, anxious to know cooking from a better angle. The course is given at the children's house at Tuskegee Institute under the best teachers the institution can produce and the students have free access to all the gifts of this advanced school of agriculture and home economics.

White people are benefactors for from Bullock county came the largest number, 23, eleven of which were sent through white people who paid transportation and board expenses to Tuskegee. Every feature of farm life and home economics has been stressed and an insight into the trades has been given. These students from the rural have been inspired by the movies; have been given a taste for better school life; and have been given the touch of what the real church service should be in the future; a training that must necessarily be, the eye opener to them down the line.

Other counties will follow Bullock in assisting the negro boys and girls, otherwise bent on migration, to stay at home and on the farm where life will be worth while living as it is exalted and advanced by better methods received at the short course. The county agents themselves have received the urge and have expressed themselves as determined to double and redouble their efforts with the boys and girls since agriculture is the backbone of civilization. The farm demonstration plot will be stressed as never before so as to make sure that the club boy and girl of today will be the demonstrators on the farm in the future. A similar consideration will be given by the home demonstration agent.

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JACKSONVILLE TIMES UNIO
JUNE 20, 1925

NEGRO FARM AND HOME AGENTS ARE SPECIALLY TAUGHT

The negro home makers' agents, working under the direction of the co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics of the [illegible] of Agriculture, were given ten days of special schooling in their work at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes June 15 to 25.

The fact that the agents met during the session of the summer school made it possible for the farm and home demonstration work to be studied by the colored teachers of the state, who can co-operate in developing the work in their respective communities.

The lectures and demonstrations were given by supervising officers and specialists from the State College at Gainesville, the home demonstration department of the State College for Women and the Florida A. & M. College faculty, assisted by Miss R. B. Jones, state home demonstration agent of the negro work in Alabama, with headquarters at Tuskogee.

The lectures and demonstrations given at the general assembly in chapel at noon each day and the practice work in shops, caponizing chickens, dairying, stock judging and marketing enabled them to get valuable information to take back to the people with whom they work.

There are fifteen local agents who work in fourteen counties primarily among the rural people teaching, better farm and home practices. There were enrolled in the various clubs 2,2925 junior and adult members during the past six months who planted 21,653 acres of staple and truck crops.

Statistics show that there is less unrest and migration from communities where farm and home agents work than where there are no agents, due to improving living conditions and increasing the returns of the farmers.

The men agents were given a trip to the Bannermans' plantation twelve miles out from Tallahassee by G. C. Hodge, county agent for Leon county, where they studied the bright leaf tobacco from the plant bed and its growing stage through the process of curing.

Plans were worked out by A. A. Turner, local district agent of Farm and Home Makers' clubs and J. R. E. Lee, president, Florida A. & M. College, for placing purebred boars and cockrels of standard breeds, among the club boys and girls over the state through local agents who will follow up their care and treatment to demonstrate the advantage of the better breeds of live stock and poultry. Sixteen Durock Jersey boars were secured by the agents from the college and will be shipped to their respective counties.

Negro Farm and Home Agents Are Taught

Jacksonville, Fla., July 9.—The Negro home makers' agents working under the direction of the co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics of the State College of Agriculture, were given ten days of special schooling in their work at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, June 15 to 25.

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Tuskegee Instructor Aids.

The lectures and demonstrations were given by supervising officers and specialists from the State college at Gainesville, the home demonstration department of the State College for Women and the Florida A. & M. college faculty, assisted by Miss R. B. Jones, state home demonstration agent for the Negro work in Alabama with headquarters at Tuskegee.

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Plan to Raise Better Stock.

Plans were worked out by A. A Turner, local district agent of Farm and Home Makers' clubs and J. R. E. Lee, president of A & M. college, for placing purebred bears and cockrels of standard breeds, among the club boys and girls over the state through local agents who will follow up their care and treatment to demonstrate the advantage of the better breeds of livestory and poultry. Sixteen Durock Jersey bears were secured by the agents from the college and will be shipped to their respective counties.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
APRIL 28 1925

A NEGRO FARM AGENT

The Telegraph understands that the matter of placing a negro farm demonstration agent in Bibb County to work among the members of his own race is to come before the Board of Education shortly. It is a work in which we might profitably engage. One curse of the agricultural situation in the State has been the ignorance that persisted among the negro farmers and their tenacious grip upon the old methods of farming. The State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, working in co-operation, have placed a number of negro agents in counties throughout the State. The result has been according to figures compiled by the agent in charge of the work, that the migration from counties in which those agents have worked has been less than in the counties where they have not. Migration has been a serious problem and will continue to be a serious problem so long as we do nothing to check the causes of migration. A man will not cling to land year after year when he cannot support his family and realize something from it. Negroes will leave as long as they have to face a changing world with antiquated instruments to carve out their financial successes.

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The Board of Education would no doubt welcome an expression of public sentiment upon the proposal, because it involves an appropriation, although a small one. Letters expressing opinion might be addressed either to Superintendent Bruce or to The Telegraph.

Forsyth, Ga., Monroe Advertiser
Thursday, May 21, 1925

A NEGRO FARM AGENT

The above is the heading of an editorial from The Macon Telegraph which has been sent us with the request that it be published. The facts cited in the editorial are applicable to Monroe county or any other county which has a large number of negro farmers. Good negro farmers are assets to any county and there is no better way to help them become assets than the employment of a negro farm agent. There are twenty-seven negro farm and home demonstration agents in Georgia and they have made good, some of them working as long as ten years in one county. They deal with a teachable people who readily follow the leaders of their race. Such an agent could be secured for Monroe county at a cost of $75.00 per month and would be one of the best investments the county could make in the way of promoting good farming.

The following is the opinion of The Telegraph:

The Telegraph understands that the matter of placing a negro farm demonstration agent in Bibb county to work among the members of his own race is to come before the board of education shortly. It is a work in which we might profitably engage. One curse of the agricultural situation in the state has been the ignorance that persisted among the negro farmers and their tenacious grip upon the old methods of farming. The State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, working in co-operation, have placed a number of negro agents in counties throughout the state. The result has been according to figures compiled by the agent in charge of the work, that the migration from counties in which those agents have worked has been less than in the counties where they have not. Migration has been a serious problem and will continue to be a serious problem so long as we do nothing to check the causes of migration. A man will not cling to land year after year when he cannot support his family and realize something from it. Negroes will leave as long as they have to face a changing world with antiquated instruments to carve out their financial successes.

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Vienna, Ga., News

JUN 25 1925

That the negro farm and home demonstration agents have slowly but surely won the confidence of both white and black, is evident by their long and continued service rendered in several counties of Georgia and by new counties employing agents. Below is an editorial from the pen of Mr. W. T. Anderson, Editor of the Macon Telegraph of April 28th, calling attention to the necessity of placing a negro farm demonstration agent in Bibb county, the heart of Georgia:

"The Telegraph understands that the matter of placing a negro farm demonstration agent in Bibb county to work among the members of his own race is to come before the Board of Education shortly. It is a work in which we might profitably engage. One curse of the agricultural situation in the State has been the ignorance that persisted among the negro farmers and their tenacious grip upon the old methods of farming. The State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, working in cooperation, have placed a number of negro agents in counties throughout the State. The result has been, according to figures compiled by the agent in charge of the work, that the migration from counties in which those agents have worked has been less than in the counties where they have not. Migration has been a serious problem and will continue to be a serious problem so long as we do nothing to check the causes of migration. A man will not cling to land year after year when he cannot support his family and realize something from it. Negroes will leave as long as they have to face a changing world with antiquated instruments to carve out their financial successes.

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Extension — 1925.
Demonstration—Work.

Durham, N. C., Herald
JUL 30 1925

The South Undergoing An Almost Radical Change In Its Agricultural Practices

T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. department of agriculture, from the Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, the Booker Washington school for negroes, is in the city with a fine exhibit from the government department showing the work of negro farmers, and that of the negro boy and girl clubs. Yesterday afternoon, in an interview with a Herald reporter, he gave a very lucid idea of the problems with the negro.

Among other things he said:

"Since the negro farmer produces so large a portion of the total yield of the products grown in the southern states, it is necessary that he be given every opportunity possible so that he may do so under the most favorable circumstances.

"The whole south is at present undergoing an almost radical change in agriculture practices, due in part to the ravages of the cotton boll weevil and the competitive bid for negro labor. In short, the battle is now waged between southern agriculture and southern and northern industry. The great question is "who will win, and what will be the ultimate outcome?" Much depends upon who reaches the negro farmer first, as to whether or not he remains a fixture on the farm—the negro agricultural extension agent, or the industrial labor agent.

"The so-called negro exodus is still going on. any substantial negro farmers are leaving the southern farms in such a manner as to terribly demoralize production. It is true that the Mexican cotton boll weevil has played havoc with the cotton industry for the past eighteen or twenty years, but the south must go on with the production of cotton, and in addition must produce a greater proportion of its own food and feed supplies. The one big task which the south is facing today is to keep the thrifty, hard-working negro on the farm, and on the other hand get rid of the boll weevil. Needless to say, a remedy is being sought for this condition. Agricultural extension work, as carried on by the federal and state governments in co-operation with Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes today, is possibly the greatest agency now in sight for solving the above-mentioned problem among negroes.

"There are, at present, working in the 15 southern states, less than 300 negro extension agents men and women. The work that is being done by these agents has long since passed the experimental stage and while there are less than 300 of the negro men and women employed throughout the whole southern territory (cotton belt,) by reason of the nature of their work, they get closer to the problem than most rural workers, and are, therefore, important factors in the composition of any program for the future development and improvement of southern agriculture. The effect which these agents now at work have had in stabilizing general conditions among negro farmers is self-evident. A glance at a map of this vast territory below the Mason and Dixon's line will show that the number of negro agents employed to work among these hundreds of thousands of negro ruralists is far too small to do anything except to 'merely scratch the ground,' and prove in a limited way, that it is possible to teach negro framers to become assets to the communities, counties, states and the nation, instead of liabilities.

"In order to get appreciable results, there should be a negro man and woman extension agent located in every county in the south that has a negro population of over 25 percent. It is felt that only through these channels, can the masses of the negro farmers connect up with the constituted agencies designed to vitalize country life everywhere. In order to shoulder his part of the national burden in agriculture, the negro farmer must be in a position to secure cheaper money on longer terms, with which to operate and improve his farm. He needs a better home and labor-saving devices in that home, improved livestock, labor and time-saving machinery on his farm, so as to allow more time for his children to attend school. He needs better school facilities, including better schoolhouses and longer terms, better prepared and better paid teachers, and last, but not least, county state and federal health units which employ negro doctors and nurses to go as missionaries of sanitation, into the homes of the negroes, so organized as to penetrate the most backward sections of the south far removed from cities and other centers of influence. Cotton, boll weevil, negro migration — these three constitute a national problem, and the situation can only be changed by increasing the average negro farmers' earning capacity through the teaching of better farm and home methods.

SHORT COURSE AT TUSKEGEE SUCCESS

Regular Studies Given Negro Farmers of State; Attendance Reported Good

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, ALA., July 18.—Special to The Advertiser.—It is about ten years since the Tuskegee Institute has been cooperating with the United States department of agriculture through the Alabama extension service in endeavoring to provide for the "better day" that has undoubtably come to negro farmers both in the field and in the home. A regular course of studies in farm and home economics is scheduled and various negro agents, in the counties in Alabama where the extension service has its operation, are invited to come to Tuskkegee for ten days and follow the regular routine of schooling laid down by the agricultural department at Tuskegee. A course for three years entitles the successful student to a certificate from the institution. The course this year extended from July 16 to 18 inclusive and saw 65 boys and 55 girls from counties.

An older man and woman vie with the boys and girls to get into club work so as to get the inspiration from Tuskegee, the man coming from Elmore county in the person of C. W. Walker, 58, to learn better farming, and Rachel Jemmerson, 45, from Dallas county, anxious to know cooking from a better angle. The course is given at the children's house at Tuskegee Institute under the best teachers the institution can produce and the students have free access to all the gifts of this advanced school of agriculture and home economics.

White people are benefactors for from Bullock county came the largest number, 23, eleven of which were sent through white people who paid transportation and board expenses to Tuskegee. Every feature of farm life and home economics has been stressed and an insight into the trades has been given. These students from the rurals have been inspired by the movies; have been given a taste for better school life; and have been given the touch of what the real church service should be in the future; a training that must necessarily be the eye opener to them down the line.

Other counties will follow Bullock in assisting the negro boys and girls, otherwise bent on migration, to stay at home and on the farm where life will be worth while living as it is exalted and advanced by better methods received at the short course. The county agents themselves have received the urge and have expressed themselves as determined to double and redouble their efforts with the boys and girls since agriculture is the backbone of civilization. The farm demonstration plot will be stressed as never before so as to make sure that the club boy and girl of today will be the demonstrators on the farm in the future. A similar consideration will be given by the home demonstration agent.

Agents to Go to School

A real school with its schedule and regular and punctual attendance was the feature of the short course for the men and women agents at Tuskegee, July 6 to 16 inclusive, and every available facility for the dissemination of the knowledge requisite to send the agent back to his county pregnant with solutions for farm and home troubles simultaneous with the schooling for the boys and girls. Not only did they have the teaching force of Tuskegee Institute at their back, but experts from the directorate at Auburn and Washington came to aid, a special feature this term being the use of the photographic camera to tell the story. The appliance of electricity on the farm came to the agents from representatives of the Alabama Power company. The manager of the state fair to be held in Montgomery in November made appeal for the cooperation of agents in at least the five adjacent counties to Montgomery for exhibits.

Among the subjects revived by the agents were, for the men: Agricultural chemistry (stressing fertilizer formulas; the use of the farm level for terracing; mixing of varieties of sprays; kodaking with a view to enabling the agents to better tell the story; farm crops) (stressing the sweet potato as a money crop.) With the women the following subjects were attacked: cooking and cake dressing; belt making; rug making; designs for bed spreads; dyeing; stenciling; shawl making; poultry raising; with culling and selection of varieties, etc.

T. M. Campbell, field agent of the United States department of agriculture and his official staff of supervisors were in evidence during the period and lent much assistance to J. E. Whitfield, assistant director of agriculture at Tuskegee institute, who was responsible for the schedule of work mapped out for the short course students, both junior and senior.

As compliment to the visiting agents, a health campaign was made throughout Macon county, Sunday.

M. C. Wilson, from the department at Washington, paid the agents' meeting a visit and explained some of the critical points in the making of the annual report. His visit was very much appreciated since these reports must necessariiy come into his hands annually.

L. N. Duncan, director of the state extension department at Auburn, visited the agents' meeting; held a conference with the supervisors and left as usual a word of good cheer advising as did Jeremiah of Old Testament history, to be "great in council and mighty in deeds."

The community sing, brought together the whole retinue of short course girls under the Montgomery home demonstration agent, and the Tuskegee institute organist.

During this session of the short course, Harry Simms, state agent for seven years, tendered his resignation to become principal of Snow Hill Industrial institute at Snow Hill, Ala. E. C. Dobbs, former district agent in Tennessee valley, with headquarters at the A. and M. college, Normal, Ala., has been named as his successor. As a finale to the short course, how to pack up and dress for travel was demonstrated and no one dared to say that Tuskegee institute was not the place to send your young "uns" to prepare for life.

Negro Lad Who Ran Away to School Now Race Leader

The story of the struggle of Thomas M. Campbell, first negro agricultural field agent ever employed by the United States, for an education, that he might "do the things that Booker T. Washington did," reads like a tale of fiction of the old south. Campbell is in Tulsa attending the annual meeting of the National Negro Business league. He is field agent for seven southern states, including Oklahoma, in charge of farm and home work among negroes.

It was an unusually cold winter on the primitive Campbell farm at Bowman, Ga., back in 1883, when the 16-year-old boy crept stealthily out of the log cabin of his parents, his clothes tied in a bundle and sacks about his bare feet as protection from the snow.

The boy, Thomas Campbell, was ambitious "to do things as Booker T. Washington did," and his goal was the Tuskegee Institute, where negroes were given an education.

Weeks on His Journey

After weeks of struggle, living sometimes on the meat of rabbits which he killed with sticks, and by small change earned from chopping wood, he arrived at the institute 244 miles away. It was a long but winning plea that gained his acceptance into the school. And for seven years Campbell worked and studied at the institute for board and lodging.

In 1906 the federal department of agriculture determined to employ a negro field agent to work among negroes of the south. Representatives came to Tuskegee, and there they found Campbell following a two-horse plow on one of the school's farms. He was employed immediately.

And so Campbell became negro demonstration agent for Macon county, Alabama, the first member of the colored race ever to fill such a position. In 1920 he was made agent over seven states, and it is his job today to supervise agricultural extension work among negroes in these districts, aided by 175 assistants.

Has a Big Job

Campbell has been offered the presidency of two state negro agricultural and mechanical colleges, but has refused. His work consists in part of supplying county agents with outline maps of each county and properly distributing the work; introducing one or more electric lighting systems in each county; introducing one or more water systems in each community; developing one or more farmstead home grounds; constructing sanitary toilets in each demonstration community; establishing one-year round gardens; laying out properly plotted farms; teaching the equipment and maintenance of playgrounds, and teaching many other useful things which negro farmers theretofore had not had the opportunity to learn.

Campbell is married and has six children. His wife is a graduate of a Chicago college where she studied child welfare, becoming a graduate nurse.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

SEP 3 - 1925

A NEGRO FARM AGENT

Professor Powell, the negro farm agent who has been brought to the county to work among members of his race, comes well recommended and has the equipment of experience for his task. He has been working for two years among the negroes of Burke County; he was for four years at Voorhees Institute, in South Carolina, and six years with the State College of Agriculture in South Carolina. He taught for three years in Africa, instructing members of his race in the cultivation of cotton. His work should be valuable among the negro farmers of Bibb County. The Telegraph bespeaks for him the co-operation of people of both races.

Mobile, Ala., Register

AUG 30 1925

NEGRO CONFERENCES DATED AT TUSKEGEE

Permanent Feature of Extension Work To Be Inaugurated.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 29.—The first annual session of the Southern negro boys and girls 4-H club conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute, December 8 to 10, with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, state board of agriculture and United States department of agriculture co-operating.

The name of the conference to be held for club boys and girls at Tuskegee, is the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club conference.

The Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club conference is a permanent feature of the agricultural extension service, at which representattives, or prize winning club members from each state having organized club work, will hold a club conference annually.

All of the southern states having organized club work are eligible to attend and are hereby extended a cordial invitation to do so.

Any southern state is entitled to enter contestants in the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club conference. Teams are to consist of bona fide agricultural club members who are under the supervision of the states represented, in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture.

Each member of a team must have conducted a definite club demonstration under the supervision of the state extension department for a period of at least 120 days(four months) prior to the conference and must have jointed a club on or before its closing date for regular enrollment.

No club member will be considered eligible to membership on a team who has taken part in any interstate judging contest prior to one in which the contest is conducted, or who has been at any time an enrolled student in any college teaching agriculture.

The contestants will be rated according to the following score card:

		Pct.
1.	Business shown on investment..	25
2.	Exhibits	5
3.	Report	10
4.	History	10
5.	Service rendered in conducting judging demonstrations	50
		100

The state club agent or leader in charge of club work of each state represented by judging teams, shall file, not later than November 20, with the superintendent of the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club conference, an authoritative statement governing the eligibility of each club member of his teams.

The members of a state team shall be selected under the supervision of the officials of the state agricultural extension division who have charge of the club work, and shall be selected in a state judging contest, on rules which conform to the rules of the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club conference.

The superintendents shall be one man and one woman, in each state who has travel allowance. It shall be the duty of these superintendents to see to it that all rules and regulations governing the contests are carried out in a manner that will assure fairness and justice to all concerned. It shall be their duty to decide all questions which may arise and interpret any rules governing the same.

The winning team in each class of contests is to have a free trip to Tuskegee Institute, and the privilege of competing for honors in the annual club conference.

KENTON O DEMOCRAT
AUGUST 3, 1925

Farmers Learned Lesson

Twenty-five years' experience in bedding sweet potatoes for early slips had not made a certain negro farmer of Limestone county, Ala., successful in his attempts. When the local agricultural agent called the negro farmers of this man's community together early in 1923, to discuss plans for the year's extension work, this farmer spoke of his difficulty. Others present had also had poor results from their methods. The local agent explained the method recommended by the agricultural college. Although somewhat doubtful of success, after watching the agent and a neighbor bed six bushels of sweet potatoes, eight farmers went home and tried the new method. Five of the eight, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, were able to set out their plants by April 10 and sold more than 200 bushels of sweet potatoes on the early market before their neighbors' crop was ready.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

SEP 2 - 1925

NEGRO FARMING AGENT IN MACON

J. P. Powell to Make His Office at Central City College

PLAN DEMONSTRATION WORK

Bibb County's negro agricultural agent, J. P. Powell, arrived in Macon yesterday, and will make his office at the Central City College on the Clinton Road where he will organize his work immediately.

Professor Powell has been working for two years as county agent among the negroes of Burke County and takes up his work here under the direction of the Bibb County Board of Education and the extention department of the State College of Agriculture and will co-operate with D. F. Bruce.

As a graduate of Tuskegee Institute where he afterward taught for three years, Prof. Powell has a thorough training for his work, it is said. After leaving Tuskegee, he was for four years at the Voorhes Institute, of South Carolina, and with the State College of Agriculture of that state for six years. For a period of three years, he was in Africa, where he taught the natives the growing of cotton.

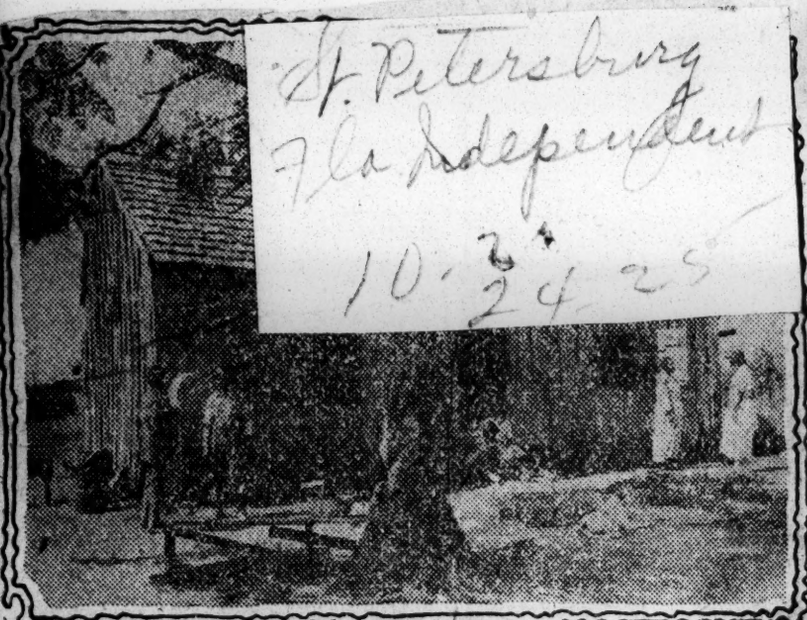
The land of the Central City College will, in part, be used as a demonstration center for the work which the negro agent will carry out. He expects to get started on a program of Fall crop sowing, laying particular emphasis on grains and Winter legumes.

In the work which he is undertaking, he will co-operate with Rev. J. H. Gadson, president of the Central City College, Prof. P. H. Stone, State negro boys' club agent and Mamie Wesley, Home Demonstration agent with the negroes.

Extension – 1925.
Demonstration Work.

St. Petersburg
Fla Independent
10-3-24-25

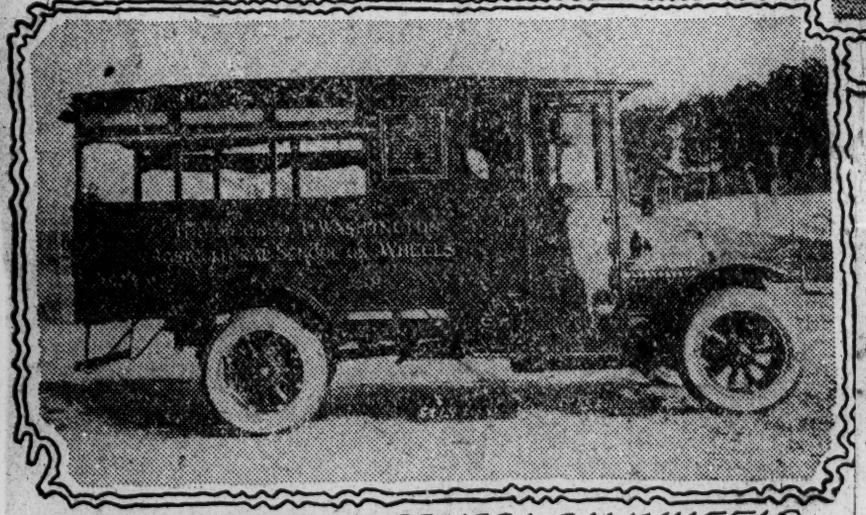
ROLLING SCHOOLS FOR NEGRO FARMERS



NEGRO FARM HOME BEFORE REMODELING

NEGRO COUNTY AGENT AND FARMER PLANNING A NEW POULTRY HOUSE

THE RESULT



AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL ON WHEELS

Agricultural Life in the South is Being Revolutionized – Motor Trucks Carry Instruction in Farming, Homemaking and Recreation.

By MALCOLM MacDONALD

THEY are now putting agricultural education on wheels for the benefit of Southern negro farmers.

Today's practice does not wait for the colored farmer to travel away from home to obtain his schooling in approved methods of cultivating the soil. The school goes to the small planter and gives him the benefit of modern science in agricultural operations. The results have been somewhat startling, as will be attested by any person familiar with the changed conditions that have come to those sections in which the new idea has gained foothold.

The new scheme of things owes its existence and success to the inspiration of the late Booker T. Washington. This noted negro educator was a firm believer in training his race to the use of its hands in useful and productive labor. Twenty-five or thirty years ago Dr. Washington realized that it was important to reach the colored farmers who were not reached by educational institutions such as Tuskegee Institute. He saw that there was a rich field for training among the colored people living in miserable shacks and gaining bare existence from the products of farms poorly cultivated by primitive methods.

Old-Time Methods

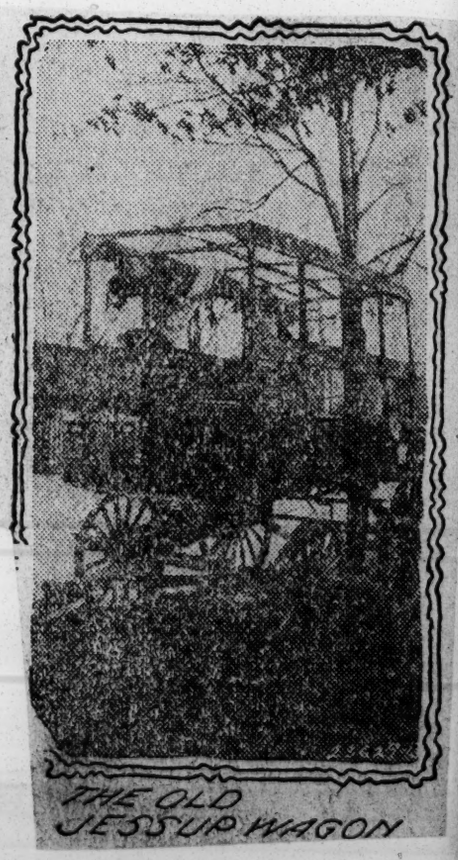
Dr. Washington saw these farmers following the crude practices of past generations. He saw that there was no hope of advancement for the workers and their families unless training could be carried to their very doorstep. Out of this vision on his part came the effort which has resulted in the latter-day system of agricultural schools on wheels.

The beginnings of the system were simple and unpretentious, but in the right direction. Farmers' conferences on a small scale marked the first step of the Washington plan. Once a month the noted educator caused groups of colored farmers to visit Tuskegee for discussion of the problems encountered in working their little farms. Once a year there was a larger conference, with exhibits of better farm products. Inspection of these improved crops prompted the men to go home and try to do as well. The friendly rivalry thus aroused resulted in distinct and immediate advance in the crops of the immediate neighborhood.

NEIGHBORS HELPING OUT

Wagon Was First Vehicle

Dr. Washington was encouraged, and began to increase the territory of farm instruction. To this end he procured funds for purchasing a wagon on which the instructors could carry equipment and crop specimens. The vehicle was known as "the Old Jessup Wagon," and under this name it has gone down into history as the original Agricultural School on Wheels. The wagon



THE OLD JESSUP WAGON

operated in several counties in demonstrating improved farming practices and reached many outlying farmers who lacked the moral courage to attend the meetings at the Institute.

The old Jessup wagon proved a wonder worker. Its travels carried two-fold instruction, coaching the wives in household practices as well as teaching the men modern agricultural methods. Improved conditions in both home and farm were quickly evident.

The Tuskegee plan now enjoys widespread application. With the coming of the cotton bollweevil, the United States Department of Agriculture saw a menace to the entire South. Study of the situation convinced the authorities that the one effective way of fighting the pest was through a system of education in better agricultural methods. In view of the fact that the negroes form the bulk of the labor in cotton cultivation, it became necessary to work out a scheme that would reach the mass of negroes working on the cotton plantations. From this came the widespread introduction of Agricultural schools on wheels.

As the nucleus of the new governmental system, the Department of Agriculture, with the co-operation of state authorities, took over the outfit operated by Tuskegee Institute. The traveling school plan as introduced in various parts of the South and its scope materially expanded by the introduction of instruction in the general problems of rural life among the southern negroes.

Four Branches Of Work

The general plan of work among negro farmers includes four branches. The work of the county agents is directed towards the grown-up farmer and his immediate problems. The home demonstration work, conducted by women, aims to reach the sadly neglected vital problems of home life among the colored people. Seasoned observers say that most of the ill conditions among negroes in the rural districts can be traced to the lack of well organized life in the homes. Boys' clubs inspire the younger generation to study the subject of farming at home and in school. This work is aimed at the most discouraging side of the negro boy's life on the farm, the monotony, the absence of recreational sports, and the lack of money reward for their labors—a combination tending to drive the boys from the farm to less desirable environment in the cities and towns.

"The authorities have discovered," I was told by Secretary Jardine, of the Department of Agriculture, "that the movable schools of farming have proved one of the best possible means for proving to the people that they can better their own conditions."

Trucks Now Used

The work started by the old Jessup Wagon is now carried on by motor trucks. Each outfit carries a man agent, a woman who teaches home economics, and a rural nurse who looks to the physical welfare of the negro homes. The casual observer might suppose that the movable school force would select the best negro home in the community as a place for conducting operations, but just the opposite is the case. Picking a home of poor quality, the school spends a week in using this house and its surroundings as a class room for the neighborhood. During this "course" the community is taught better ways of doing simple household and farming tasks, and encouraged to put the new methods into daily practice in their own domiciles.

Practical Work

The instruction is by no means confined to farming and housework. The agent in charge organizes the boys and men into groups and gives them practical instruction in making doorsteps, mixing whitewash paint, building structures for sanitary purposes, erecting sanitary poultry houses, curing and kilning sweet potatoes, pruning the orchard, terracing land for better drainage, and inoculating hogs against disease. Persistent effort is made to meet the local needs of each community. Practical training is assured by the circumstance that the "students" do all the work. After a week of this applied training under expert guidance the workers are able to carry the new methods into their own environment.

During the stay of the school force the rural nurse makes community surveys of the homes, and gives firsthand information and advice in home sanitation. Her efforts are especially directed toward baby welfare, the eradication of flies, mosquitoes and other vermin and the prevention of disease through the elimination of unsanitary surroundings. Illness which requires medical attention is turned over to local physicians for treatment.

Play Is Also Taught

Nor is the movable school a thing of all work and no play. At the close of each day's session the "students" are brought together and taught how to play. The school force puts the pupils through simple games in which all may participate. These include volley-ball, tug-of-war, foot racing, and similar pastimes affording healthful sport and recreation. One of the most interesting phases of the sports is the tendency of the older students to enter into the full spirit of the various games. It is of common occurrence for the sports to be joined by the old, the decrepit and the infirm, to whom the novel diversion brings complete forgetfulness of ailments.

Fine New Truck

The growth of the movable school system has found its best expression in the new truck which is the pride of the service. This vehicle was bought by the contributions of 30,000 negro farmers and their friends, as an expression of their belief in this method of teaching better farming and better homemaking. The truck is officially designated as the Booker T. Washington School on Wheels. In its equipment the vehicle include a complete stock of farming implements and home utensils of the type which the average farmer would be able to purchase or construct. The outfit also embraces a complete lighting system, a motion picture outfit and a phonograph.

"Movable school work is especially adapted to the needs of the negro farmers," I was told by one of the school authorities. "This is because it reaches the 'man furthest down'—the man who lives in the most remote sections of the rural districts. The instruction is elementary in order that this class of people may be effectively reached. The object of the schools is to place before the farmers concrete illustrations showing that they can do better work, raise more produce on a smaller number of acres at less expense, and at the same time provide themselves and their families with attractive homes. In conducting the schools there is little or no lecturing or other formality. The time is given to actual performance of actual work. The simple and practical demonstrations go far towards stimulating the interest of the negro farmer in his home and strengthening his attachment for that home. The work also stimulates the desire of a tenant farmer to own property for himself, and leads the women of the household to adopt more industrious and more thrifty habits in making the home successful."

AGRICULTURAL CLUB WORK FOR NEGROES

Tuskegee Institute Holds Conference For Boys and Girls of Several States

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 13.—Special to The Advertiser.—The final program of the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club conference in the Tuskegee institute chapel, Thursday, December 10, marked the close of what, undoubtedly, was one of the most constructive and successful meeting of its kind ever held here, according to J. M. Campbell, field agent.

"This initial movement in negro club work indicates that there are unexpected possibilities to be developed through this medium," he said. "Contestants came from all parts of Alabama, a large delegation from Mississippi and a creditable group from Oklahoma. In addition some forty farm and home demonstration agents accompanied these delegations, bringing with them interested parents and other visitors. White representatives from the Alabama Polytechnic institute at Auburn, the Singer Sewing Machine company and a number of others engaged in general development work were in attendance and lent their assistance as judges, etc. Representatives from several of the leading negro educational institutions in Alabama and adjacent states gave both their moral and physical assistance in making the project a complete success.

"Much of the success of the conference may be attributed to the unmitigated enthusiasm manifested by boys, girls, agents, and friends, white and colored, in making each and every portion of the varied activities complete. Too much credit cannot be given to the Tuskegee institute for the part which it contributed, both as regards individuals and as an institution, for placing at the disposal of the club conference every available facility for carrying out the program.

"The meeting began with a general session which gave various state judging teams, agents and visitors an opportunity to become acquainted with one another and with the general outline of the program to be carried out during the three days' session.

"Following this contests were carried out in routine as per schedule. The sewing contest for the girls began at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon, December 8 and continued through the afternoon of December 9. The cooking contest for girls was begun Wednesday morning and continued throughout the entire day. Not only these, but the poultry, seed, corn, sweet potato, livestock, plowing and milking contests, showed conclusively that much time and energy has been expended in preparing these boys and girls from Alabama, Mississippi and Oklahoma. The very excellent showing made by all, including proficiency, interest and fine deportment, indicates that the efforts extended in their behalf will be profitable beyond expectation. Many of the participants showed a knowledge of the subjects and specimens with which they had to deal, that would have done full credit to their elders or others who had superior advantages.

"The health contest, the carrying out of which was under the direction of John A. Andrews, hospital staff physician, offered some striking examples of the kind of young men and women the rural districts can produce if the proper rules of health and sanitation are followed out. All this brings out very markedly just what the negro extension service means to the boys and girls on the farm, as well as being an inestimable benefit to the adults.

"It would be difficult to express the unbounded pleasure and inspiration which the boys and girls— and the grown-ups too—got from their excursions through the grounds and buildings of Tuskegee institute, and many expressed a great desire to return and get more of the practical education which Tuskegee institute stands for, and which the agricultural clubs are trying to carry to those unable to go to school.

"Again, immense satisfaction was derived from the small sample of systematized recreation which was given the club members in the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Bowl Thursday afternoon, under the direction of the Tuskegee athletic directors. They were impressed with the fact that it is quite as essential to know how to play correctly as it is to know how to secure the best results from one's labor.

"If

"The oratorical contest in the chapel of the institute was a fitting close for the three days' activities. Each contestant from Mississippi, Alabama and Oklahoma spoke on the subject, "The Resources of My State." Many facts were revealed to the audience about the possibilities, as well as the present possessions of the south which were not known to most of the public. Hence the two-fold benefit of developing themselves and informing the general public on these very vital facts was a fitting culmination for a conference devoted to the development of the heads, hands, hearts and health of the rural boys and girls of the south.

"Although the majority of the winners in the conference were from Alabama, the work of the other states was no less commendable. The other states were not able to bring as large delegations as Alabama, some did not have a full time to prepare but with-al, every individual, every team, and those who have trained them are due an immense amount of credit.

"Expressions by T. M. Campbell, field agent of the U. S. department of agriculture, R. R. Taylor, acting principal of Tuskegee institute and other prominent individuals are to the effect that it is the beginning of one of the greatest single units to build up southern agriculture, especially among negroes that has yet been established. Similar expressions were forthcoming from C. R. Hudson, state agent in charge of negro extension work in North Carolina. H. S. Kelgwin, commissioner for native development from Rhodesia, South Africa and other prominetn white visitors who were in attendance throughout the conference.

"The 4-H conference extends to Tuskegee institute for its gracious hospitality; to the many friends of the boys and girls, goes the credit, the success of this first annual session of the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls 4-H Club Conference."

Extension - 1925.
Demonstration Work

U. S. Spends $300,000 Yearly To Aid Race Farmers

Washington, D. C. — Uncle Sam spends $300,000 a year to carry on extension work among colored farmers under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, according to a bulletin just issued by J. A. Evans, assistant chief in the office of the cooperative extension work.

Counties in sixteen southern states appropriate $48,000 for this work, which includes actual instruction for men and boys, women and girls, by agricultural agents who travel all over the south.

Practically all the Negro farm operators in the United States are located in the sixteen southern states. The census of 1920 enumerated more than 930,000 Negro farmers operating approximately 27,000,000 acres of improved land in farms. In an effort to do more effective demonstration work among this large racial group of farmers, there has been slowly developed in most of these states an auxiliary extension force composed of Negro men and women agents, working exclusively among people of their own race.

INCEPTION OF WORK

Farm demonstration work began in the south in 1904. The first Negro agent was appointed in November, 1905, in co-operation with Tuskegee Institute, Ala. A few months later a similar agent was appointed to work in Virginia in co-operation with Hampton Institute. The co-operating institutions are two of the leading Negro agricultural and industrial schools of the south. Because of their interest and influence Negro demonstration work in the beginning developed most rapidly in these states.

MARYLAND BEHIND

Maryland is way behind the sixteen other states in demonstration work among its farmers.

Government appropriations from the Smith-Lever funds and the United States department of Agriculture are based upon appropriations made by the state itself for this work.

For work among women, the state and counties appropriate $300. Uncle Sam gives $1,200, making a total of $5,588 for both sexes. States like Arkansas appropriate $13,000 for this county demonstration work and get a similar sum from the government. Total amounts expended by each of the sixteen southern states for farm demonstration purposes are: Alabama, $46,760; Arkansas, $37,031.38; Florida, $12,871.83; Georgia, $632,388.66; Kentucky, $9,909.43; Louisiana, $17,055.5; Maryland, $5,588.34; Mississippi, $30,977.68; Missouri, $1; North Carolina, $23,355.58; Oklahoma, $27,998; South Carolina, $11,270.56; Tennessee, $13,146; Texas, $36,466.33; Virginia, $35,$75.15; West Virginia, $188.33; office of cooperative extension work, $8,792.34.

The bulletin estimates that 100,000 farmers, one-ninth of all in south, left and went north during the migration.

These farm agents last year report visits to 28,000 different farms, and 25,000 different homes. They held 21,000 demonstration meetings; 528 farmers' institutes; 506 extension schools, meeting nearly 1,000,000 people and instructing them in better farming methods.

Seventeen years ago only $4,000 was expended in this work. By 1926 it is expected that the appropriation will reach $500,000.

NEGRO BOYS' CLUBS REPORT.

FRIAR POINT, Miss., Dec. 14.—It will be interesting to the planters of Coahoma County to know what success the negro club boys of Coahoma County had during the year 1925, with their cotton projects, under the direction of [illegible] Cooper, county agent for negroes. The following is a resume of what has been accomplished: Number boys enrolled, 346; number boys keeping records, 328; number boys reporting to Dec. 3, 63; average pounds of lint cotton grown per cre by these 63 boys, 634; gross receipts of 63 acres, $10,535.98; average gross receipts per acre, $167.23; net receipts 63 acres, $7,669.78; net profit per acre, $121.74.

Should the same average be maintained for the remaining 225 boys who have not yet completed harvesting the crop, the following results will appear:

Number pounds lint cotton grown by 328 boys, 207,952; gross receipts of 328 acres, $54,851.44; net receipts of 328 acres, $39,930.72.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

DEC 13 1925

AGRICULTURAL CLUB WORK FOR NEGROES

Tuskegee Institute Holds Conference For Boys and Girls of Several States

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 13.—Special to The Advertiser.—The final program of the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club conference in the Tuskegee institute chapel, Thursday, December 10, marked the close of what, undoubtedly, was one of the most constructive and successful meeting of its kind ever held here, according to J. M. Campbell, field agent.

"This initial movement in negro club work indicates that there are unexpected possibilities to be developed through this medium," he said. "Contestants came from all parts of Alabama, a large delegation from Mississippi and a creditable group from Oklahoma. In addition some forty farm and home demonstration agents accompanied these delegations, bringing with them interested parents and other visitors. White representatives from the Alabama Polytechnic institute at Auburn, the Singer Sewing Machine company and a number of others engaged in general development work were in attendance and lent their assistance as judges, etc. Representatives from several of the leading negro educational institutions in Alabama and adjacent states gave both their moral and physical assistance in making the project a complet success.

"Much of the success of the confer ence may be attributed to the unmit igated enthusiasm manifested by boys girls, agents, and friends, white an colored, in making each and every por tion of the varied activities complete Too much credit cannot be given to th Tuskegee institute for the part whic it contributed, both as regards indivi uals and as an institution, for placin at the disposal of the club conferenc every available facility for carryin out the program.

"The meeting began with a genera session which gave various state judging teams, agents and visitors an opportunity to become acquainted with one another and with the general outline of the program to be carried out during the three days' session.

"Following this contests were carried out in routine as per schedule. The sewing contest for the girls began at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon, December 8 and continued through the afternoon of December 9. The cooking contest for girls was begun Wednesday morning and continued throughout the entire day. Not only these, but the poultry, seed, corn, sweet potato, livestock, plowing and milking contests, showed conclusively that much time and energy has been expended in preparing these boys and girls from Alabama, Mississippi and Oklahoma. The very excellent showing made by all, including proficiency, interest and fine deportment, indicates that the efforts extended in their behalf will be profitable beyond expectation. Many of the participants showed knowledge of the subjects and specimens with which they had to deal, that would have done full credit to their elders or others who had superior advantages.

"The health contest, the carrying out which was under the direction of John A. Andrews, hospital staff physician, offered some striking examples of the kind of young men and women the rural districts can produce the proper rules of health and sanitation are followed out. All this brings out very markedly just what the negro extension service means to the boys and girls on the farm, as well as being an inestimable benefit to the adults.

"It would be difficult to express the unbounded pleasure and inspiration which the boys and girls— and the grown-ups too—got from their excursions through the grounds and buildings of Tuskegee institute, and many expressed a great desire to return and get more of the practical education which Tuskegee institute stands for, and which the agricultural labs are trying to carry to those unable to go to school.

"Again, immense satisfaction was derived from the small sample of systematized recreation which was given the club members in the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Bowl Thursday afternoon, under the direction of the Tuskegee athletic directors. They were impressed with the fact that it is quite essential to know how to play correctly as it is to know how to secure the best results from one's labor.

"If

"The oratorical contest in the chapel of the institute was a fitting close for the three days' activities. Each contestant from Mississippi, Alabama and Oklahoma spoke on the subject, "The Resources of My State." Many facts were revealed to the audience about the possibilities, as well as the present possessions of the south which were not known to most of the public. Hence the two-fold benefit of developing themselves and informing the general public on these very vital facts was a fitting culmination for a conference devoted to the development of the heads, hands, hearts and health of the rural boys and girls of the south.

"Although the majority of the winners in the conference were from Alabama, the work of the other states was no less commendable. The other states were not able to bring as large delegations as Alabama, some did not have a full time to prepare but with all, every individual, every team, and those who have trained them are due an immense amount of credit.

"Expressions by T. M. Campbell, field agent of the U. S. department of agriculture, R. R. Taylor, acting principal of Tuskegee institute and other prominent individuals are to the effect that it is the beginning of one of the greatest single units to build up southern agriculture, especially among negroes that has yet been established. Similar expressions were forthcoming from C. R. Hudson, state agent in charge of negro extension work in North Carolina. H. S. Keigwin, commissioner for native development from Rhodesia, South Africa and other prominetn white visitors who were in attendance throughout the conference.

"The 4-H conference extends to Tuskegee institute for its gracious hospitality; to the many friends of the work through whose generous donations the liberal prizes were made possible, and to the newspapers for the assistance rendered in giving the conference publicity through their columns. To all of these and the extension agents who have trained these boys and girls, goes the credit, the success of this first annual session of the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls 4-H Club Conference."

Macon, Ga. News

DEC 11 1925

Negro Club Boys Awarded Prize

Special to The News

AMERICUS, Ga., Dec. 11.—Elbert Stallworth, negro farm demonstration agent here, has announced the winners in the annual cash prize contest among negro farmers in Sumter county.

First prize, $40, was won by J. L. Leonard, who produced 15 bales of cotton, 400 bushels of corn and 50 bushels of sweet potatoes on a one-horse farm belonging to H. H. Glver, seven miles south of Americus. Second prize was awarded Porter Williams, who lives on the Rylander place at East Point. He produced 19 bales of cotton with a single plow, besides a quantity of sweet potatoes and sugar cane syrup and was awarded $30; third prize $10, was won by Forest Asnman on J. A. Snelling's place, near Cobb. He produced 22 bales of cotton to the plow, but succeeded only in winning third place because of his failure to report the production of food stuffs.

Negro club boys who won prizes are announced as follows: Urial Patterson, best acre of corn; J. W. Denson, best acre of cotton; Silas Hill, finest pig. Hill was awarded the $25 Duroc pig, a free trip to the boys' and girls' 4-H conference at Tuskegee, and other awards. In judging these contests, the judges used the following basis in checking up products: Cotton, meat, corn each 25 per cent; sugar cane syrup, 15 per cent; sweet potatoes, 10 per cent.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 3, 1925

A NEGRO FARM AGENT

Professor Powell, the negro farm agent who has been brought to the county to work among members of his race, comes well recommended and has the equipment of experience for his task. He has been working for two years among the negroes of Burke County; he was for four years at Voorhees Institute, in South Carolina, and six years with the State College of Agriculture in South Carolina. He taught for three years in Africa, instructing members of his race in the cultivation of cotton. His work should be valuable among the negro farmers of Bibb County. The Telegraph bespeaks for him the co-operation of people of both races.

Waycross, Ga., Journal Herald

DEC 17 1925

Rapid Strides Made By Colored Farmers of Ware During The Past Year

Annual Report Of Colored County Agent Rendered The State College Of Agriculture. Covers Every Phase Of Work Among Farmers.

Ware county colored farm work is outstanding as one of the most important colored developments in the state of Georgia, taking the annual report of county agent A. H. Hinesman as a basis for consideration. County Agent Hinesman has rendered his annual report, covering the entire year of 1925, to the State College of Agriculture.

The report covers every phase of work done in the promotion of better agriculture among the negro farmers. It deals with the community and county organizations under Agent Hinesman's direction.

Among the most important items studies during the year by the adult farmers of the county have been soil improvement which embracey modern methods of plowing and the proper use of fertilizers; food and feed production, with particular emphasis on corn, potatoes, sugar cane, hogs, poultry and garden products; special money crops which include cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, sweet and Irish potatoes, legumes and forage crops, including oats, velvet beans, soy beans, cow peas, peanuts and pastures.

Club Work.

In the Junior work, that is work among the colored boys and girls of club age, special emphasis has been placed on the corn, pig and poultry clubs, also gardening and canning.

The miscellaneous items covered in the report are community and county fairs, farmers institutes, farmers and teachers monthly meetings, special health campaign.

Fair Records.

In commenting on the club work, and its results as shown at the largest fairs in the state, county agent Hinesman says:

"Seventy-five members of the junior clubs have engaged in the production of corn, cotton, pigs, poultry, gardens and the canning of fruits and vegetables.

"The corn club boys in Ware county were able to win third place in the Southeastern Fair in corn exhibit, and second place in the sttae fair for corn production.

"The pig club boys and girls have raised forty-eight of the best bred, and pure bred, type of hogs in the country, and also the girls who planted gardens have canned twenty-five hundred quarts of fruits and vegetables during the season. Three of the canning club members sent exhibits to the state fair, and two of them won prizes."

Institutes.

Ten farmers and county teachers institutes have been held during the year the report shows, indicating that the negro workers are learning the value of cooperation and open dsicussions.

"In these institutes we have had the teachers and farmers discuss the problems that exist in their respective communities, and offer solutions for same, and in this way many of the so-called problems and misunderstandings which exist in the communities among teachers and farmers, are all done away with, and more friendly relation exists among the people of the community.

Health Work.

"The health of the people on the farm and in the rural communities is a very essential phase of extension work, and we are making special efforts every year to assist the rural people in taking care of their health. In order to make the health idea more impressive each year we arrange a health campaign in the county, in cooperation with the national health week campaign, and distribute a large amount of literature among the farmers and school children and teachers of the different communities, and also ask the ministers in all churches to preach a special sermon on health during that special Health Week.

"During this year five thousand people were reached and five hundred bulletins on health were distributed among the people of the county."

This is regarded by students of County Agent Hinesman's work as a report worthy of especial note, and is an indication of the rapid and certain improvement in the agricultural work among the negro people of Ware county.

Forsyth, Ga., Monroe Advertiser

DEC 17 1925

SCHOOL ON WHEELS FOR NEGRO FARMERS

Effective work of a caravan type of automobile known as the "Booker T. Washington Agricultural school on Wheels," was described recently by the Hampton-Tuskegee Endowment Fund. The car operates out of Tuskegee Institute, and was inaugurated last year for the first time.

Its purpose is to teach the negro farmer how more efficiently and profitably to cultivate his crops, sharpen tools, pipe water through his houses, inoculate stock against disease, prune and spray fruit trees, make ventilated pits for preserving vegetables, build sanitary out-houses, screen porches and do anything else the progressive farmer should do.

It also teaches the negro women how to prepare nourishing meals, preserve fruit, care properly for the baby, dress wounds, make curtains, rugs, bed spreads, clothing and do better many similar tasks involved in good home-making And upon both the negro farmer and his wife are impressed the practice of economy, industry and the upbuilding of character.

During the past year the Booker T. Washington Agricultural School on Wheels has devoted itself largely to communities in Alabama.

In Dallas county alone it reached 10,000 negroes during two weeks of travel. The school on wheels has invariably had the effect of improving farm conditions wherever it has gone. Negroes are bettering their homes, advancing crops, putting money aside.

Now it is hoped to increase the number of these schools on wheels so that automobiles will penetrate into every community in the south.

Extension—1925
Demonstration Work.

Negro Farm Boys And Girls Meet At Tuskegee Institute

For the first time in the history of Negro Extension Work and it is now nineteen years old—plans are being definitely shaped for the coming together of Negro boys and girls who are engaged in club work in the states of Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and Alabama in an annual contest.

This gathering will be known as the Southern Negro Boys and Girls 4-H Club Conference. Those responsible for working out the details have decided to stage this gala event at Tuskegee Institute, December 8th, 10th and 11th—the coming fair (1925).

Already in the states concerned there is being manifested a wonderful spirit of rivalry among the contestants—County, State and Inter-State—that is destined to place new values on farming, and rural life generally among Negroes.

The conference, among other things, will consist of livestock judging, poultry judging, and corn judging. There will also be athletic and health contests, for all of which adequate prizes will be given.

In addition to participating in the various contests at the conference many of the boys and girls will experience their first real, long honest to goodness trip away from home; so that a visit to Tuskegee, within itself, will be for them and their parents a Red Letter Day from the standpoint of inspiration and information.

Beginning July 6 and continuing through August 1, the short course for Mississippi Extension agents will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The purpose in bringing these agents together is to stimulate new interest in their work by taking up and discussing the detailed plan of work outlined by the State Extension authorities; and by instilling into them the necessary principles which they must hold out to the farmer in order that he may not only become a good farmer, but a good citizen as well.

The Mississippi Extension authorities have sent in a suggested course of study to be given to the agents while at Tuskegee.

The Alabama Extension agents, boys and girls, will meet at Tuskegee Institute July 5 through the 18th for their annual short course. This short course has been in progress for Alabama workers more than ten years.

MAR 25 1925

FARMERS MEET AT COURT HOUSE

Prominent Speakers Outline Program

DR. G. W. MALONE, PRESIDENT WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION ENCOURAGES CO-OPERATION OF FARMERS.

A meeting was held at the court house last Friday at noon for the purpose of outlining a farm program for the colored farmers of Washington county. While the attendance was rather small, yet the enthusiasm was not lacking. Thomas W. Brown, colored demonstration agent, had invited a number of colored farmers to attend the meeting in order to hear several of Washington county's most prominent farmers make brief speeches.

Dr. G. W. Malone, president of the fair association, presided. He explained what the meeting had been called for and spoke encouragingly of the work that had been done in the county by our colored demonstration agent and urged that both white and colored farmers co-operate with the agent in every way possible.

Mr. Mack Tucker, chairman of the county commissioners, stated that one of the most keenly felt needs that the colored tenants need to learn was to practice thrift. He said that a negro tenant on his plantation a few years ago cleared $1800.00. This sum was paid to the tenant in cash and he was urged to put the money away in a bank for hard times, but in six months the tenant had spent every dollar and was back hunting for his old job again. Mr. Tucker urged the white farmers to insist that every colored tenant on their farm plant a garden, potato patch and watermelon patch. He pointed out that every colored family could live at home if they would just try and raise enough foodstuffs to take care of their immediate families.

Mr. George Gilmore urged the farmers to force their tenants to have a garden and plant several rows of mustard and insist that the mustard be used along with collards, cabbages and turnip greens, stating that mustard was one of the finest spring tonics known. He asserted that if the colored farmers would plant rye patches for their chickens, hogs and cows, that they would be practically independent. Mr. Gilmore stated that it was a mistake to burn broom straw on the land as this contained more nitrogen per ton than a ton of stable manure.

Mr. J. F. Jackson, head of the agricultural department of the Central of Georgia Railway, spoke of the good that had been accomplished among the colored farmers of Georgia by the colored demonstration agents and urged their retention. Mr. Jackson stated that an examination of various cotton fields on lands adjacent to the Central of Georgia showed that the infestation of boll weevils was greater this year than ever before and urged continual poisoning to make a good crop of cotton.

County Agent L. R. Langley outlined the farm program that had been planned for this county and urged the farmers to secure their boll weevil poisoning early in order that everything would be in readiness for poisoning the cotton plant in April and May. An early start is half the battle won, the speaker said.

Thomas W. Brown, colored demonstration agent, called attention of the needs of the colored farmers and urged those present to co-operate with him in making Washington county the banner agricultural county in Georgia. He stated that his greatest difficulty was in reaching the colored farmers who needed assistance in their farm work.

Eugene Williams, a graduate of Tuskeegee Institute, who is district advisor of the colored demonstration agents of Georgia, spoke interestingly of the work that had been accomplished by his department in bettering farming conditions for the colored race. He urged that they have good gardens, raise ample hay, grain, potatoes, peas, peanuts and crops other than cotton. Williams is one of the best posted colored demonstrators in the state and has been called to Burke county several times at the request of white farmers in that county to teach their negro tenants how to combat the boll wevil. The late Mr. R. C. Neely of Waynesboro once made the statement that Eugene Williams knew more about boll wevil poisoning than any other man, white or black, that he ever knew. Williams announced that he would again be in Sandersville next Thursday and Friday to attend the agricultural display and ham show that would be held at the Washington Institute in this city and urged that all the white farmers in the county that could possibly attend to be present on one or both of these days.

Waycross, Ga., Journal Herald

AUG 4 - 1925

DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN COLORED AT REEDSVILLE

Institution And Normal Being Held By Colored Teachers Of Ware And Adjoining Counties At The Reedsville School.

The colored teachers of Ware and adjacent counties are holding an Institute and Normal at the Reedsville school this week and also the club boys and girls are having their short course in Agriculture under the direction of their county agent Dr. A. H. Hinesman

Mrs. H. R. Butler, of Atlanta, visited the teachers on Monday and spoke to them on the subject of parent-teacher work in the rural schools. She is at the head of the parent-teacher organization in the State of Georgia for colored teachers. Mrs. M. C. Calhound of Eatonville, Florida and Mrs. Teresa Statts of Bordentown, New Jersey, are expected to visit the teachers and the short this week.

Among the special feature of the week will be a canning demonstration by Miss Lizzie Handcock, white home demonstration agent for Ware county. Miss Hancock will be accompained by Mrs. J. L. Walker on Wednesday morning. All of the colored house wives who are interested in canning should see this demonstration.

Another special feature will be a poultry culling demonstration given by Dr. R. J. Heyde, white county agent for Ware county. This will be one of the most interesting demonstrations given and every person interested in raising good poultry should be at the school house not later than ten o'clock Friday morning.

Plans are being made to have the teachers and club members visit the Phelps Dairy, Abbbot chicken farm and Ike Lane hog farm.

Many visitors are expected this week.

Nashville Tenn
Graphic
3-19-25

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK PLANNED BY HUDSON

Live-at-Home Schedule With Soil Improvement, and Food and Field Crops Emphasized.

In making plans for negro farm demonstration work for 1925 it is proposed, as usual, to stick to fundamentals with such variation as is necessary to meet local conditions in the various counties. The following outline is applicable to most of the counties in the eastern half of the State.

The growing of three kinds of classes of crops is needed on all farms. These are:

1. Food and feed crops.
2. Soil improvement crops.
3. Money or sale crops.

The farm should be so planned that there will not be a preponderance of either of the three to the detriment of any one of the others. That is, there should be a well-planned and well-balanced program that provides for a live-at-home schedule that maintains and improves the fertility of the soil, and that brings in returns sufficient to provide for what cannot be grown at home. The first consideration is for the food and feed crops. Then there should be a well-defined plan for improving the soil, including rotation of crops, the growing of summer and winter legumes to turn under, and winter cover crops of non-legumes when legumes cannot be had. The first consideration in growing larger and more profitable crops is the building up of the soil because in most cases there is no profit, but wasted labor in cultivating poor land. Probably the greatest need of North Carolina farmers today is a better system and a more universal practice of soil improvement. We must get away from poor land farming if we are to make a real success of the matter.

After providing for the food and feed and soil fertility, then there

should be grown as much of the money crops of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, etc., as the farmer can handle or as there seems to be a sufficient demand for at profitable prices. Another consideration that will be given attention at the proper time is that of beter marketing of crops by better grading and packing, so that they will bring better prices, and resorting to cooperative marketing wherever it can be done satisfactorily.

In addition to the above, all farm families are advised to have a good garden, a lot of poultry properly cared for, and the growing of sufficient pork for all family needs with a possible surplus for sale.

The main thing that is being given consideration right now is that of the planting of oats to help out the short corn crop of last summer, every farmer being urged to plant from 3 to 5 acres per horse, to let them in right away, and to top-dress with 100 or more pounds of nitrate of soda about 30 days after planting, or when the oats are 3 to 4 inches high —C. R. Hudson.

Philadelphia Miss. Democrat

JUL 9 - 1925

NEGRO DEMONSTRATOR'S CALL TO SERVICE

I, Will Perryman, Negro Demonstrator of Neshoba County, takes this method of calling the attention of we, the farmers and labors fo the negro population of better service to our country, our fellowman and our homes.

We are thankful that Jehova has blessed us with health, peace and prosperity. Again, we should be grateful of the consideration given us at the hands of the Honor Board of Supervisors and the other loyal white citizens of this county; also Director Wilson for their co-operative spirit in honoring us with a demonstration agent in the person of the writer.

To this end, I come to you with a message of demonstration efficiency in your work. Therefore, I do hope that all of you will show appreciation of this cooperative endeavor by clothing yourselves in work which will cause the discussion of points of failures and successes that well develop us into better farmers, better laborers, and too create a spirit of competition for production, this too, will contribute greatly to the material welfare of the community in which we live. This movement will in a measure raise the standard of citizenship which will tend to eliminate ignorance supersition and the dark vices that are detrimental to our people and give better homes, better communities, better citizens which guarantees a better and safer place to live, and too, to further foster these principles we as labors, and farmers or of any other occupation must not forget that to produce the right kind of service we must put in practice the attributes of principles which contains honestly, truthfulness, industry, humanity, loyalty and patience. These acts of rightousness copuled with moral living will create higher ideals in the actions and minds of our children which we must depend on if the future for good neighbors community leaders, progressive farmers, home-builders and loyal citizens.

In conclusion we must not forget to appreciate the fact that we are fortunate in being located in Neshoba County, Mississippi. I say that because of my experience in other sections of the country and a careful observation of condition, as relating to us and this exodus question, I think, that we are living in one of the best, if not the best parts of our country, especially when we pause to consider the resources and advantages offered us over other sections. These advantages condensed are: mild climate, cheap priced-lands, safe business-relationship between the Whites and Negroes and an inviting field for a poor homeless agricultural people of which we are to get a start in life. Therefore, lets be contented with present conditions and have an ambition to cast our lot here and be a factor in developing and beautifying this great land of "Dixie" to equal any other section of the country. And lets learn to say "no" to the call of so-call labor agents who seeks to decop us from our native land with the promies of "big pay" which in many cases is never fulfilled.

Again, lets be aware of the fake-mail-order houses, patent medicine and the like and patronize home industries when equal service is offered—also take and read at least, the county paper, in brief, respond to the wise old saying "Together we stand, Divided we fall."

Futhermore, I sincerely urge all of you in the name of our good old commonwealth and mutual interests to join hearts and hands to do all in our power to render better service for the uplift of humanity which commands the respect of all concerned and add to ranks, loyal and lasting friends that will continue to welcome us in their midst and keep us in establishing of homes, schools, churches so essential to community welfare.

I am frank to say when we shall have shown a higher standard reliability, and efficency to do constructive not destructive work and make more corn or cotton to the acre or can make the best chicken coop or rat-trap then the public will make a beaten path to oru ETAOINTAO beaten path to our door, hence, we can readily see the need of proficient work, and if we take advantage of and accept this demonstration aid. The Board and Director will not only again appoint A Negro Agent, but will keep one employed and paid so long as he discharges his duty.

So, my last appeal to you is to try to be a good samaritan in your service and never falter nor fail.

Be encouraged by considering what the poetry says:

"When a task is once begun
Never leave it till its done,
Be the labor great or small;
Do it well or not at all."—

Will Perryman, Negro Agent.

Silver City N. C. News 6-11-25

Short Course For Negro Farm Agents.

Eighteen negro farm demonstration agents, employed by the State College of Agriculture, spent last week in Raleigh, attending a five day short course. The meeting were in the county court house for the lecture periods and on the College campus for the demonstration and practical work lessons.

According to Prof. Hudson, who had the work in charge, the course was very satisfactory and will be of great benefit to those who attended, and thru them to those whom they serve.

This is commendable work on the part of the department of agricultbre, as our farmers, both white and colored, should be given assistance and advice as to how to improve their lands and make more per acre, with the same amount of work. Every county in the state should have a Farm Demonstration Agent, and it is to be hoped that Chatham will have one in the near future.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

JUL 5 - 1925

NEGRO FARM CLUBS ENROLL 2,143 BOYS

Conecuh Leads With 140 Members; Corn is First Project

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., July 4.—Special to The Advertiser.—Two thousand, one hundred forty-three negro farm boys of Alabama are now engaged in agricultural club work, according to statistics gathered by C. M. Kynette, club leader, from the negro demonstration agents of the state.

Conecuh county is leading with 140. The reports from the county workers show that corn is the leading project with 957 boys growing one or more acres each. The pig club is the next largest project with 626, while 560 are engaged in growing other crops and raising other animals.

Through club work these boys are being taught better methods of farming. Those growing crops have been taught proper preparation of land, how to fertilize, and how to cultivate. Those raising livestock have been taught feeding and management, stressing home production of feed. White landlords cooperate in the work.

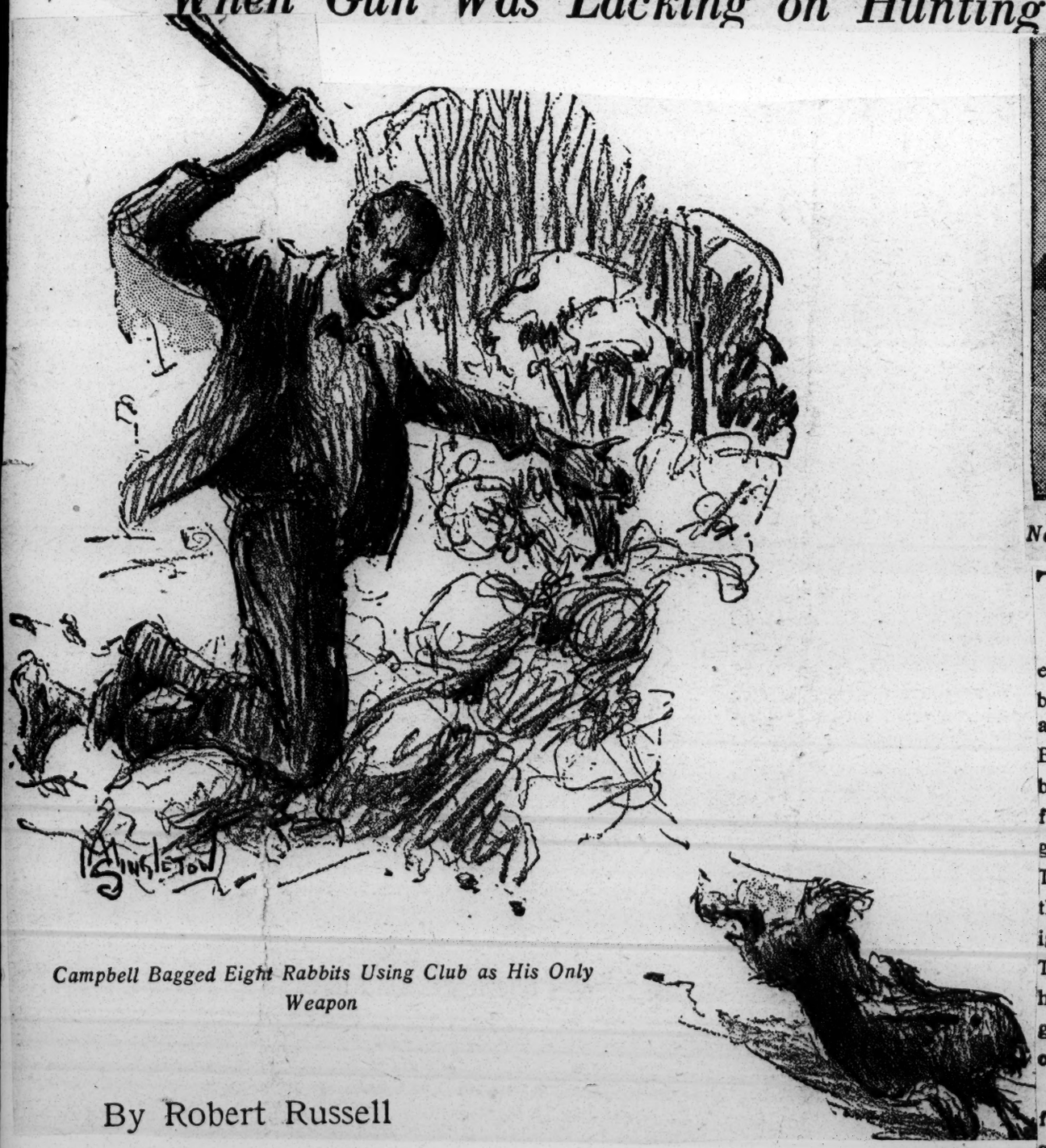
At present all negro club boys, and also the girls, in the state are looking forward to the annual state short course which will be held at Tuskegee Institute, July 6-18. An attendance of 250 boys and girls is expected.

Extension — 1925.
Demonstration Work.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 3 1925

The Boy Who Climbed From the Depths Where Opportunities Were Unknown

Tom Campbell Wore Bags for Shoes and Outran Rabbits When Gun Was Lacking on Hunting Trips



Campbell Bagged Eight Rabbits Using Club as His Only Weapon

By Robert Russell

Now Helps Uncle Sam in a Territory Covering Seven States

THE LONG, lanky black boy blinked his eyes and crept stealthily across the uneven floor of the rude log hut. The door opened to the darkness of the early morning and he slipped through, his ragged coat buttoned tightly about him—where there were buttons—and his little bundle of clothing clutched in his hands. But the biting winter wind could not cool the ardor that burned in him and drove him on, away from the poor farm of his parents in Bowman, Georgia, and toward the goal of knowledge, bright-glowing in his vivid imagination. Two hundred and forty-four miles beyond, far away in the great, unknown world, was the place where this ignorant negro boy believed his dreams could be realized. The ten cents in his pocket gave poor promise of bearing his body along with his inspired vision as it spanned that great distance, but his inadequately shod feet plodded onward and the whites of his eyes gleamed in the gloom.

A short distance down the road he turned aside and felt his way to the door of another log cabin much resembling that from which he had come. After a short delay the creaking of complaining hinges and heavy,

asthmatic breathing told of another presence. The boy slipped inside while an old man moved to the fire and stirred the embers, the better to see his caller.

"Tom!" came the exclamation. "Whar you all goin' this time in the mawnin'?"

"I'se gwin' to whar I'll be teached to do things, like—like," the black boy's voice was hushed in awe at the temerity of his dream, "like Booker T. Washington done."

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As he plodded along day after day, living as best he might from the proceeds of odd jobs, the boots he wore almost fell from his sore feet and he wrapped discarded fertilizer sacks about them to protect them from the snow which was falling constantly during that unusual winter. Once, at the end of his resources, he halted in his journey long enough to spend a half-day in the woods where, armed with a huge stick, he slaughtered eight rabbits with which he gained a welcome at a farm house in the outskirts of a town. Here, too, he discovered a man who wanted some wood cut, but who had no ax. Young Tom, a "wise" globe-trotter by this time, was able to persuade a merchant in the village to trust him for the price of the implement "for one day." After serious and concentrated study of the array of axes Tom selected one weighing six pounds, with a handle three feet long—price $1.50, and started out to cut and pile, for measurement, the three cords which at fifty cents a cord, would pay for the ax. He did it—this tall, lanky lad with the black face, the glowing eyes and the ambition to learn to "do things like Booker T. Washington done." For a week Tom cut wood to earn enough money to carry him a little farther on his journey.

There followed weeks at work in a small rock quarry and after that—wealth. Wealth it was to the happy boy—wealth which meant the fulfillment of hope—wealth to carry him to his goal—wealth—five dollars.

Three months later, the long miles of weary way behind him, Tom staggered into the grounds of Tuskegee Institute, sick of body but determined of soul. Eyes glowing with excitement, burning with the fever which had attacked him, he presented himself for admission.

Gravely the examining physician shook his head as he inspected the boy.

"A physical wreck," he said gently. "You can't enter. You must go to your friends—it will take a long time for you to gain strength enough to work."

Slowly the look of eager enthusiasm faded from the face of the lad. Slowly pathos, tragedy, hopelessness took its place. And then, with that determination which can not be mastered, the square jaws snapped tight, the white teeth clicked close and the big eyes gazed steadily into those of the man who, as yet, had not seen the profound purpose of the boy's heart.

"You all cain't make me go away," said Tom. And "you all" didn't! "You-all" couldn't!

Thomas Monroe Campbell began his course at Tuskegee Institute. Seven years later, in 1906, he completed his training, his work on the Institute farms and in other activities partially paying for his board and lodging, and his acquired ability at barbering adding to his income. He received two dollars from home during the seven years.

The big folks at Washington knew nothing about the long, lanky black boy, but they did know that in all probability a colored man would be better able to teach other negroes something about farming than would a white man. They decided to find someone deserving of the appointment of first Negro Demonstration Agent. They sent to Tuskegee. They found Tom Campbell following a two-horse plow on one of the Institute farms. "You're it," they said after looking at the tall, rangy form, the broad shoulders and the steadfast eyes. So young Campbell became Negro Demonstration Agent for Macon County, Alabama—the first man of his race in such a position. This was better than cutting three cords of wood a day, and Tom did it just as well.

By 1920 the big folks decided, metaphorically, that Tom might be able to cut more than three cords. They made him agent over seven States—and that is the position he occupies today, official representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, outlining and supervising agricultural extension work among the negroes of seven States with more than one hundred and seventy-five men and women under his watchful eye.

Two offers to become the president of different State negro agricultural and mechanical colleges have not tempted him. He's big and strong and has a bigger "field" in both meanings of the word. His duties are to see that county agents secure outline maps of each county and properly distribute the work; that at least one house in each county is built at stated intervals according to an approved plan; that one or more electric lighting systems be undertaken in the county; that at least one house be whitewashed or painted in each demonstration community; that one or more water systems be undertaken in each county; that at least one farmstead home ground be developed in each community; that at least one sanitary toilet be consructed in each demonstration community; at least one crop rotation demonstration given; one or more permanent pastures established; that at least one person in each community be taught the use of the farm level; one year-round garden demonstration established; at least one farm to be properly laid out or plotted in each county; one equipped playground in each community; one or more demonstration orchards in each county.

But Thomas Monroe Campbell's life has not been all hard knocks, hard work and hard fact. Romance came, even before official recognition. She was a classmate. She went to Chicago, studied child welfare, became a graduate nurse—and now, as Tom's wife, lives down at Tuskegee, his headquarters, practicing what she has learned, for she and Tom are the proud parents of six of them, three boys and three girls.

So, as Thomas Monroe Campbell tells modestly the story of his forty-two years of life, his big eyes gleam and his contagious smile wins. He has done and is doing at least some of the things "like Booker T. Washington done."

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

APR 28 1925

A NEGRO FARM AGENT

The Telegraph understands that the matter of placing a negro farm demonstration agent in Bibb County to work among the members of his own race is to come before the Board of Education shortly. It is a work in which we might profitably engage. One curse of the agricultural situation in the State has been the ignorance that persisted among the negro farmers and their tenacious grip upon the old methods of farming. The State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, working in co-operation, have placed a number of negro agents in counties throughout the State. The result has been according to figures compiled by the agent in charge of the work, that the migration from counties in which those agents have worked, has been less than in the counties where they have not. Migration has been a serious problem and will continue to be a serious problem so long as we do nothing to check the causes of migration. A man will not cling to land year after year when he cannot support his family and realize something from it. Negroes will leave as long as they have to face a changing world with antiquated instruments to carve out their financial successes.

Negro agents are much more effective among negroes than white agents. The negro regards the white man who comes to him with a new method with the suspicion that he is trying to sell him something or to induce him to use something that is much more expensive than he is now using. When a man of his own race approaches him with the story of possible success, he is ready to listen.

The Board of Education would no doubt welcome an expression of public sentiment upon the proposal, because it involves an appropriation, although a small one. Letters expressing opinion might be addressed either to Superintendent Bruce or to The Telegraph.

Enfield, N. C
Progress
6-26-25

NEGRO AGENTS STUDY BETTER FARMING METHODS

To equip themselves for better service to the colored farmers of North Carolina, the eighteen local negro demonstration agents employed by the State College of Agriculture spent last week in Raleigh attending a five day short course and conference. The school was in charge of Prof. C. R. Hudson, assisted by L. E. Hall, negro district agent, and the meetings were held in the County Courthouse for the lecture periods and on the College Campus for the demonstrations and practical work.

The program was filled with excellent lectures and demonstrations from the teaching faculty, the extension specialists and the research workers of the Station. The agents had a series of lectures on various rural social problems from Dr. Carl C. Taylor and on the economy of farm management by Dr. G. W. Forster of the department of agricultural eceonomices. Valuable lectures on crop growing and handling, on livestock, co-operative marketing, seed breeding, swine and poultry growing marked the theoretical studies. In addition the agents discussed in round table conferences their own problems as agricultural leaders of the colored people in their respective counties.

According to Prof. Hudson, the meeting was most satisfactory and will be of great value to the men when they return to their home stations. J. B. Pierce of the office of extension work, United States Department of Agriculture, was one of the speakers before the group. John D. Wray, in charge of Negro club work, with headquarters at the A. & T. College, also took part in the program.

The conference adjourned on Saturady ,June 20, with the agents returning to their home stations on Saturday afternoon.

Extension—1925.

Demonstration Work.

Negro Workers in Extension Service.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Good work by "an efficient force of more than 300 colored men and women" in the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture is cited by T. M. Campbell, himself a colored man, field agent for the Government in seven Southern states. According to Field Agent Campbell:

"The Extension Service has proved a boon to those negro workers, in that it has afforded a type of training which it would have been difficult for them to secure otherwise. And, because of this fact, it is safe to say that no group of public servants is more proud of the humble part which it has taken, and is taking, in the development of this system of teaching rural people than the present corps of extension agents in the Southern states."

Manufacturers Record 6-25-25

In an interesting sketch of the rise of Campbell from ignorance and poverty to his present position, Robert Russell tells how Campbell as a youth left Bowman, Ga., to walk and work his way 244 miles to Tuskegee Institute, "to be teached things like Booker T. Washington done." It took him three months to make the journey, and on his arrival he was at first rejected as a "physical wreck" from his travels.

Seven years later, in 1906, Campbell was taken from behind a plow by a white agent of the Government extension service and was the first man of his race appointed as an agent. His work among the colored folks was so successful that he later was placed in charge of seven states. Campbell, it is related, has refused two offers "to become president of different state negro agricultural and mechanical colleges."

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

MAY 26 1925

A NEGRO FARM AGENT.

The above is the heading of an editorial from The Macon Telegraph which has been sent us with the request that it be published. The facts cited in the editorial are applicable to Monroe County, or any other county which has a large number of negro farmers. Good negro farmers are assets to any county and there is no beter way to help them become assets than the employment of a negro farm agent. There are twenty-seven negro farm and home demonstration agents in Georgia and they have made good, some of them working as long as ten years in one county. They deal with a teachable people who readly follow the leaders of their race. Such an agent could be secured for Monroe County at a cost of $75 per month and would be one of the best investments the county could make in the way of promoting good farming.—Monroe Advertiser

A LESSON FOR SOME OF OUR WHITE FARMERS DRAWN FROM NEGRO

(Birmingham News, June 30.

The Macon Telegraph preaches a powerful sermon in a few words in the following article.

The current collier's Magazine tells the story of "Big Ben" Sizemore, a Negro of Averett County, Virginia. At 45 "Big Ben" couldn't get credit for a sack of flour. He did odd jobs for the white folks, neighbors to his tiny cabin on a Virginia farm, and puttered around with crops. Then he married the star pupil in a demonstration class conducted by George Wharton, a graduate of Hampton Institute. His newly acquired wife put an end to his loafing days and to his odd jobs. She taught him what she had learned about scientific farming. Five years later he owned several head of stock, some barns and outhouses and had $2,000 in cash. He used the money as first payment on a 64-acre farm. The next year he bought a two-story house for which he paid $8,500. In 1922 he had finished paying for both the house and the land. Today he is raising pigs and bred cattle and he is the exemplar of diversified farming. Last year he and two other men realized $15,800 cash from a 320-acre tract that had averaged a net to its previous owner of $300 a year. This Negro farmer is netting something like $6.000 a year from his place.

The application is that he learned what he knows from the star pupil of a demonstration agent and from trying out her ideas.

It shows the good effect of a county farm demonstration agent, and it shows the value of educating the rural women by means of home demonstration work as a complement to the farm work proper.

Yet, there are many counties in Alabama without a county farm agent, or a home demonstration agent and there are many counties where no work of the sort is being carried on among the Negroes. By such work a shiftless Negro has been turned into a prosperous taxpayer, carrying a share of burden of government. By that same sort of work shiftless Negroes and shiftless white men in Alabama can be turned into properous, self-respecting citizens bearing a share of the common burden. One of the major tasks confronting Alabama is to change the landless, shiftless, hopeless tenant farmer into a land and home owner, and of all the agencies at work for betterment, none are more potent than the farm and home demonstration agents.

Albermarle, N. C., News Press

JUN 23 1925

NEGRO AGENTS STUDY BETTER FARMING METHODS

Raleigh, June 23.—To equip themselves for better service to the colored farmers of North Carolina, the eighteen local negro demonstration agents employed by the State College of Agriculture, spent last week in Raleigh attending a five day short course and conference. The school was in charge of Prof. C. R. Hudson, assisted by L. E. Hall, negro district agent, and the meetings were held in the county courthouse for the lecture periods and on the College campus for the demonstrations and practical work.

The program was filled with excellent lectures and demonstrations from the teaching faculty, the extension specialists and the research workers of the Station. The agents had a series of lectures on various rural social problems from Dr. Carl C. Taylor and on the economy of farm management by Dr. G. W. Forster of the department of agricultural economics. Valuable lectures on crop growing and handling, on livestock, cooperative marketing, seed breeding, swine and poultry growing marked the theoretical studies. In addition the agents discussed in round table conferences their own problems as agricultural leaders of the colored people in their respective counties.

According to Prof. Hudson, the meeting was most satisfactory and will be of great value to the men when they return to their home stations. J. B. Pierce of the office of extension work, United States Department of Agriculture, was one of the speakers before the group. John D. Wray, in charge of Negro club work, with headquarters at the A. & T. College, also took part in the program.

The conference adjourned on Saturday, June 20, with the agents returning to their home stations on Saturday afternoon.

Raeford, N. C. Courier 6-24-25

NEGRO AGENTS STUDY BETTER FARMING METHODS

Raleigh, N. C., June 24.—To equip themselves for better service to the colored farmers of North Carolina, the eighteen local negro demonstration agents employed by the State College of Agriculture spent last week in Raleigh attending a five day short course and conference. The school was in charge of, Prof. C. R. Hudson, assisted by L. E. Hall, negro district agent, and the meetings were held in the County Courthouse for the lecture periods and on the College Campus for the demonstrations and practical work.

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Boy Who Climbed From Depths Where Opportunity Was Unknown

The long, lanky black boy blinked his eyes and crept stealthily across the uneven floor of the rude log hut. The door opened to the darkness of the early morning and he slipped through, his ragged coat buttoned tightly about him—where there were buttons—and his little bundle of clothing clutched in his hands. But the biting winter wind could not cool the ardor that burned in him and drove him on, away from the poor farm of his parents in Bowman, Georgia, and toward the goal of knowledge, bright-glowing in his vivid imagination. Two hundred and forty-four miles beyond, far away in the great, unknown world, was the place where this ignorant Negro boy believed his dream could be realized. The ten cents in his pocket gave poor promise of bearing his body along with his inspired vison as it spanned that great distance, but his inadequately shod feet plodded onward and the whites of his eyes gleamed in gloom.

Gets a Timely Lift

A short distance down the road he turned aside and felt his way to the door of another log cabin much resembling that from which he had come. After a short delay the creaking of complaining hinges and heavy athmatic breathing told of another presence. The boy slipped inside while an old man moved to the fire and stirred the embers, the better to see his caller.

"Tom!" came the exclamation. "Whar you all goin' this time in the mawnin'?"

'I'se gwin' to whar I'll be teached to do things, like—like', the black boy's voice was hushed in awe at the temerity of his dream, "like Booker T. Washington done."

An hour later, enriched by twenty-five cents which was all that the lad's old colored friend and his sympathetic wife could find in the home he resumed his journey, stopping once again at the hut of a personal debtor from whom he collected a long over-due ten cents, part purchase price of a watermelon sold and delivered.

Foot-Sore From Tramp

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Finds "Wealth"

There followed weeks at work in a small rock quarry and after that —wealth. Wealth it was to the happy boy—wealth which meant the fulfillment of hope—wealth to carry him to his goal—wealth—five dollars.

Three months later, the long miles of weary way behind him, Tom staggered into the grounds of Tuskegee Institute, sick of body but determined of soul. Eyes glowing with excitement, burning with the fever which had attacked him, he presented himself for admission.

Gravely the examining physician shook his head as he inspected the boy.

"A physical wreck," he said gently. "You can't enter. You must go to your friends—it will take a long time for you to gain your strength enough to work."

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And "you all" didn't! 'You-all" couldn't!

Began His Course

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The big folks at Washington knew nothing about the long, lanky black boy, but they did know that in all probability a colored man would be better able to teach other Negroes something about farming than would a white man. They decided to find someone deserving of the appointment of first Negro Demonstration Agent. They sent to Tuskegee. They found Tom Campbell following a two-horse plow on one of the Institute farms. "You're it," they said after looking at the tall, lanky form, the broad shoulders and the steadfast eyes. So young Campbell became Negro Demonstration Agent for Macon County, Alabama—the first man of his race in such a position. This was better than cutting three cords of wood a day, and Tom did it just as well.

Gets Promotion

By 1920 the big folks decided, metaphorically, that Tom might be able to cut more than three cords. They made him agent over seven States— and that is the position he occupies today, official representative of the U. S. Department of the United States Department of Agriculture, outlining and supervising agricultural extension work among the Negroes of seven States with more than one hundred and seventy-five men and women under his watchful eye.

Two offers to become president of different State Negro agricultural and mechanical colleges have not tempted him. He's big and strong and has a bigger "field" in both meanings of the word. His duties are to see that county agents secure outline maps of each county and properly distribute the work; that at least one in each community is built ed intervals accordi to an approved plan; that one or more electric lighting systems be undertaken in each county; that at least one farmstead home ground be developed in each community; that at least one santitary toilet be constructed in each demonstration community; at least one crop rotation demonstration given; one or more permanent pastures established; that at least one person in each community be taught the use of the farm level; one year-round garden demonstration established; at least one farm to be properly laid out or plotted in each county; one equipped playground in each community; one or more demonstration orchards in each county.

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Mobile, Ala., Register

JUN 2 - 1925

TEACHING NEGROES TO FARM.

Agricultural extension work and the teaching of home economics among the rural negroes of Alabama are making creditable progress, according to a report from Tuskegee institute filed with Professor Duncan of Auburn, director of the Alabama extension service. Negro families are gaining a helpful knowledge of diversified farming and are directing more intelligent effort toward making a living on the soil. Livestock and forage crops are engaging their attention; also, along with improved methods of cultivation, they are using better materials to work with, including seeds and fertilizer, and are becoming interested in co-operative marketing.

It is stated in the report that extension work is in progress in 344 communities in the 21 counties where local negro agents are employed. An important phase of the work is the formation of clubs of negro boys and girls. There was an enrollment last year in these clubs of 2,402.

The contrast between the present system of teaching negro farmers to help themselves and conditions that formerly prevailed in Alabama and all other cotton-growing states is marked. It is now recognized that the benefit negro farmers derive from extension work is a good investment for the state. The primary purpose is, of course, to help the negroes to become economically independent, but in the process they become better citizens, while adding to their own productive power and wealth, and that of the state.

The prosperous, intelligent negro farmer, like the white farmer of the same type, is an asset worth having. And as poverty and ignorance disappear, as more and more negroes become property owners and economically independent, there will be fewer criminals to deal with among the negro rural population of the South.

Extension – 1926

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

CO-OPERATIVE WIZARD ADDRESSES FARMERS CONFERENCE

SAPIRO, CALIFORNIA MARKETING EXPERT WITH OTHER SPECIALIST OF NATIONAL REPUTE ADDRESSES FARMERS IN CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

A. L. Holsey.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Feb. 6—Hundreds of Negro farmers, representing every agricultural district of the South, who came to attend the Thirty-fifth annual Negro conference held at Tuskegee Institute, Wednesday and Thursday, were given an inside view of the advantages which have come to the farmers of California through co-operative marketing by Aaron Sapiro, Counsel for the California Market Commission and the legal adviser of more than 500,000 farmers of the far West.

Mr. Sapiro's address was in the form of a plea for greater co-operation among all farmers and he spoke to the Negro farmers at Tuskegee as American farmers. He blamed the present impoverished condition of the majority of the farmers in many sections of the country on their failure to get together in a way that would guarantee them a fair price for their products, and he held that the farm was looking its attraction for the worth while youth of the nation because of its failure to provide opportunity.

"Last year, for the first time in the history of America, the number of farm owners and workers in America decreased," he asserted. "Farm ownership is going backward and tenantry is going up. In the United States practically forty per cent of the land is farmed by tenants."

He was almost bitter when he commented on the farmers' standard of living.

"Boys and girls will go where there is opportunity, a chance, a steady wage," he warned. "The average farm tenant's home is separated by sixty years from that of the average middle-class workman in the city. The average steel worker makes a wage that enables him to purchase a standard of living that makes that of the farmer look like a century past."

The farmers of California have specialized in merchandising. When they learned that "frozen" oranges were being sold from California they stopped their sale and standardized the product. They have done the same thing with eggs, prunes and raisins. They have regulated the containers that goods are sold in, made them more attractive, sanitary and less cumbersome. In addition, they have extended their markets both in time and place. Formerly, they sold certain products only in one season of the year over a limited territory. Now they have stretched out, sell all the year and anywhere in America there is the least chance. California oranges a few years ago sold in only sixteen cities. They now sell in every town and city in the country except Florida. California farmers have applied their efforts to get more people to use their products by advertising, by sending agents out to teach storekeepers how to dress their windows and attract trade. They have also learned to control the flow of supply, to place no more of a product in a section or city than it can stand, and, finally, the price they set is dependent on the supply at the point of consumption, rather than at the point of production.

Another outstanding speaker at the conference was Dr. Kenyon Butterfield, President of the Michigan State College of Agriculture, who spoke on "A Satisfying Country Life," which he declared hinges on four essentials; profits, education, co-operation, and Christianity.

In order to satisfy, Dr. Butterfield explained, the needs of the farmer, white and black, must yield a reasonable profit; must provide a chance for growth and study in the manner in which work of other craftsmen does, so that the life of the farmer may be a continually unfolding adventure, and so that he can realize that he is learning to learn just as much as he is learning to live; the life must be encouraged by those co-operative aspects of all community enterprises, and the farmer must engage upon his work in a genuine Christian spirit.

"American farmers have a duty," the Michigan educator observed. "It is to preserve the American soil. The soil is the greatest material resource that God has given to his people and the farmer has a duty as well as rights. He is the trustee of the soil, a representative of the Creator for future generations."

Farm and Home exhibits were held in the Trades building of the Institute and besides showing what is actually grown on the farm disclosed new uses for the products and pointed the way to the farmer for the improvement of his home.

Several meetings were held that were "experience" gatherings for the farmers themselves at which they told stories of their work which indicated that the Negro farmer in the south is making steady, substantial progress. Many of the men owned acreages running into the hundreds. They have cars, and incidentally, many of the advantages of city life on the farm. Their stories did not seem to prove that the relations of the black farmer with his white neighbor are not always ideal, but are gradually improving.

An interesting sidelight on the conference were figures concerning the size of Negro families in the so-called black belt. Among many delegates who spoke, not one had less than ten children. So it would seem that while the Negro farmer is acquiring land, he also is being careful to see that his race does not die out.

Athens, Ga., Banner Herald

JAN 8 - 1926

NEGRO FARMERS WILL MEET TO STUDY IMPROVED METHODS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Improved methods of farming and home-making for the negro will feature the Tuskegee Negro conference to be held at the Institute, January 27-28.

Men prominent in agricultural circles, farm demonstration agents and farmers themselves will make addresses and participate in the discussions, said Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Institute. One day will be devoted to subjects of special interest to health and social workers and rural school teachers.

Dr. Booker T. Washington inaugurated the moveemnt to help negro farmers improv. their conditions and raise the standard of living of those in rural districts.

ALBANY GA HERALD

JAN 21 1926

Negro Farmers Will Meet to Study Newest Methods of Farming

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 21 (AP).—Improved methods of farming and home-making for the negro will feature the Tuskegee Negro conference to be held at the Institute, January 27-28.

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STANDARD OF SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH RAISING

High Professional Requirements For Teachers Is Making For Schools, Educators Declare

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 3.—Standards of Negro schools in the South are gradually being raised as a result of increasing professional requirements for teachers, race educators who spoke at the workers' day session of the thirty-fifth annual Tuskegee Conference here, declared.

Conditions a few years ago, when teachers with only a grammar school education were permitted to instruct colored students was contrasted with present day requirements by Miss Fannie [illegible] instructor in the public schools of New Orleans.

She stated that a majority of the Southern States now require a standard two year normal training and pointed to North Carolina and Oklahoma, where still higher education is required.

Extension–1926
Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. NEWS

JAN 16 1926

NEGRO CONFERENCE

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 16.—The thirty-fifth annual negro conference will be held at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute Wednesday and Thursday, January 27 and 28.

NOTED SPEAKERS ON TUSKEGEE PROGRAM

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1.—Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Michigan Agricultural college, Lansing, Mich., and president of the Country Life association, will speak on "Country Life Improvement," at the 35th annual Tuskegee conference to be held here Jan. 27 and 28. Prominent speakers on Workers' day will be S. L. Smith, field agent, the Rosenwald fund, "Teacher Turnover and Efficient Use of Rosenwald School Buildings"; Jackson Davis, general field agent, general education board "Professional Requirements of Teachers"; R. Franklin Frazier, "Teachers and Salaries and Wages, and Salaries in Other Competing Lines of Work"; W. A. Robinson, state superintendent of education, Raleigh, N. C., "Teachers' Problems in City High Schools," and W. T. B. Williams, field representative of the Jeanes-Slater fund, "Salaries and Tenure of Teachers in Colleges."

Special rates on railroads have been arranged for the conference. One and one-half fare round trip on the identification certificate plan has been secured. Those desiring to attend the conference should notify Dr. R. R. Moten or C. J. Calloway, extension department, and a certificate of identification to be presented to the ticket agent will be sent.

Tuskegee Will Hold Conference on Negro

TUSKEGEE INST., ALA.—(By A. N. P.)—Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Michigan Agricultural college, Lansing, Mich., and president of the Country Life association, will speak on "Country Life Improvement" at the thirty-fifth annual Tuskegee Negro conference to be held here Jan. 27 and 28. Prominent speakers on Workers' day will be S. L. Smith, field agent, the Rosenwald fund, "Teacher Turn-Over and Efficient Use of Rosenwald School Buildings"; Jackson Davis, General Field Agent, General Education Board, "Professional Requirements of Teachers"; E. Franklin Frazier, "Teachers and Salaries and Wages and Salaries in Other Competing Lines of Work;" W. A. Robinson, state superintendent of education, Raleigh, N. C., "Teachers' Problems in City High Schools," and W. T. B. Williams, field representative, Jeanes-Slater fund, "Salaries and Tenure of Teachers in Colleges."

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JAN 6 - 1926 Florence, S. C. News.

NEGRO FARMERS WILL MEET TO STUDY IMPROVED METHODS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 5 (AP)—Improved methods of farming and home making for the negro will feature the Tuskegee Negro conferance to be held at the institute, January 27-28

Men prominent in agricultural circles, farm demostration agents, and farmers themselves will make addresses and participate in the discussions, said Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of the Institute. One day will be devoted to subjects of special interest to health and social workers and rural school teachers.

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HEAD OF MICHIGAN COLLEGE TO SPEAK AT TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE

(By the Associated Negro Press)

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HEAD OF MICHIGAN COLLEGE TO SPEAK AT TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., Jan. 9—(A. N. P.)—Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, and President of the Country Life Association will speak on "Country Life Improvement" at the Thirty-Fifth Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference to be held here January 27 and 28. Prominent speakers on Workers' Day will be S. L. Smith, field agent the Rosenwald Fund, "Teacher Turn-Over and Efficient Use of Rosenwald School Buildings"; Jackson Davis, General Field Agent, General Education Board; "Professional Requirements of Teachers:" E. Franklin Fraisier, "Teachers and Salaries and Wages and Salaries in Other Competing Lines of Work": W. A. Robinson, State Superintendent of Education, Raleigh, N. C., Teachers' Problems in City High Schools," and W. T. R. Williams, field Representatives Jeanes-Slater Fund. "Salaries and Tenure of Teachers in Colleges."

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TUSKEGEE FARMERS' CONFERENCE URGES COOPERATION AS VITAL TO THE FARMER

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The thirty-fifth annual Tuskegee Farmer's Conference, held here Wednesday, January 27, with one of the largest enrollments in its history, adopted as its formal declaration of principle issued to the public, the following statement in which cooperation is urged upon the farmer in connection with all the various evenings with which he comes in contact:

DECLARATION OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL TUSKEGEE FARMER'S CONFERENCE, JANUARY 27th, 1926.

Again the Tuskegee Farmers' Conference sends greetings to its neighbors, workers in a common cause; to the South, where with sympathetic encouragement, the majority of Negroes will continue to reside; and to our common country, whose citizens we are and whose ideals we cherish. This conference records among the achievements since its organization the following: increased interest in land ownership, improvement in methods of farming, more attractive homes, larger production of food and feed crops, better equipped school buildings and churches, a larger number of prepared teachers, a more efficient ministry, the growth of community spirit and an increasing appreciation of the value of good citizenship. We are grateful to our friends everywhere for their aid in making possible such progress.

We have taken counsel among ourselves today; we have recounted our successes and our failures. The continued improvement of our farms and of farm life is the compelling challenge that now comes to us.

Opportunity To Buy Land

There is a greater opportunity to buy land today than ever before. The present tendency is to dispose of large plantations and to divide these large tracts into small farms. We urge our people to buy land. Form associations and buy some of these plantations and then sell small tracts to one another. Easy terms may be obtainend. No man is so independent as he who owns the land he stands upon.

There is still need of increased production. A man who can feed himself and help to feed his neighbor, increases his own self respect and the respect of his entire community. We have seen today the possibilities of canning. This provides a variety of food out of season as well as in season, and leads to better living.

Urge A Yearly Budget

The problem of financing farming operations is very important. The farmer must know what his crops cost and the probable market value of his crops. Even as a wise business man or a wide awake corporation makes its yearly budget, so must the farmer make a yearly farm budget. The farmer cannot hope to improve his farm or his farm life, through "hit or miss" methods. He must carefully estimate the cost of all his farming operations. He must know what products may be exchanged readiy and profitably and how to exchange these products. He must have opportunity to borrow money for his farming ventures at a low rate of interest.

We urge that our farmers keep in touch with the demonstration agents and that together they effect an organization for cooperative buying and selling. A better quality and at a cheaper rate, may be bought when buying is done in large quantities. A competent man may be selected to study the markets. In the same way, we may sell to greater advantage. Railroads, merchants, manufacturers will listen to any group of men who speak with authority and who control a large amount of those commodities which the country wants especially if they are sound and attractive.

Advise Up-to-date Methods.

Up-to-date farming methods and farm machinery aid in farm improvement. We urge the proper drainage of farms, the building up of the soil and the use of labor-saving machinery. Here again help may be obtained from the demonstration agents and the other agencies such as club workers, Jeanes Supervising teachers, Agricultural and Home Economics teachers. The County Training schools and Agricultural schools are sending out every year trained workers who can point the way, if we but follow. Today is not yesterday and the methods of yesterday will not suffice for today.

We have seen here today an exhibition of many electrical devices. This emphasis upon the use of electrcity represents a great advance in the improvement of life on the farm. It means that the farmers may enjoy many conveniences once denied them and enjoyed only by those living in cities and towns.

We suggest to landlords, to merchants and to bankers the value of enlarging their cooperative efforts with their Negro tenants. The Ne-

ro should be given the opportunity to help himself and thus help the South. He is vitally concerned in the soil in production and in marketing. Include him in your plans, let him help in the solution of your problems and share in the accruing benefits of their solution.

Reduction of Lynchings

We note the continued reduction of lynchings in our country. There seems to be a stronger regard for law and justice. Especially do we note the serious efforts made in many places to punish those guilty of the crime of lynching. We wish to express our appreciation of those sheriffs and other officers of the law who have protected their prisoners from mob violence.

The past year has been especially marked by material contributions to Negro education. We are gratified to note the large increase in public funds for this purpose. Endowments of Negro institutions have been greatly increased by large contributions of money from white and colored donors, both north and south. We congratulate both Tuskegee and Hampton on their successful campaign for a larger endowment; likewise the Johnson C. Smith College, Kittrell College and other schools which have secured additions to their endowment funds through gifts of friends. We are very grateful for this tangible expression of appreciation for Negro education by the South and by the nation.

This thirty-fifth annual conference calls upon Negro farmers to make the most of their opportunities on the farm and to earnestly strive to continually improve the farm and farm life. We ask the cooperation of the entire South in helping to make these men, women and children happy, prosperous and contented. Men can be happy and contented only when they may live, work, serve and enjoy the fruits of their labor; and when they can possess such privileges, such opportunities, such protection as are guaranteed in a land where peace, good will and righteousness abide.

Wilkinson W. Va. News
JAN 13 1926

NEGRO FARMERS WILL MEET TO STUDY IMPROVED METHODS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Jan. 13 —Improved methods of farming and home making for the negro will feature the Tuskegee Negro conference to be held at the Institute, Jannuary 27-28

Men prominent in agricultural circles, farm demonstration agents and farmers themselves will make addresses and participate in the discussions, said Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Institute. One day will be devoted to subjects of special interest to health and social workers and rural school teachers.

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A London agent recently turned in to a bank more than a quarter of a ton of coins, mostly silver on behalf a client. The total value was about $10,000.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JANUARY 17, 1926

Negro Farmers to Hold Agricultural Conference

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1 (AP)—Improved methods of farming and home-making for the negro will feature the Tuskegee Negro Conference to be held at the Institute, Jan. 27-28.

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Ellensburg (Wn.) Record
January 18, 1926

Improved Methods Studied by Negroe

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala Jan. 16.—(A. P.)—Improved meth ods of farming and homemaki for the negro will feature the Tu kegee Negro Conference to be he at the Institute January 27-28.

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Winchester Ky. Sun
JAN 16 1926

NEGRO FARMERS WILL MEET TO STUDY IMPROVED METHODS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 14 .(A. P.)—Improved methods of farming and home making for the negro will feature the Tuskegee Negro Conference to be held at the Institute, January 27 and 28.

Men prominent in agricultural circles, farm demonstration agents and farmers themselves will make addresses and participate in the discussions, said Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Institute. One day will be devoted to subjects of special interest to health and social workers and rural school teachers.

Dr. Booker T. Washington inaugurated the movement to help negro farmers improve their conditions and raise the standard of living of those in rural districts.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. News
JAN 19 1926

The thirty-fifth annual Tuskegee negro conference will be held at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute January 27-28, it has been announced.

High Point, N. C., Enterprise
JAN 15 1926

Negroes Will Be Taught New Methods

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 15.—(AP)—Improved methods of farming and home-making for the negro will feature the Tuskegee negro conference to be held at the institute, January 27-28.

Men prominent in agricultural circles, farm demonstration agents and farmers themselves, will make addresses and participate in the discussions, said Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute. One day will be devoted to subjects of special interest to health and social workers and rural school teachers.

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Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
JAN 15 1926

NEGRO FARMERS WILL MEET TO STUDY IMPROVED METHODS

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New Bern, N. C., Sun-Journal
JAN 15 1926

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Dublin, Ga., Courier-Herald
JAN 16 1926

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Extension-1926

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

STANDARD OF NEGRO SCHOOLS IS RAISED

Teachers From Various Sections of South Attend Tuskegee Workers' Day Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 29.—That the standards of negro schools in the South are gradually being raised as a result of increasing professional requirement for teachers was the concensus of opinion as expressed by Negro educators at the workers' day conference at its thirty-fifth annual session here today. Teachers from various sections of the South reported that state boards of education were taking steps to raise standards.

Discussion of the means of raising the standard was opened by Fannie Williams, teacher in public schools of New Orleans, who contrasted the conditions of a few years ago when teachers with only a grammar school education could get in the school system with the present time when completion of a standard two-year normal course is required. Other states, especially North Carolina and Oklahoma, have similarly increased professional requirements.

H. C. Trenholm, president of the State Normal school, Montgomery, Ala., stated that Alabama was striving to keep pace with other Southern states in standardizing [illegible]. Salaries were shown to be lower than in other states. As a result it has proved difficult to secure efficient teachers. Absence of a state salary scale and a minimum school term were cited as other difficulties. However, announcement was made by Mr. J. S. Lambert, state supervisor of rural schools that an investigator will standardize the colored schools of the state within a few months.

J. J. Jones, lawyer, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, gave as one reason why salaries were kept low in some schools, the fact that teachers at times fight raised standards and increased salaries. He called attention to a case in Muskogee where he brought suit against the city board of education to compel the board to adhere to the state constitutional provision that equal school opportunities be offered to both white and colored pupils. The state supreme court held that the board should provide equal opportunities. But some of the teachers fought the proposal because they feared that a greater appropriation would raise standards and increase salaries thus attracting outside teachers who might displace them.

E. Franklin Frazier, director of the Atlanta School of Social Service, led the discussion on wages and salaries in competing lines which are attracting teachers. "New avenues are opening up to the educated Negro, he stated. "Formerly the educated Negro was largely confined to the profession of teaching and the ministry. Now, however, he has other outlets. The men are turning to business, the professions, skilled and unskilled labor and the women to nurse training, clerical work, social service work and hair dressing. Thus the ranks of the teach-

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT TUSKEGEE

Convention Originated by Booker Washington Opens at College on Wednesday

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 26.—The 36th annual Tuskegee negro congerence, established by Booker T. Washington, will open at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. "Improving the Farm and Farm Life" will be the central topic of the conference on farmers' day.

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield of Lansing, Mich., president of the state college of agriculture, who is president of the American Country Life association and former member of the Roosevelt commission on country life, will speak in the afternoon on "Improvement of Rural Conditions."

Aaron Sapiro of San Francisco, who has served as organizer of numerous cooperative marketing associations, will also speak.

The conference on Thursday will deal with "Teachers' Salaries and Tenure of Teachers." The spakers will include S. L. Smith, field agent of the Rosenwald fund; W. A. Robinson, supervisor of high schools for negroes in North Carolina; E. Franklin Frazier, director of the Atlanta school of social work, and W. A. Aery, director of the school of education at Hampton Institute.

Farmers' Day

The special features of farmers' day follow:

7:30-8:15—Drill on battalion ground.
8:15-10—Inspection of trade activities.
9-10—Demonstration and exhibits.
10-12—Review of student body.
12:30-1—Dinner.
1:30-4.30—Afternoon session, institute chapel.

The conference program for today follows:

1—How I am helping finance my farming operations by (a) making a farm budget; (b) accounting for crop cost; (c) saving money through borrowing money at low rate of interest, doing a cash business, exchange of farm products, cooperative buying, carrying insurance against loss by fire, sickness and death.

2—How I am improving my farm drainage by ditching, terracing, etc.

3—How I am building up my farm by rasing soil improving crops.

5—How I am improving my farm by securing and holding more efficient and thrifty labor.

1—Home Life: (a) The improvement which I have made in my house; (b) Labor saving devices which are used in my home; (c) How I have made my home surroundings more attractive; (d) What I am doing to keep my children on the farm.

2—Community Life: (a) What we are doing to encourage howe-owning in our community; (b) What we are doing to increase the educational facilities in our community and insure regular school attendance; (c) What we are doing to improve the religious life in our community; (d) How we are helping our community by providing wholesome recreational facilities for the young people and for the older people; (e) What we are doing to improve health conditions in our community.

Conference Visitors

Among the men and women who plan to attend the Tuskegee conference are:

Allen Northington, Alabama farm bureau; L. N. Duncan, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Dr. John McMillan, surgeon director, U. S. public health service; Richard F. Hudson, Alabama Tuberculosis association; R. S. Grossley, president national association of teachers in colored schools; J. R. E. See, president A. and M. Colege, Tallahassee, Fla., H. G. Hamrick, Barry schools, Barry, Ga., and J. J. Jones, Muskogee, Okla.

ers, who receive less pay than any of these, is constantly being depleted."

Negroes were urged to pay their poll taxes in order to increase the local school budget by E. H. Herin, wealthy Negro farmer of Camp Hill, Ala. In this way the community will supplement the state appropriation for education and provide better teachers and longer terms.

A greater degree of efficiency has been attained in the Rosenwald schools than in other rural Negro schools according to reports from state supervisors of education read by S. L. Smith, field agent of the Rosenwald fund. The tenure of teachers is longer and their training more complete. They also average longer run of school term.

Tenure of teachers in county training schools was discussed in an address by B. C. Caldwell, field agent, the Jeanes and Slater funds.

W. A. Robinson, supervisor, teacher training in high schools, North Carolina, spoke on the increased standard in schools of his state and some of the teacher problems in city high schools. He stated that salary schedules in North Carolina are so arranged that a teacher's salary is increased in proportion as his training is inlarged. Thus teachers are stimulated to do summer school work. North Carolina has more Rosenwald schools and teacher training schools for Negroes than any other state.

Others who participated in open forum discussions included W. T. B Williams of the Jeanes fund. Prof. S. C. Atkins of Winston-Salem, N. C., J. H. Ford of Oklahoma, E. D. Davidson of [illegible] and Estella Carter, beauty culturist of Chicago, Ill. Sessions were presided over by R. R. Taylor, vice-principal of Tuskegee Institute.

FARMERS, EDUCATORS TURN FURROWS AT TUSKEGEE

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 2.—Scientific agriculturists, like Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Michigan State College of Agriculture at Lansing, Mich., and Aaron Sapiro, counsel for a score of farmers' co-operative associations, with a membership of more than 500,000 persons, and real "dirt" farmers, such as J. W. Gammon, the owner and tiller of more than 1,000 acres of good land at Marion, Ark., and John Cole, a school teacher-farmer from Newton, Miss., a man who raises such good corn that his friends think there is "oil" in it, came together here at Tuskegee Institute Wednesday and Thursday among hundreds of farmers representing every district in the southern agricultural field, in what is known as the thirty-fifth Tuskegee Negro Conference, and talked "turkey" to one another.

The "dirt" farmers met the book farmers on a common ground and each learned from the other. There was just one big idea to this conference, born nearly two score years ago in the wizard brain of Booker T. Washington. That idea is reflected in what may be platitude, but in what is good platitude, the spirit of service. These delegations of farmers came to Tuskegee to be helped. The dirt farmers believed the book farmers had something to offer them. The book farmers felt they could learn from the "dirt" farmers. Dr. Butterfield, beginning his address, remarked:

"I do not see how what I am going to be able to say to these farmers is going to prove as useful to them as what they have been telling one another."

Aaron Sapiro, a smiling Jew, who from an orphan boy in bitter poverty, has worked himself into the leadership in co-operative farming in California at the age of 41, still a young man and looking it, drove home to the conference, to these Negro farmers, the lessons of co-operation which white farmers of Denmark have applied most effectively.

In opening his address, he struck the far corners of the crowded chapel with these charged sentences which rode upon a rising crescendo of cheers:

"You have got to make country life resemble in some way city life, if city life is preferable. Boys and girls will go where there is opportunity, a chance, a steady wage. They are leaving the farms now. There were fewer farmers in the United States in 1925 than the previous year and 1925 was the first year there has ever been a decrease.

"Co-operative marketing can succeed and it can fail," Mr. Sapiro concluded. "It has done both. Failures result when the growers get frightened, when they are dishonorable. Success is gained by hard work and honest methods. You can't get it by prayer."

These were the words of the agriculturists whom Dr. Butterfield distinguished from the farmers by defining the farmer as one who makes his living out of the soil and the agriculturist as one who makes his living out of the farmer. The messages of the farmers, from the floor of the convention, were in narratives of what they had been able to do. J. W. Gammon told how he got his 1,000 acres in Arkansas, of his bank account, the taxes he paid, the school and the churches on his place, his relations with his white neighbors, the kind of home he owns. So did Cole, from Newton, Miss., whose father lived in a log cabin because he felt the white folks did not want him to have a good home, and a Mrs. A. J. Leonard, an Alabama housewife, who has worked by the side of her husband until they have strode far up the path of success, reared a family of ten, bought cars, pianos, and have both bank account and bank credit. One after another, they told of their stake in the soil of the South, 200, 300 acres and on up.

There was an indication, too, that the so-called "black belt" is going to prove of biological as well as economic interest to the rest of the country. These men and women are at work rearing families, as well as acquiring farms and economic independence. Out of a morning devoted to personal experience messages from the farmers there was not one who

confessed having less than 10 children. The number was from 10 on up. There's no sign of race suicide in a record like that. The figures showed that they are reproducing in substantial numbers and that the children born are living. All eleven of Gammon's children in Arkansas are living, and he has willed each one 100 acres of land.

So, as R. R. Taylor, vice principal of the school, who presided in the absence of Dr. Moton, who is ill, said, the signs are hopeful all around. He pointed to the improved attitude in many respects, especially that of white southern newspapers, and cautioned against judging conditions in the light of an incident here and there.

"You can't measure race relations by incidents, you must measure them by movements," he warned.

Dr. Moton's message to the conference, ready by Monroe Work, was altogether hopeful. It read:

"The situation of the Negro farmer in the South is more favorable today than ever before. The season just passed was one of abundant crops and reasonable prices. Good land is available for the small farmer at unusually low prices and easy terms. Public interest in the welfare and prosperity of our rural population has never been more intelligent, sympathetic and practical. Federal and state governments have given first place to agricultural interests, the rural improvement generally, especially the development of water power for lessening the cost of production to the individual farmer. Of eqqual importance is the forward trend in race relations. In spite of occasional outbreaks of violence, the responsible elements of both races are striving as never before to give peace, safety and prosperity to both races with disadvantage to neither. Under such conditions the practical program for the Negro farmer is to buy land, raise bigger crops at less cost, and persistently make friends with his neighbors, black and white, thereby making farm life in every way more comfortable and attractive."

Durango (Colo) Democrat
February 1, 1926

Negro Farmers Meet to Study ew Methods

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Improved methods of farming and home-making for the negro will feature the Tuskegee Negro conference to be held at the Institute.

Men prominent in agricultural circles, farm demonstration agents and farmers themselves will make addresses and participate in the discussions, said Dr. Robert R. Moton, the principal of the Institute. One day will be devoted to subjects of special interest to health and social workers and rural school teachers.

Dr. Booker T. Washington inaugurated the movement to help negro farmers improve their conditions and raise the standard of living of those in rural districts.

Paris Ky
JAN 20 1926

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NEGROES SEEK SAFE FARMING PROGRAM

Annual Conference to Convene at Tuskegee Institute January 19

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 11.—Consideration of a safe farming program for 1927 is the problem which will engage the attention of negro farmers of the south who attend the thirty-sixth annual Tuskegee Negro conference which convenes here on Wednesday, January 19.

The place of diversification in such a program will come in for thorough discussion. The necessity of each farmer growing an ample supply of food and feed stuff will be set forth.

Attention also will be directed towards means of striking a proper balance between the money crops such as cotton and tobacco and other crops with a view to eliminating the present tendency toward over production of staples.

Inquiry into the claim that cotton can be grown at a cost as low as five cents a pound will be made and methods of reducing the cost of cotton production will be discussed.

The farmers will tackle the difficult problems of marketing. Interest will center in the selling end of marketing. How to sell to advantage is a matter of growing concern to the farmer and will provide a lively topic for discussion.

The annual Tuskegee negro conference was inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee institute, to assist the negro farmer in becoming more productive and in finding a more satisfying rural life.

Extension—1926
Demonstration Work.

TRIBUNE
Ft Valley Ga.
DEC 16 1926

Negroes Are Making Fine Agricultural Progress

The Peach and Houston county colored home and farm demonstration agents in their report to the agricultural department outlined the several activities of the past year. The work has been concentrated in Peach and Houston counties with the Fort Valley High and Industrial school as the base and focus of his operations. He has had a busy and most fruitful season, characterized by the increased interest of the farmers and the increasing cooperation of the white bankers, merchants and townspepole who contributed so liberally of their money and help.

One of the main features of the year was the 9th annual home-cured meat and poultry show, held March 7th and 8th at the Fort Valley High and Industrial school. The colored farmers of Peach and Houston counties exhibited 526 hickory smoked hams and 100 pens of pure-bred chickens. The two-day session was attended by 1,200 people. Among others on the program were Dr. Carver, the famous industrial chemist of Tuskegee Institute, and Mr. W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph. The conference was closed with a free barbecue for which 18 different communities had contributed a hog apiece.

Prizes of newspaper subscriptions, merchandise and $110 in cash offered by Fort Valley and Perry banks, merchants and friends were awarded by Agent O'Neal.

The annual boys' and girls' short course was held throughout the first week in August. Sixty-three negro girls and boys were given demonstrations in agriculture and instruction in the homecraft arts. They were the guests of the Fort Valley High and Industrial school during the entire week and combined hours of wholesome recreation with their instruction and demonstrations.

Seven community fairs were sponsored by Agent O'Neal and the home demonstration agent during the year and a county fair at Perry. At these community fairs there were fine exhibits of livestock and poultry and handicraft, which showed a vast improvement in the progress of the colored farmer and his methods. The program consisted of a club sermon, demonstration and lecture. The white people of the community co-operated not only by appearing on the program and acting as judges, but by paying the premium of the fair. At the Perry county fair, where 10 communities had exhibits, the white people of Perry contributed over a hundred dollars for prizes. At the Southeastern fair in Atlanta held October 2-9, the Fort Valley exhibit carried off the first prize of $100 over nine other counties.

The farm and home demonstration agents are just back with representatives of the boys' and girls' 4 H clubs who had been in national competition at Tuskegee. These boys and girls of the Houston and Peach county clubs have ranked highest in the district elimination contests held at Sandersville, Ga., and again in the state elimnation held at the Fort Valley High and Industrial school. At the national trials in livestock and farm produce judging, health and speaking, although this was their first entry, the Fort Valley clubs led the Georgia delegation and equalled Mississippi and Alabama. They brought home a total of $51.50 in cash prizes. Lucile Jackson of the Fort Valley school won a first prize of $18.00 and a rain-proof overcoat in the health contest. Upon their return, the Georgia state representatives met at the Fort Valley High and Industrial school to tell of their experiences and accomplishments.

Plans are now being laid for the 10th annual combined meat and poultry show and farmers conference to be held at the Fort Valley High and Industrial school March 9th and 10th, 1927. There will be exhibits of over 500 cured hams, 100 pens of pure-bred chickens, lectures and demonstrations by government experts. Dr. Carver of Tuskegee will again be present. There will be a free barbecue, and prizes of over $200 in cash and merchandise have already been assured. This is expected to be one of the big events of the year in this community.

NEGRO CONFERENCE COMES TO CLOSE

$700 Worth of Prizes Awarded to Boys and Girls at Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 9.—Special to The Advertiser.—As a fitting climax to the three-day session of the second annual southern negro boys' and girls' 4-H club conference which met here Tuesday through Thursday, prizs amounting in monetary value to $700 were awarded to the 40 winners of the various contests held during the conference at the closing exercises in the institute chapel Thursday evening.

The contests were such as to test the qualities and uses of the four elements upon which the club is built as symbolized by the four H's, head, hand, heart and health. They were entered into enthusiastically and seriously by the 300 boys and girls attending the conference and representing the states of Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Georgia and Mississippi.

Oklahoma took off the major honors, producing in Samuel Hilton, Jr., the healthiest youth of the conference and in Ira Coleman the best breadmaker, in addition to taking first place in the hog, corn seed and potato judging contests and the milking contest. The best that Alabama could do was to share first place in the corn seed judging contest with Oklahoma and Mississippi. However, several second and third places were won by the homestaters.

At the closing exercise Thursday evening speakers were Miss Agnes E. Harris of Auburn and E. C. Roberts, director of the institute academic department. An oratorical contest was held in which representatives of the various states told of the resources of their respective states.

The conference was one of instruction and pleasure for the boys and girls, all of whom are leaders in the club work of their communities and have been chosen as delegates by a selective process. That they have thoroughly enjoyed the conferenc is evidenced by whole-hearted way in which they entered all of its activities. It is the opinion of the supervisors of the conference, R. C. Atkins, director of the institute department of agriculture and T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. department of agriculture, that the signal success of the conference this year promises even greater attendance and more representatives from more states for the next conference.

The conference is being conducted under the supervision of R. C. Atkins, director of the institute department of agriculture and T. M. Campbell, field agent U. S. department of agriculture.

NEGRO YOUTH HEAR AIMS AND IDEALS

4-H Club Conference Closes Second Day at Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 8.—Special to The Advertiser.—The aims and ideals of the 4-H club were set forth in an address delivered Tuesday night by I. W. Hill, field agent for club work in southern states, to the 300 boys and girls attending the second annual session of the southern negro boys' and girls' 4-H club conference here Tuesday and continues through Thursday. Work and cooperation were the elements which Mr. Hill declared were necessary for success. "No man ever became a leader without hard work. It takes work to improve your mind, to become the highest type of man or woman. You must not only learn to work; you must learn to cooperate with your fellows." Mr. Hill paid tribute to the memory of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute.

There are three times as many delegates attending the session this year as last. They represent clubs in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Oklahoma. Accompanying them are 140 men and women county demonstration agents.

"The organization of 4-H clubs is a part of the national movement to interest the youth of the nation in farm work," T. M. Campbell, federal field agent explained. "It aims to get at the boys and girls before they go away to school so that their interests in agriculture may be so aroused as to insure their return to the farm where they are needed. The work is growing rapidly among the negro youth of the south. It is meeting the approval of both white and colored farmers and business men as evidenced by the large number of prizes amounting to $700, which they have offered to winners in the various contests."

Wednesday contests were held in dressmaking, hatmaking and breadmaking for girls; in livestock judging, poultry judging, seed corn judging, sweet potato judging, milking and plowing for boys. A health contest was held at the institute health center Wednesday afternoon in which a boy and a girl from each of the states represented were entered.

The boys and girls were shown through the institute grounds and buildings and the work of the institute explained to them.

The conference closes Thursday with the awarding of prizes to the winners. There will also be held an oratorical contest in which representatives of each state will set forth the resources of their respective states. Not the least interesting of the contests will be the hog calling and cow calling.

NEW ERA OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SEEN BY FEDERAL BODY

Reclamation Committee From Department of Interior Tours Montgomery County; Colonization Plan Discussed

EXPERTS WILL INSPECT DALLAS PLANTATIONS TODAY

Site Near Selma Ideal For Colony System, Duncan Explains

An era of rural development throughout the entire United States, and especially in the south was forecast at a dinner held last night at which the special advisors on reclamation and rural development appointed by the department of the interior, were the guests of honor.

Arriving in Montgomery at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, the special advisors were met by a committee headed by Secretary Black of the chamber of commerce which drove them on an inspection trip through the greater portion of Montgomery county. At 6 in the evening they were entertained at a dinner at the Gay-Teague hotel, leaving in time to depart for Selma, where today they will inspect a tract of land chosen as representative of the black belt of Alabama, with the view of assembling data from which a reclamation plan to retrieve the idle lands of the section will be devised.

The visit of the advisors to Montgomery was said to be incidental to the purpose of the trip, which was expressly to visit districts in each of six southern states chosen as representative of the conditions existing through the state.

In an informal address at the dinner, by Dr. Elwood Mead, of the department of the interior and commissioner of the bureau of reclamation, outlined the purpose of the trip as one of investigation, to study conditions and to report upon them. While, he, nor any of the commissioners or advisors stated directly what would be the outcome of the investigation, it was intimated that work in the

with what other countries had done in reclaiming land and suitable for the problems of this country, as determined by the inspection, would be forthcoming.

Dr. Mead, in his address, pictured the work of reclamation which had been done in Denmark, Germany and other countries of western Europe and in Australia. In these countries he stated, intelligent aid had been rendered the farmer, in placing in his service the best brains and talent of the country in the solution of his problems.

One of the chief means adopted for the solution of the agricultural problem of these countries, in each of which existed a diminished rural population, was the adoption of a system of colonization.

That such a system would probably be adopted to solve the problem of the south was intimated in the talk of Prof. L. N. Duncan, of Auburn, who selected the particular tract of land which is to be inspected tomorrow. He did so, he stated, in line with the purpose of the investigation as explained to him by the commissioners. The reasons for his selection he gave: first, it is adapted for settlement purposes; second, it is representative of the black belt—an important section of Alabama; and third, it is accessible.

Advertiser

Prof. Duncan stated that Alabama has in the graduate farmers of Auburn—young men whose chief capital is their training—a potential resource of great magnitude. He proposed that a solution of Alabama's rural population problem would be to properly finance these young men in a colonization scheme. Questioned by the group of visitors, he stated that his idea was that arrangements would be made for the settlers to eventually become owners of the land, and that a farm of 160 acres, for intensive cultivation, would be most suitable for the scheme.

12-8-26

A short talk was also made by Howard Elliott, special advisor and chairman of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific railway, in which he stressed the purpose of the trip as one of inspection to gather facts from which an intelligent study of the agricultural problems of the country could be made.

Brief addresses in favor of the development of the rural sections of Alabama, and in favor of a colonization scheme were made by R. E. Seibles, of the Fourth National Bank and W. A. Hoyle, of the Joint Stock Land bank. Included among other Montgomery men present at the dinner were: M. C. Stokes, of the Central of Georgia railroad; C. E. Center, agricultural agent of the Western railroad; W. Black, of the chamber of commerce; Jesse Hearin, president of education and Roland Turner, general agricultural agent of the Southern railroad.

Other members of the special advisors visiting Montgomery were: George Souls, economist and a director of the National Bureau for Economic Research; Daniel G. Roper, former commissioner of internal revenue. Accompanying them are: J. M. Hughes, land commissioner of the Northern Pacific railway; Dr. C. N. Duncan, economist of the Association of Railway Executives.

Besides Dr. Mead, the department of the interior was represented by Copley Amory, expert reclamation economist; Hugh McRae, special advisor and Hugh A. Brown, chief of the division of settlement and economic operations.

Property which will be inspected in Selma include the Moss Grove place, the Atkins place, the Craig Smith place and the Pignese place.

The trip, which began on December 2 will terminate after a visit of inspection to land near Hattiesburg, Miss., and Mayland, Tenn.

GRAPHIC

Greenwich Conn

OCT 29 1926

THE NEGRO ADVANCE

Story of the White House in the Woods

The White House in the Woods—so the negro neighbors call the neat, whitewashed cabin far back in the woods of Lee County, Ala., one of many which stands a testimony to the recent passing of the movable school, the Booker T. Washington agricultural truck. The first coat of paint or whitewash was applied to 3,260 negro farm homes scattered throughout the south last year because of the help and encouragement given by the 177 negro agricultural agents co-operatively employed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State colleges. Many negro farmers now look with pride at their own clean, attractive farm homes with glass windows, where before there were only shutters; convenient doorstep where there was none before; a good well which does away with the long tramp to the next farm for water which was often polluted; a sanitary toilet with its added protection to the family and community health, and an attractive planting of trees and shrubbery.

The negro women and girls are doing their share in improving the interior of their often primitive cabin homes, and under the direction of the 115 negro home-demonstration agents are making curtains for the windows; really beautiful rugs of dyed crocus sacks and rags; comfortable, sanitary mattresses; and, best of all, screening the home and learning to keep it clean. A negro woman living way back from the road in a three-room log cabin became interested in a kitchen contest, cleaned the wall of her kitchen with white clay, screened the door and windows, neatly curtained them, covered the table with oil cloth, placed a square of linoleum on the floor, rearranged the equipment to save steps, and, to her delight, won second place in the contest. Nearly 3,300 such negro home-keepers have made their kitchens more pleasant and convenient in some way during the past year.

The old negro cabin, symbol of the years with little leadership or training, is giving way to "the white house in the woods," comfortable home of a progressive, contented negro family.

CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA, GA.

NOV 14 1926

4 CONTESTS HELD AT NEGRO SCHOOL AT FORT VALLEY

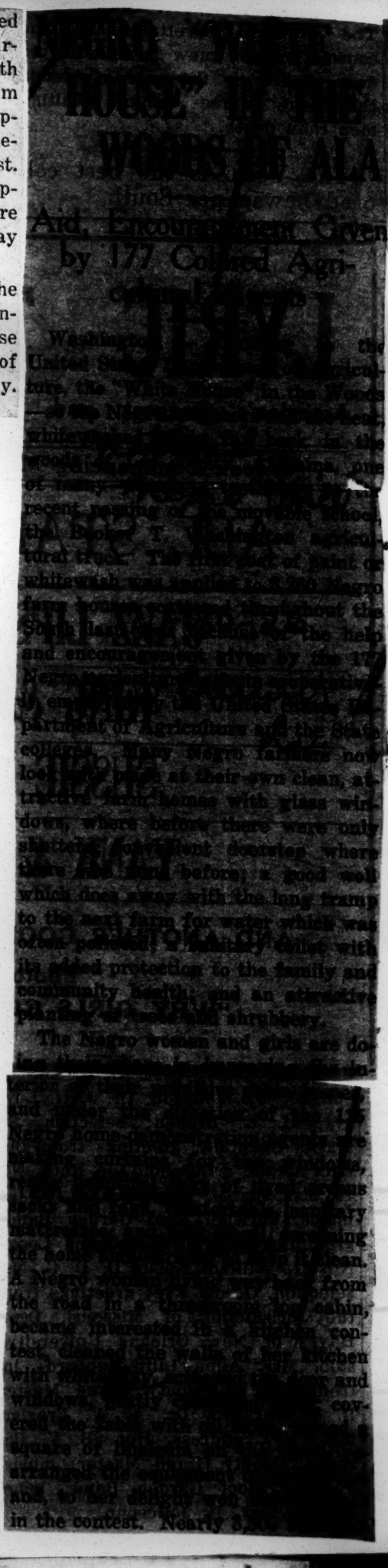
Fort Valley, Ga., November 13.—(Special.)—Under the auspices of the U. S. department of agriculture, with the State College of Agriculture cooperating under the supervision of Professor P. H. Stone, state agent for negro work in Georgia, and Camilla Weems, district agent, the first state 4-H contest for negro girls and boys has closed at the Fort Valley High and Industrial school.

County farm and home demonstration agents with 24 boys and girls, represented eight counties, Sumter, Chatham, Baldwin, Bibb, Lamar, Ware, Washington and Peach.

The judging was for potatoes, dairy cattle, hogs, plowing, corn, speaking, health and poultry, with the awarding of the following prizes: Health, potato and dairy cattle contest was won by Peach county. speaking contest won by Bibb county; plowing contest won by Baldwin county, poultry contest by Chatham county; hog contest by Sumter county and corn contest by Washington county.

The contestants were so inspired by the meeting that they will attend the southern 4-H contest to be held at Tuskegee institute early in December.

H. A. Hunt is principal of the institute.



Mobile, Ala., Register

AUG 15 1926

NEGROES PROGRESS

Farmers Learning to Make Other Crops Besides Cotton.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 14.—Slowly negro farmers of Alabama are learning that there are other ways to make money than growing cotton, although cotton remains their big crop. This is shown by information gleaned from reports of negro demonstration agents.

D. D. Crawford, of Tallapoosa county reports that J. P. Rowe, of his county received $320.60 from the sale of miscellaneous products during the first six months of this year. More than a third of this was from cowpeas, of which he sold 36 bushels for $138.50. Next on the list was 12 pounds of cured ham which netted $30.40. Other products sold were fresh pork, corn, corn meal, seed corn, peanuts, field beans, and eggs. His monthly income from eggs averaged a little more than $15.

W. T. Gravitt, of Madison county told of a negro farmer who had about three-fourths of an acre in turnips from which he harvested 300 pounds of seed. These seed were sold under contract at 50 cents a pound bringing a total of $150.

H. V. Irwin, of Lawrence county had two negro club boys who sold over $40 worth of potato slips each. These boys planted 5,000 slips each.

One paragraph in the report of Lucile Davis, home agent of Dallas county, said: "I have instructed the cutting and fitting of 25 dresses, four aprons, six night shirts, designed eight bed spreads, and instructed 225 women at various club meetings in canning and house work.'

During the spring negro farmers of Dallas county made two co-operative sales of poultry which brought them approximately $8,000. The Dallas county negroes are reported to be growing good gardens also.

Extension – 1926

Demonstration Work.

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK

MUCH practical good has been accomplished by the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. A ten year review of the cooperative Extension work in the United States sent the Star of Zion by Mr. T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Tuskegee Institute, shows that remarkable progress has been made in Negro farming and Negro farm life. The work of the Negro demonstrators especially has been eagerly accepted and appreciated.

Efforts have been made to diversify the crop system, since the one-crop system has been the bane of the Negro farmer as well as the small white farmer. There is always a market for all kinds of poultry and other products of the farm; but the problem of the small farmer has been, where to find that market. The cooperative market system is the answer. Small farmers may band together and ship their products to a common center.

Time was when the farmer threw away or permitted thousands of bushels of grain and fruit to lay in the fields and rot; but the demonstrators have shown him how to can his grain and fruit for his own use, and to ship whatever surplus he has to the waiting markets in the throbbing centers.

Our rural pastors would do well to make a study of agricultural conditions that they might be of better service to their people.

COLUMBUS, GA., Ledger

AUG 8 1926

SHORT COURSE FOR COLORED PLANNED

The first annual Muscogee county short course for colored people will begin Monday, August 9, with the following schedule, it is announced:

Monday, August 9, the Upatoie, Ridge Roads, and Cross Roads communities at the Upatoie school; Tuesday, August 10, Bethel, Pilgrim's Rest and St. James communities at the home of M. Maddox, Pilgrim Rest community; Wednesday, August 11, Flat Rock, Midland and Gentian at the home of Lewis Willis, Midland; Thursday, August 12, Nankipoon, Fortson, Mt. Olive, Biggers and Tabernacle communities at Nankipooh school; Friday, August 13, Beallwood, Wynnton, and Mealer's Hill, at Mealer's Hill school.

Instruction will be given in the following: canning, sewing, millinery and basketry for the women and girls; poultry and livestock judging, manual training, and farm problems for the men and boys, and recreation for all.

All sessions begin at 9 o'clock and end at 4. The public is cordially invited. District Home Demonstration Agent L. C. Weems, Savannah; Farm Demonstration Agent W. R. King, LaGrange, Ga.; local Home Demonstration Agent Charlie Mae Jackson, and a number of county and city teachers will be the instructors.

NEGRO YOUTHS TO STAGE SESSION

4-H Boys' and Girls' Clubs to Meet in Tuskegee on December 7-9

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 3.—Special to The Advertiser.—The second annual session of 4-H negro boys and girls clubs of the south will be held here, December 7-9, according to announcement today by Professor T. M. Campbell, field agent in agriculture.

10-3-26

In making the announcement, Professor Campbell made public the rules and regulations and explained that the southern negro boys and girls 4-H club conference is a permanent organization of the agricultural extension service, meeting annually to further work for which it was organized. All of the southern states having organized club work may take part.

Training of negro boys and girls now on farms in better methods of farming and farm living will be the keynote thought of the conference, Professor Campbell announced. "I believe," said he, "that the future development of agriculture in so far as the negro is concerned depends upon the practical training in agriculture and home economics of the youth now living on farms."

Viewing the problem in a larger way he said: "Unless those of us who are trying to perpetuate agriculture in the south among negroes are willing to realize and acknowledge the fact that there is a great conflict now in progress between farm and industrial work, we are destined to face a crisis in the near future."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

JUL 19 1926

COURSE WELL ATTENDED

Negro Club Boys And Girls Take Work At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 18.—(Special.)—The third annual state short course for negro farm club boys and girls, which began here on July 12, is being attended by 93 boys and 99 girls, according to a report issued by Prof. T. M. Campbell and C. M. Kynette, negro leaders in club work who are in charge. Twenty-five of the 67 counties are represented. The boys and girls were brought to Tuskegee institute by the negro demonstration agents, men and women, who are here in their annual summer conference, during which they study extension service methods and make their plans for the ensuing year.

The boys and girls are being given instructions in practical agriculture and home-making to train them for better service and to be more successful in these lines of work. They are being taught also athletics and recreation of the right kind because investigations have revealed that one of the big needs of rural negroes is how o play in the right way.

In addition to these practical lessons in agriculture and home economic subjects of a broader nature are discussed by members of the Tuskegee institute faculty and outside speakers who come here for one or more lectures. A special address was delivered by Prof. L. N. Duncan, of Auburn, director, Alabama extension service, which includes negro extension work.

The teachers of vocational agriculture in Alabama are also in session here this week. Supervisors and experts in this line of work from Montgomery and from Washington, as well as from Tuskegee institute, are in charge of this work. Dr. H. O. Sargeant of Washington and Prof. R. H. Cammack of the state department of education, Montgomery, have been here during the week. Prof Hubert of the Tuskegee institute faculty, is in charge.

Eclorala, Ala.

JUL 22 1926

GOOD ATTENDANCE AT SHORT COURSE

Tuskegee Institute Plans For Instruction in Agricultural Methods.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 21.—One hundred and ninety-six boys and girls of the state are attending the Alabama short course conducted here under the direction of the Institute Department of Agriculture and the supervisory force of Alabama negro extension service. The boys and girls are accompanied by 28 men and women agricultural agents.

A well-planned course designed to give instructions in farm methods is offered. Members of the institute faculty assisted by specialists from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, are conducting the classes.

T. M. Campbell, field agent, states that "the growth of great enthusiasm on the part of the agents evidence that the work of the negro extension service is beginning to bear fruit."

Dublin, Ga., Courier-Herald

JUL 24 1926

NEGRO PUPILS WERE GIVEN FINE COURSE

SPLENDID WORK DONE HERE THIS WEEK UNDER COUNTY AND DISTRICT AGENTS.

A short course of instruction for negro boys and girls in Laurens county came to a close today, after having been conducted at Washington Street colored school during the present week for several days. This course was in charge of Camilla Weems, district agent, and Effie Lampkin, county home demonstration agent for the negroes in Laurens county.

There were 70 boys and girls in the course, also several women from Providence and St. Marks communities. They brought their own provisions, and the girls in the domestic art classes did the cooking at the school, and had meals there. Special courses in cooking which included breadmaking, courses were in sewing courses in handcraft, and in making simple farm home utilities out of packing cases, and material that is generally allowed to go to waste. Canning, preserving, making jellies and cooking wholesome, well balanced meals were all in the courses taught during the period of special instruction.

From the exhibit of products of the school work today at the office of the county school superintendent, among the negro women in Laurens the work was all very creditable and for the past year or so, and has become commendable, and shows very careful and thorough instruction, as well as careful work on the part of the state. She is teaching the negro girls, pupils, and their mothers a great deal of valuable things about making and keeping a home that will mean a great deal to them, and to the county as a whole.

Doing Commendable Work.

Effie Lampkin, colored county demonstration agent for this county has been doing a very great work

Columbus Miss. Dispatch

AUG 16 1926

Negro Course Well Attended

With an enrollment of nearly one hundred the Short Course for the women and girls of the County Home Demonstration Clubs for Negroes began at the Union Academy on August 2, under the general direction of Ola James, Negro demonstration agent, who was assisted by the Negro demonstration agent from Noxubee County.

This was the first short course to be held in the county and its value was of immeasurable worth to the Home Demonstration work throughout the county. Strenuous programs were planned for every day with hardly a moment that was not filled, but they were planned to make the course valuable as well as instructive.

Beyond the definitely arranged courses, the women derived considerable benefit from contact with other women whose interests were rudamentally the same. Coming from diferent parts of the county, they introduced themselves to each other, and wherever a group gathered, on the campus or in the Science building, the conversation turned to subjects uppermost in the minds of all; life on the farm, and a beneficial exchange of ideas was the result.

Canning classes were held each day, more than 20 quarts of fruits and vegetables being canned. Friday afternoon, the club women assembled in room 4, for Community singing, yells, and expressions from individual members; also to make plans for Community Fairs and to select articles to be sent upon the "Kno Mississippi Better Train."

NEGROES PRODUCE VARIETY OF CROPS

Staple Not Sole Means of Support, Demonstration Agents Find

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA, Aug. 11.—Special to The Advertiser—Slowly negro farmers of Alabama are learning that there are other ways to make money than growing cotton, although cotton remains their big crop. This is shown by information gleaned from reports of negro demonstration agents.

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ATLANTA, GA. JOURNAL

SEP 6 - 1926

Negro Boys', Girls' Clubs Will Meet at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 6.—It has been announced by T. M. Campbell, field agent, United States department of agriculture, that December 7, 8 and 9, 1926, have been chosen as the dates for the holding of the second annual Southern negro boys' and girls' 4-H [illegible] conference at Tuskegee Institute.

Through the courtesy of H. B. Mitchell, colored county farm agent of St. Francis County, and Lugenia B. Christmas, colored home demonstration agent, I have been furnished with a copy of the programme and list of awards which will be made at the St. Francis County Negro Agricultural Fair which convenes at Forrest City on September 29, 30, October 1.

I am [illegible] highly intelligent and progressive negro county agent remembered me with a copy of his programme. I am even gladder that the people of St. Francis County support a county agent for the negro farmers.

I know this colored county agent of St. Francis County personally. He is an ambitious, hard working man and is doing a fine work in elevating the standard of farming among agriculturists of his race in the county where he is stationed. St. Francis County, like many other counties in that section of Arkansas, has a large colored population. I have been all over the county from time to time and I have met many of the negroes. I found those whom I met hard working, far above the average in intelligence and with a record as law-abiding citizens that is far in advance of some of the other citizens.

Last year, I recall, the Forrest City Chamber of Commerce gave a handsome prize to Jim Ferguson, a negro farmer, because he raised more cotton per acre than any other farmer in the county. When I attended the great Crowley's Ridge Development Association's annual barbecue at Paragould last July, a part of the interesting programme was some feature staged by each of the eight counties belonging to the association. St. Francis County's contribution to this part of the programme was a negro quartette of volunteer singers, who sang old-time darky songs as only the negro voices can sing them. This was one of the very best features of the entire day's programme. Throughout the immense crowd I heard words of praise for "St. Francis County's niggers."

Now comes the announcement that the negroes are staging an agricultural fair all their own. I note by perusing the programme which Mitchell sent me that all kinds of prizes will be given for the best corn, best wheat, rye, hay and sundry other kinds of field crops. The negro women will be interested because they will have an opportunity to display their canned fruits, cakes, pies and jellies.

Not only do I want to commend the negroes of St. Francis County for the progress they are making in their work, so ably led by this capable negro county agent and the home demonstration agent, but I want also to commend the white people of this county for their extreme good judgment in maintaining a colored agent and home worker among the negro women. The negro in Arkansas is a part of our state. They will develop and become valuable assets to Arkansas exactly in proportion to the amount of assistance and encouragement we give them. Usually the negro is an enthusiastic agriculturist. He will respond to instruction and grow better, bigger crops if he is taught how to do so. Surely bigger crops is what we want. The bigger crops the negroes grow the more money will circulate in Arkansas.

St. Francis County's way is a good way. They have a large negro population and, instead of allowing them to drift along in the same old unprogressive ruts, that county is evolving its negroes into assets which will make it a bigger, richer county.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AUG 25 1926

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK

MUCH practical good has been accomplished by the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. A ten year review of the Cooperative Extension work in the United States sent the Star of Zion by Mr. T. M. Campbell, Field Agent, Tuskegee Institute, shows that remarkable progress has been made in Negro farming and Negro farm life. The work of the Negro demonstrators especially, has been eagerly accepted and appreciated.

Efforts have been made to diversify the crop system, since the one-crop system has been the bane of the Negro farmer as well as the small white farmer. There is always a market for all kinds of poultry and other products of the farm; but the problem of the small farmer has been, where to find that market. The cooperative market system is the answer. Small farmers may band together and ship their products to a common center.

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Our rural pastors would do well to make a study of agricultural conditions that they might be of better service to their people.

Extension – 1926 I.
Demonstration Work.

Philadelphia
Miss. Democrat

JAN 31 1926
DEC 31 1925

A TRIP TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

To the colored farmers and friends of Neshoba County:

I take this method of informing you about the Southern negro boys and girls club conference which was held at Tuskegee Inst. Ala. December 7, 8, 9 and 10th.

A party consisting of 53 persons including Demonstration agents club boys and girls from fifteen counties left on a special coach for the first 4-H Club boys and girls conference held at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The counties represented were: Lowndes, Noxubee, Lauderdale, Winston, Yallobusha, Tallahatchie, Jones, Hinds, Coahoma, Stone, Copiah, Leflore, Hancock, Madison, Bolivar and Neshoba.

This conference was composed of representatives from six Southern States who came to contest in various features of club work including livestock judging, poultry judging, ploying, contest milking, contest sewing, cooking, health and oratorical contests. The rivalry in these contests was very keen and the Mississippi Extension workers feel very grateful for having won several very signal honors, including first place in corn judging, first place in milking contest and first place in health contest. Besides the group prizes several individual prizes were won by Mississippi contestants in baking, sewing, milking, poultry, corn and sweet potato judging. Fannie Sprowls of Tallahatchie county, was declared the halthiest contestant of the several states.

This the first meeting of its kind ever held for negro club boys and girls originated in the minds of the Mississippi staff of Extension Workers and given out to other states, and is similar to the 4-H club congress held for white boys and girls in connection with the International Live Stock Show at Chicago. Much encouragement was given this initial movement for development among negro club boys and girls, and a splendid prize fund was provided by friends of both races.

The Madam C. J. Walker, Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, Ind. sent $50.00 to help defray the transportation of the Mississippi Inter-State Girl Winners from the Conference.

Tuskegee Institute entertained the entire delegation from the several states free of charge, and extended to them a cordial invitation to hold their future annual meetings at the Institute. The special features for the entertainment of the delegation were the trip to the U. S. V. Hospital and the athletic features conducted in the Alumni Bowl.

This meeting has done more to stimulate greater activities among Negro Extension workers than any other meeting which has ever been held and the Extension Workers have returned to their respective fields more determined to put over a larger and more far reaching program for the development of a happier and more prosperous rural life.

This delegation was in charge of M. M. Hubert District Agent, Mrs Alice C. Oliver in charge of Womans and girls work and G. C. Cypress Club Agent for Negro boys all working under the Agricultural Extension Department of the state.

Yours for service,

Will E. Perryman, Negro County Agent.

AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSE AT TUSKEGEE

School Trucks Will Bring Children Of County

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 7.—Special to The Advertiser.—Plans have been made for the agricultural short course which will be held here Thursday and Friday, [illegible] according to county agents who will be in charge. The International Harvester company, the Macon county farm bureau, and the business men of Tuskegee, have cooperated in making the arrangements are assisting in working up interest and will help those in charge.

The county board of education has voted in favor of all school children attending the short course Thursday morning and the school trucks of the county will be used in bringing the children in. The local church choirs will furnish special music and the children will sing their school songs.

The short course will begin on the morning of January 14, with a few musical numbers, after which H. S. Mobley, of the International Harvester company, will lecture on "The Educational Use of Knowledge." Moving pictures featuring farm and farm-home lessons will be used from time to time during the two days.

Miss Grace M. Smith is to lecture on "Feeding the Family," and R. R. Robertson on "The Garden," the afternoon of the first day, and that evening Mr. Mobley will speak again, this time on the subject, "Communities Are Made of Folks."

The program of the second day will be similar to that of the first, except that different subjects will be discussed. In addition to the scheduled speakers, local people will take part. Among them will be County Agent Brockway, and Mrs. Lida Jones, home demonstration agent.

SHORT COURSE HAS GOOD ATTENDANCE

Project Fostered by Macon County Farm Bureau and Tuskegee Exchange Club

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 16.—Special to The Advertiser.—Attendance on the Agricultural Short Course given here, sponsored by the Macon County Farm Bureau and the Tuskegee Exchange club was splendid and interest keen. Many useful and practical talks were given by experts on farm problems. Among the subjects discussed were: dairying, poultry, orchards, gardens, cooperative marketing, women's work in the community and the home, and bringing the kitchen up-to-date.

Every meeting was featured by community singing, readings and moving pictures.

County Council.

The Macon County Council of Federated clubs met Friday afternoon in the office of Mrs. Lida Jones. It was decided to put on a home improvement campaign. The finance committee appointed was, Miss Mary Lee McCrarey, of Franklin, Mrs. J. H. Henderson, of Shorter, Mrs. Mattie Moore, of Notasulga; Mrs. R. M. Boyd, of Tuskegee, and Mrs. H. A. Torbert, of Society Hill.

The contest will last one year. Beautifying the yards and improvements of the home conveniences will be the outstanding features of the work. community and individual prizes will be offered. Mr. Gibbons, a horticulturist of the extension department of Auburn will meet with the council on the 8th of March to offer suggestions and help work out the local problems.

Exchange Club.

This was "Song Day." The beginning of song days—for it is the purpose of the club to enliven their meetings at all times by singing. Exchangite Riddle was in charge of the singing and Miss Nena Jones at the piano. They did their parts well and the rest of us did our "derndest."

The entertainment part of the program was in charge of Exchangite Lewis, who called to his aid, Miss Nena Jones, pianist, Mrs. G. C. Thompson, vocalist and Miss Laura Zeta Lewis, reader. All of these and each of these greatly delighted the members of the club by their happy renditions of instrumental, vocal and literary gems. The club returned to the entertainers a rising vote of thanks.

Exchangites Drakeford and Hare called attention in well chosen and complimentary and true words to the election of Exchangite Powell to the presidency of the State Bar association. Mr. Powell responded, telling of his appreciation of the honor and threw back a bouquet at Exchangite Hare by calling attention to the fact that the best speech made at the recent meeting of the democratic executive committee in Montgomery was made by Mr. Hare.

Mr. Tup Lucas of Atmore was introduced and spoke a few words.

Exchangites Drakeford and Wilkerson called attention of the International Harvester company's Short Course being held and the excellent program and large attendance of people and on motion a vote of thanks was tendered by the club to the International Harvester company, to Mr. Brackway and Mrs. Jones for giving to the community and county this course.

Exchangite Taylor was appointed chairman of the postoffice commitee and Exchangites Powell and Laslie added.

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH
JAN 9 1926

NEGRO AGENT FOR BALDWIN

Demonstrator Will be Employed by Commissioners

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 8.—Milledgeville will have a negro farm demonstration agent to assist the negro farmers of Baldwin county in working out the best methods of farm management and production. This was decided by the County Commissioners at their meeting here on Tuesday after Mayor J. H. Ennis had appeared before them to discuss the advisability of this measure.

The negro's name has not yet been learned but he will arrive here to begin his duties next Monday. He will be one of the best qualified negroes that can be sent out from the Agriculture Department at Athens.

Indications in Baldwin County point to a most successful farming year.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution
JAN 18 1926

Large Cotton Yields Reported by Negro Club Boys Throughout State

Athens, Ga., January 17.—(Special.)—The report of the work of negro club boys in Georgia for 1925, submitted to the State College of Agriculture here by P. H. Stone, of the Georgia State Industrial college at Savannah, state negro club agent, shows that more than a bale to the acre of cotton was produced by many of the boys.

The report of some of the highest yields of seed cotton follows:

Troup county: Hubbard Anderson, 900 pounds; Olin Ellison, 1,575 pounds; Homer Truitt, 850 pounds; Gordon Parham, 875 pounds; Mark Boykin, 1,980 pounds. Ware county: Moses Holmes, 1,812 pounds. Rockdale county: Zolgust Ham, 950 pounds; Joshua Glenn, 950 pounds; Arthur Sims, 900 pounds; James Sims, 900 pounds. Washington county: Annias Mason, 1,682 pounds; Marion Gelder, 1,568 pounds. Chatham county: Scipic Wilson, 1,368 pounds; Bridie Brown, 1,313 pounds; Albert Frasier, 830 pounds.

Savannah, Ga. News

JAN 16 1926

NEGRO BOYS RAISE GOOD COTTON CROPS

G. V. Cunningham, state boys' club agent, has announced records of cotton crops secured by negro boys in some of the counties of Georgia which indicate intelligent and useful efforts.

This is in line with the co-operative extension work in agriculture in the state showing the benefits of the impetus given by the authorities of the Georgia State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture.

The names of the boys, the county in which the cotton crop was grown, and the amount of seed cotton and lint secured from one acre of land, is as follows, reported by B. H. Stone, state negro club agent for the Georgia State Industrial College at Savannah:

Troup County.	Seed Cot.	Lint
Hubbard Anderson	900	
Olin Ellison	1575	525
Homer Truit	850	
Gordon Parham	875	
Mark Boykin	1980	660
Ware County:		
Moses Holmes	1812	
Rockdale County:		
Zolgust Ham	950	
Joshua Glenn	950	
Arthur Sim	900	
James Sims	900	
Washington County:		
Annias Mason	1682	
Marion Gelder	1568	
Chatham County:		
Scipio Wilson, Jr.	1365	
Bridie Brown	1312	
Albert Frazier	830	

SAVANNAH, GA., Press.

JAN 15 1926

NEGRO BOY FARMERS

State Gets Report On Amount of Cotton They Raised.

ATHENS, Jan. 15.—Georgia seems to be producing some negro boys who know how to raise cotton. The names of negro boy cotton growers, with the pounds of seed cotton they raised, have been submitted to the State College of Agriculture by P. H. Stone, state negro club agent at the Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah. The names of the boys, the counties in which they live and the yield they secured per acre follow:

Hubbard Anderson, Troup, 900 pounds; Olin Ellison, Troup, 1,575 pounds; Homer Truit, Troup, 850 pounds; Gordon Parham, Troup, 875 pounds; Mark Boykin, Troup, 1,980 pounds.

Moses Holmes, Ware, 1,812 pounds.

Zolgust Ham, Rockdale, 950 pounds; Joshua Glenn, Rockdale, 950 pounds; Arthur Sim, Rockdale, 950 pounds; Arthur Sims, Rockdale, 900 pounds.

Annias Mason, Washington, 1,682 pounds; Marion Gelder, Washington, 1,568 pounds.

Scipio Wilson, Jr., Chatham, 1,365 pounds; Bridie Brown, Chatham, 1,312 pounds; Albert Frazier, Chatham, 830 pounds.

Atlanta, Ga. JOURNAL

JAN 15 1926

Negro Boy Planters Raise Fine Crops

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—That rapid advancement is being made by negro boy cotton growers in Georgia is indicated in the reports of P. H. Stone, state negro club agent, of the Georgia State Industrial College here.

Reports of some of the leaders follow:

Name—County.	Seed cotton.	Lint.
Hubbard Anderson, Troup	900	...
Olin Ellison, Troup	1,575	525
Homer Truit, Troup	850	...
Gordon Parham, Troup	875	...
Mark Boykin, Troup	1,980	660
Moses Holmes, Ware	1,812	...
Zolgust Ham, Rockdale	950	...
Joshua Glenn, Rockdale	950	...
Arthur Sims, Rockdale	900	...
Jas. Sims, Rockdale	900	...
Annias Mason, Washington	1,682	...
Marion Gelder, Washington	1,568	...
Scipio Wilson, Jr., Chatham	1,365	...
Bridie Brown, Chatham	1312	...
Albert Frazier, Chatham	830	...

SPARTANBURG, S. C. Herald

APR 19 1926

Negro Cotton Farmers Urged To Enter Statewide Contest

W. C. Bunch, negro farm demonstration agent, is making a drive throughout the county to secure more entrants in the state wide cotton growing contest on five acre plots.

Dr. W. W. Long, director of extension for South Carolina, has written him to request that special efforts be made to enroll more members of his race. In this letter Dr. Long pointed out that the authorities sponsoring the contests are making no distinction between white and negro farmers in eligibility for the prizes, which aggregate 2,000.

It is highly important, he added, to encourage scientific farming among both races, for the progress of one depends to a large extent on that of the other. There are thousands of splendid negro farmers scattered in every section of the state, he said, and it is the hope that many of them will enter the contest and join in the state wide effort to produce cotton more cheaply.

Bolivar County Colored American Clubs Meet

Mrs. Medora L. Reed, the home economics teacher for this county in coordination with Prof. Snowden, the Colored Farm Agent, worked up a very successful CLUB RALLY on the 6th at Cleveland. The following clubs were represented: SILVER MOUNT (Fox and Bishop Plantations, Scott Syndicate), ROSEDALE, PACE, RENOVER, SHELBY, GUNNISON and CLEVELAND. The club members totaled around something over two hundred. The School Band from the County Training School, located at Mound Bayou, was present and furnished the music for the occasion. The procession was formed at the splendid two-story large school building, and led by the band, with Mrs. Reed and Prof. Snowden leading, the children, marched through town, stopping at several points; the band played some splendid pieces. The stop at the white school was the most notable when we look back into the past and measure the present. The white children enjoyed the honor bestowed upon them.

Returned to the Building

The procession, children in line of march followed by quite a long procession of parents in automibiles, returned to the school building. Mrs. Reed explained that on account of the unavoidable delay of the band reaching the school building to lead the procession that the program would have to be cut short, so that it could be brought to a close in time for all to go home.

The Shelby Club

Mrs. Reed called for the Shelby Club to play a piece on the value of home economics. The play pictures how wasteful some women are and how extravagant they are in their demands upon the husbands, and fathers. It is a great play. Prof. Branch is entitled to great credit for having so many of the Shelby Children there. This is the kind of co-operation needed in order for the HOME ECONOMICS WORK TO SUCCEED. Our leaders should be encouraged at least by the school teachers and the preachers.

County Superintendent of Education

Prof. Echols, county Superintendent of Education, was then introduced to the people to make a talk in his own way. He made a very encouraging talk to the people. He held out strong encouragement to us as to what he and others hoped to do and believed he would be able to do for the benefit of Negro Education in Bolivar County. With the vast fertile acreage we have we have no people to spare. A policy should be stressed which will stabilize the worth while of our race in the cotton fields. The worthless care nothing for schools, but there is a growing element that desires sane school advantages for the Negro Children.

County Health Officer

Dr. Dedweilder, county Health Officer, was then introduced and made a strong short talk in reference to the high points necessary for the reduction of morbidity, the death rate, sterility infant mortality, etc. We are sure the lessons taught went deep down into the hearts of many and will bear fruit. We had hoped he would say something about the common communion cup and the common drinking cup as used in our churches and with the wage hands on the plantations.

U. S. TEACHES ITS FARMERS NEW METHODS

Federal Agents Set Up Local "Schools"

A new system of industrial education has sprung up in the South, a system of "home training" in modern agricultural methods, carried on by the extension service of the United States department of agriculture among the Race farmers throughout each of the southern states, and especially in the state of Alabama. Through an elaborate organization of field agents and home demonstrators, a sort of "movable school" for the propagation of the newest developments in farming methods has been started.

Reports of the department agents reveal interesting progress in the spread of scientific farming wherever the government service has been extended. Harry Buck, an English observer who traveled over the territory covered by the extension program, asserted: "I have been impressed by Hampton and Tuskegee, for such schools are essential to industrial progress. But equally important, and affecting a far greater mass of the people, is the widespread extension work that is being carried on in the very homes and fields of the people by an efficient corps under Race leadership."

One of the important things that extension work is trying to do in the state of Alabama is to teach the farmers how to build up the soil and care for it so that it will be an asset when it comes to production instead of a liability.

SHOW IMPROVEMENT IN SOIL BUILDING

There has been a marked improvement this year in the methods of soil building under the supervision of the local demonstration agents. The agents are receiving calls daily from farmers who are coming to see the real value of demonstration work in their communities. The agents do not give personal service, but have the farmers to work in organized groups in the community club.

The farmers in the state as a whole are exhibiting a fine spirit of co-operation. Eight farmers in one community in Madison county met and were given a demonstration in the use of the farm level by the local farm demonstration agent. After this particular demonstration all the farmers grouped themselves and terraced each other's farms. Twelve farmers in one community in Lauderdale county did the same thing under the supervising agent's direction. The farmers in Morgan county exhibited the same spirit and terraced six farms, also 10 farms were terraced in Lawrence county—all under the local demonstration agent's supervision. What is true of these counties is true of every county in the state of Alabama where there is a local demonstration agent.

FAIR ASSOCIATION HOLDS SESSION

During October the North Alabama Fair association held its 50th annual session at Huntsville. The fair association is organized to take in every community in this county. These community organizations make the county fair worth while and interesting. Through these clubs local farm and home demonstration agents work. They assist in the per

Extension - 1926 II

Demonstration Work

fection of the organizations and give demonstrations throughout the year on such farming activities as soil building, terracing, care of the home orchard, care of live stock, canning, poultry raising, remodeling clothing, mattress making and home gardening. Many field meetings are held during the year to teach the farmers how to bring in better exhibits each fall, and as a result more than 25 communities were represented in grand booth style this year, but including the general exhibits.

The club boys and girls also displayed two special booths of exhibits, not including their pigs and chickens, all of which are under the special direction of our demonstration agents, who have arranged with the fair association to set aside a special purse for the prize winners in the club work.

In Madison county, Alabama, the farmers came together and organized what is known as the Long View Gin company with a capital of $20,000. Reports for this season show that the company has ginned over 2,500 bales of cotton this year.

AGENTS CO-OPERATE WITH SMALL FARMERS

Pages taken from the reports of demonstration agents illustrate the scope of their work.

"During the month," says C. S. Sampson, local agent in Sumter county, "I co-operated with county health units in giving demonstrations on treatment of dogs for rabies. Thirty boys and adults were present at the demonstrations. I also attended teachers' institute and sought co-operation of teachers in club work. I gave one demonstration in treating vetch seed before planting, listed names of three club boys and two girls for contest at Tuskegee institute, and gave one demonstration in setting out trees."

Local Agent D. D. Crawford, Tallapoosa county, reports: "I attended the county teachers' institute, composed of the teachers of Tallapoosa and Coosa counties, in joint session at Alexander City, Nov. 9 and 10. As a background for my talk on winter cover crops and orcharding, I exhibited hairy teeth vetch seed, burr clover seed, rye seed for winter sowing. I exhibited my pruning outfit, spraying outfit and spray material to emphasize my talk on orcharding. Since the schools are in session at the season when these activities are greatly needed, called on the teachers to become more acquainted with these farm practices and give the information to their patrons and farmer friends."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
MAY 28 1926

NEGRO FARM WORK PROGRESSING

It is both pleasing and incouraging to note the interest being manifested by club boys, girls, women and men as one goes around in communities where the county farm agent has organized club work. During the short time the work has been in the county more than 250 boys, and girls aside from women and men have joined and are working on some kind of project for better conditions.

In recent tour of the club folks homes and club meetings too, the agent found that out of the 130 boys enrolled this year only 10 failed to get their club project work going. All of the 120 girls are trying to do omething. While the boys are growing cotton, corn, peas, beans, a pig or some chickens the girls are growing vegetables for canning and home use, raising chickens or a calf. The girls are also growing flowers, cooking, sewing, doing handicraft work and taking better care of the home. Each makes a report once a month at some of the club meetings, where a demonstration if possible is given that the better way may be pursued.

Report From Town Creek Club

Friday evening April 7th 60 club members boys, girls, women and men attended. After hearing the reports from the various committees and club members their failures were made questions to get at the whys and how to do the thing properly. All questions being settled a demonstration in making candy was conducted which all enjoyed. While the candy was cooling the chairman of the cooking committee gave to the club members a sample each of cake and light bread made by club members at home. Ten cakes in all were given away. May 21st, this same club met 125 being present. After having the regular form of business and a talk by the county agent ice cold lemonade was served. At each club meeting the girls as a rule do some sewing also. In order to pass the time profitable and interesting too a game of Volley ball or some kind was played.

We are trying to carry all sides of the community life along that will make for a more contented people.

We are proud of the efforts being made by some of the poultry women. The three making the best record so far are as follow: Mrs. Nancy Williams, 250; Mrs Mattie Perdue, 240; Mrs. Barner 210. This does not include turkeys nor the number that was taken off. Either of these women can put on the market next Tuesday when the market car comes if they will 50 or 75 broilers and friers. They have done well and need commendation for their efforts. We are proud of their success, and are going to have more and better such records as time passes on.

Many of the farmers are making splendid success with some of our work which has not matured enough to make a definite report on.

The time is fast approaching when the canning season will be on us. A special appeal in made to get ready Those who desire the assistance of the county agent are asked to get if you are to purchase jars, only the glass top or rather the clamp jars. They are more sanitary and better for vegetables. Those who are going to put up fruits and vegetables to exhibit at the fair should get a few of the square jars that are light and clear. We are here to do all we can to aid in saving the produce made on the farms as well as to raise it. Let's push the gardens and raise all the vegetables we can, eat all we can and can all we can and feed to the hogs that which we can't can and nothing will go to waste.

Another article will be published later regarding canned exhibits for the county fair.

Let's look forward for a big success with the county fair. It will be what we make it. Begin now on something to have to put on exhibit. The premium list will be out soon so you can select the things that will make a contest.

Yours truly,
W. W. HATCHER,
County Farm Agent Colored.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
MAY 29 1926

NEGRO FARM AGENTS OBTAIN RESULTS

Summary of Tuskegee Shows Trend of Negro Workers Far Reaching

BY P. O. DAVIS

AUBURN, ALA., May 28.—Special to The Advertiser.—That the negro farm demonstration agents of Alabama are working along practical lines, and obtaining far-reaching results is shown by a monthly summary prepared by the supervisor of the work at Tuskegee institute, and submitted to Professor L. N. Duncan, director of the Alabama extension service.

Of peculiar interest is a reference made by D. D. Crawford, district negro agent, to a ham show at Ft. Valley, Ga., for the purpose of demonstrating in a practical way, the way to cure hams. The report says that 500 home-grown hams were on exhibit, and that long before the hour arrived for the program to begin, a large audience composed of farm people, bankers, lawyers, ministers, teachers and others, was present. The farmers owning these hams explained how they cured them.

Results Good

D. E. A. Somerville, negro agent for Autauga county, reported work in spraying fruit trees, mixing fertilizers, soil preparation, and cultivation, and also diversification of crops, with a view to making the negro farmer self-sustaining. A statement by W. I. Abernathy, who is located in Colbert and Lawrence counties, says: "One demonstration was given in pulling stumps with a pair of mules and two men; the result was 105 stumps removed in one day. This, to my judgment, will mean the reclamation of about three or more acres of valuable land on which crops will be grown this year."

At the same time, T. P. Marsh, of Lee county, said: "We are stressing club work. The boys have their acres, and preparations are being made to make a good showing next fall. The boys who attended the 4-H club conference are filled with enthusiasm. Having the opportunity to come in contact with boys from other sections of our state and from the other states represented, gave them a larger vision of the possibilities that are theirs."

F. G. Manly, of Elmore and Coosa counties, had observed that negro farmers were taking more interest in gardens to the extent that they repaired the fences, did the plowing, and rendered other assistance.

Garden Demonstrations

A. W. Roper, of Lowndes county, gave a brief statement about his work, as follows: "I have conducted demonstrations in gardening, sweet potato bedding, orcharding, plowing and terracing. Several demonstrations have been given at homes and on farms."

From over in Greene county came a report by J. D. Barnes: "I did more actual terracing in the month of March than at any previous time. The people seem to be interested in terracing as never before. I have selected four demonstrators who will use the 'Auburn method' in fertilizing one acre of cotton each. Most all of my club boys are lined up for the year and will raise cotton."

These extracts represent several of the main lines of work being done by the negro demonstration agents of Alabama, showing that this type of education is extending out and serving effectively.

Birmingham, Ala., News
JUL 4 1926

TUSKEGEE SHORT COURSE

The 1926 short course in agriculture and home economics for negro boys and girls of Alabama will be held at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, July 12 to 24. Practical courses have been arranged and will be taught by men and women who understand the needs of negro boys and girls.

Carrollton, Ala. Herald
JUL 1 1926

The 1926 short course in agriculture and home economics for negro boys and girls of Alabama will be held at the Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial Institute, July 12-24. Practical courses have been arranged and will be taught by men and women who understand the needs of negro boys and girls.

Charlotte, N. C. Star of Zion
MAR 11 1926

FIVE HUNDRED COUNTRY BOYS VISIT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Inst., Ala., March 2—(A. N. P.)—The 11th annual Boys' Day conference held here Monday under the auspices of the Institute's extension department was attended by 500 school boys representing 52

communities in Macon County. The ideals of leadership, industry, and thrift were stressed in demonstrations and talks for the boys. Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, of New York, talked interestingly of the needs of schools in Africa.

Interest ran high as the various reports were made by representatives of the different clubs each telling of his home and school projects. The raising of corn and cotton, the care of poultry and the organization of thrift clubs were the major projects.

A wreath of leaves was [illegible] upon the grave the late Booker Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, as an expression of the regard in which his memory is held by the boys of this county.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Journal

JUN 29 1926

Farming Short Course At Tuskegee July 12

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 29.—(Special)—The next annual short course in agriculture and home economics for negro boys and girls will be held here July 12-14, according to announcement made by C. M. Kynette, state agent in charge of negro work.

The boys and girls will be at Tuskegee Institute at the same time, although different courses will be conducted for them. All subjects for both boys and girls will be along practical lines, with a view to training them to be better farmers, better home makers, and better citizens.

The regular faculty of the institution will be strengthened by experts and specialists from the U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, and the Alabama Polytechnic institute, Auburn.

BETTER GARDENS FOR NEGROES

The latest monthly reports at Tuskegee Institute from negro farm demonstration agents in Alabama include several interesting accounts of the progress of the movement for better gardens among negro farmers. The value of good home gardens is being emphasized by the demonstration agents, and as a result, the farmers are manifesting increased interest in this important branch of agriculture. They are making greater efforts to have better gardens, and several instances of successful gardening have been cited in the reports at Tuskegee.

7-9-26

There are more and better gardens in Elmore, Coosa and Tallapoosa counties than ever before, according to the demonstration agents. The negro farmers are growing a greater variety of vegetables. Besides having plenty of garden products for home consumption, many of them have vegetables to sell, and thus the home gardens are doubly profitable. Furthermore, they are planting a succession of crops, instead of allowing gardens to lie idle after the early crops have been harvested. These two developments of the movement for better gardens—the growing of a greater variety of vegetables and the planting of a succession of crops—are gratifying results. A report from Limestone county tells of another development. The negro farmers of Limestone are raising plants for themselves. Early in the spring several hotbeds were started in one community as a demonstration and a large supply of plants was provided. Thus the farmers saved money that otherwise would have been sent to other sections for plants.

A well managed garden will go a long way toward making the negro a successful farmer. The slogan, "Alabama must feed herself," should mean just as much to the negro as to the white farmer. The negro farmer can best do his part toward accomplishing that aim by raising as much as he possibly can of what he needs to feed himself and his family.

Good gardens will help to make negro farmers prosperous. There are many of them in Alabama, and the more prosperous they are the better business conditions in the State will be. A county where the negro farmers are making a good living and a little money besides enjoys better business and more prosperity than a county where the negro farmers are barely making a living.

Birmingham, Ala., News

JUN 20 1926

TUSKEGEE MODEL INDUCES CHANGES

Negro Farmer Obeys Lessor And Reorganizes Home On Exhibit Pattern

An unpainted, ramshackle farmhouse in a barn yard and a similar house repaired, painted, and surrounded by shrubs and a grass plot, shown in miniature at a negro farmers' conference in Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, some time ago, attracted the attention of many visitors. One of those who paused before the exhibit was Moses H. Smothers, who was reminded of his own home in Montgomery County and its surroundings. By talking with persons at the exhibit he found that he could obtain advice and help in improving his home from his local extension agent, and when he returned home he asked for this help. Under the agent's supervision, he leveled the yard, grassed it, graveled the walks, and planted shrubbery and flowers.

But when these improvements had been made, he discovered that his house was not in keeping with its surroundings. Remodeling plans were obtained and now, instead of two rooms and kitchen, the Smothers family has a home with three bedrooms, bathroom, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry and porches. The rooms are well lighted and doors and windows screened. Homemade rugs are used on the stained floors. Curtains and other draperies were made by the farm girls' club of the community, as this has been made a demonstration home to show the improvements which may be made at reasonable outlay of money and labor. According to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been viisted by a number of negro farmers of Montgomery and adjoining counties.

FLORALA, ALA., NEWS

JULY 1, 1926

Short Course at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute For Colored.

The 1926 short course in agriculture and home economics for negro boys and girls of Alabama will be held at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, July 12th-24th. Practical courses have been arranged and will be taught by men and women who understand the needs of negro boys and girls.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JOURNAL

JUNE 30, 1926

Farming Short Course At Tuskegee July 12

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 29.—(Special)—The next annual short course in agriculture and home economics for negro boys and girls will be held here July 12-14, according to announcement made by C. M. Kynette, state agent in charge of negro work.

The boys and girls will be at Tuskegee institute at the same time, although different courses will be conducted for them. All subjects for both boys and girls will be along practical lines, with a view to training them to be better farmers, better home makers, and better citizens.

The regular faculty of the institution will be strengthened by experts and specialists from the U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, and the Alabama Polytechnic institute, Auburn.

Opelika, Ala., News

JUL 2 91926

Annual Short Course Colored Boys, Girls Be In Tuskegee July 12-24

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 29—(Special)—The next annual short course in agriculture and home economics for negro boys and girls will be held here July 12-24, according to announcement made by C. M. Kynette, state agent in charge of negro club work.

The boys and girls will be at Tuskegee Institute at the same time, altho different courses will be conducted for them. All subjects for both boys and girls will be along practical lines, with a view to training them to be better farmers, better home makers, and better citizens.

The regular faculty of the institution will be strengthened by experts and specialists from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

Savannah, Ga., News

JUL 1 4 1926

SUMMER COURSE IN VOCATIONAL WORK

Sessions Have Begun at Georgia State College

The summer course of instruction for negro teachers of vocational agriculture was opened Monday morning at the Georgia State Industrial College with Prof. Alva Tabor in charge. The welcome address was delivered by President C. G. Wiley, and the response was made on behalf of the agriculture teachers by Prof. James L. Grant, Darien, president Vocational Agricultural Association.

Paul W. Chapman, director of vocational agriculture, Athens, gave a very interesting and beneficial address during the Tuesday morning session. M. D. Mobley, recently appointed assistant supervisor of agricultural education, will remain throughout the course for the purpose of giving the teacher instruction in the organization of material for teaching and in the development of the course calendar, class and field work.

Brief reports of their work were given by Profs. R. H. Richardson, Fort Valley; L. W. Brown, Screven; R. L. Moon, Omaha; H. S. Dixon, Cairo; Edgar L. Cooper, Woodburn, and J. G. Lumpkin, Richland.

The following lectures have been given: The Care and Feeding of Day-Old Chicks, Prof. H. E. Hall, Georgia State Industrial College; Farm Home Decoration and Beautification, and Appreciation of the Finer Arts, Camilla Weems, district agent; Oliver W. Akers, Fertilization; Prof. Alva Tabor, The Farm and Home Survey. Dr. H. M. Collier, Savannah, gave an address on the Negro National Health Week.

The following teachers are in attendance at the summer course of instruction: Oliver W. Akers, P. T. Beauford, L. W. Brown, I. E. Bryan, J. A. Coachman, Edgar L. Cooper, H. S. Dixon, George W. Drake, James L. Grant, Harvey E. Hall, Tola Harris, J. G. Lumpkin, Robert L. Moon, J. D. Mosely, E. Z. Phillips, R. H. Richardson, C. J. Smith and N. F. Williams.

The summer course of instruction will continue through July 24.

Extension - 1926

Demonstration Work.

EXTENSION WORKERS HELD DISTRICT MEET HERE FOR TWO DAYS

The Negro extension agents of the South Texas district held a two-day conference at the Odd Felows' Temple last Thursday and Friday, with C. H. Waller of Prairie View, state leader, presiding in its own inimitable manner. Several interesting and illuminating lectures were delivered to the colored workers, including addresses by white workers from College Station.

Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, Prairie View, supervising home demonstration agent, spoke to the agents stressing the importance of organization and giving a demonstration in extension work, strengthening the lecture with blackboard illustrations.

Among the white speakers were R. R. Lancaster, report specialist and Director Charles H. Alvord, both of College Station; the former giving the agents helpful instructions in report making and laying particular stress upon the agents giving more space in their reports to the important features in connection with their work.

In his remarks, the director urged the agents to encourage the farmers to forget the failures of the past, and safeguard against subsequent failures by producing more cotton on fewer acres, raising hogs, poultry, green vegetables and fruit and producing milk and butter sufficient for home consumption. He stated that the farmer should live at home, get away from the obnoxious and burdensome credit system of farming, and then when crop failures occur there will be practically no suffering among the farmers.

Principal W. R. Banks of Prairie View State College, summed up the high points of achievements reported by the agents, and pledged the support of the state school to the agents in their efforts to put over a real program among the rural people of Texas.

H. S. Estelle, district agent, spoke to the agents on the necessity of community and county fairs, while State Leader Waller—the one man who is largely responsible for the extension work being on the colored map of Texas in such a fine manner—discussed the relations of the agents to the counties and communities in which they work.

Many new ideas and plans for the betterment of their work were suggested by the agents during the two-day session here and all of them received much valuable and concrete help.

LEADER

Ft. Valley - Ga

NOV 11 1926

Peach Negro Boys and Girls Winners

Under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State College at Athens co-operating and under the supervision of Prof. P. H. Stone, state agent for Negro work in Georgia, and Camilla Weems, district agent, the first state 4 H contest for negro girls and boys was held at the Fort Valley High and Industrial School on Thursday and Friday, November 4th and 5th.

County, farm and home demonstration agents with 24 boys and girls represented eight counties — Sumter Chatham, Baldwin, Bibb, Lamar Ware, Washington and Peach.

The judging was for potatoes, dairy cattle, hogs, plowing, corn, speaking, health and poultry. The following counties won prizes:

Health contest—Lucile Jackson Peach county.

Speaking contest—Martha Johnson Bibb county.

Dairy Cattle contest—Lester Kennedy, Peach county.

Potato contest—Napoleon Watson, Peach county.

Plowing contest — Guy Monroe, Baldwin county.

Poultry contest — Scipio Wilson, Chatham county.

Hog contest—Silas Hill, Sumter county.

Corn contest—A. D. Butler, Washington county.

The 24 club boys and girls were inspired by the meeting held and they will attend the Southern 4 H contest to be held at Tuskegee Institute, December 7, 8 and 9.

When the contest was over the agents and club boys and girls assembled in the Royal C. Peabody Trades building and listened to a very inspiring address by Principal H. A. Hunt and brief remarks by th[illegible]

NEGRO CLUB HOLDS PRELIMINARY TESTS

Counties in Central Alabama Represented in Trial at State Normal

Preparatory to the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club conference to be held at Tuskegee Institute, on December 7-9, one hundred fifteen boys and girls of the Eastern division of Alabama had their sectional elimination trials at the local State Normal school on Wednesday. T. M. Campbell field agent of the United States department of agriculture was in charge and was assisted by C. M. Kynette, state boys club agent, E. A. Tobbs, state farm supervisor and Rosa B. Jones, state girls club agent, all of Tuskegee Institute.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser

NOV 18 1926

These county competitive teams from the ten counties of Montgomery, Conecuh, Escambia, Lowndes, Autauga, Elmore, Barbour, Bullock, Macon and Lee were composed of boys and girls who had participated in a club demonstration under the supervision of the state extension service for four months and had been declared winners in their respective counties. The trials in livestock judging, poultry judging, 10-ear seed corn judging, sweet potato judging, bread making, dress making, hat making, plowing, milking and oratory was designed to select the best two contestants from this eastern division in each of these interests.

Sectional contests at Selma University on Tuesday for the western division and at Normal today for northern division serve as a basis for determining those who will get the trip to Tuskegee to represent Alabama in the finals.

At the daily assembly period, a formal welcome to these visitors was extended by Prof. J. F. Drake. President Trenholm presented the state agents and the Southern Supervisor T. M. Campbell who talked and rendered two solos. Two of the contestants in oratory delivered their selections on "The Resources of My State" before the student body.

Among the agents present with their contestants were J. T. Alexander and L. R. Daly of Montgomery county, J. B. Jordan of Conecuh county, J. T. Jarmon of Escambia county, A. W. Roper of Loundes county, D. E. A. Somerville and Daisy Bryant of Autauga county, J. G. Manly of Elmore county, A. D. King of Barbour county, M. B. Ivy of Bullock county, G. W. Goodwin of Macon county and T. P. Marsh of Lee county.

Montgomery Ala Advertiser

NOV 19 1926

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK

Last Friday marked the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of a movement which had its inception at Tuskegee Institute, namely, Negro Extension Work, as a part of the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, took the lead in promoting extension work among his people in the South. and was one of those who worked out arrangements with the Department of Agriculture for the appointment in 1906 of T. M. Campbell. of the institute, as the first negro demonstration agent. Shortly after another negro demonstration agent was appointed at Hampton Institute, and from that beginning has grown a valuable and extensive service.

So rapidly did the movement grow that Washington, in speaking of it a few years after its beginning, said: "It would be impossible to describe here all the ramifications or all the various forms which the extension work has taken in recent years. The thing that I wish to emphasize, however, is that we are seeking in this work less to teach (according to the old-fashioned notion of teaching) than to improve conditions."

During the rest of his life and since his death. the work has continued to grow in scope and in number of activities. The most recent outgrowth of this branch of the United States Extension Service is the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Conference. The work of the 4-H Club is described as having to do with the "co-ordinate development of the head, hand, heart and health of rural youth."

This conference meets at Tuskegee Institute on December 7, 8 and 9, and the extension service is endeavoring to secure additional funds for prizes to be awarded to successful contestants among negro boys and girls in agricultural and home economics pursuits. Unfortunately, according to the field agent at Tuskegee Institute. the funds are limited. and it is necessary to depend upon the generosity of friends of the movement among the white people and negroes for the prizes.

This effort to make better and more useful citizens of the negro youth of the South is a worthy undertaking, and one whose value should be apparent to every Southerner.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer

DEC 15 1926

NEGRO FARM AGENTS IN ANNUAL MEETING

The 20 local negro agents employed by the Agricultural Extension Service of State College began their annual conference and short course yesterday by discussing and reviewing their work of the past year and making plans for the coming season. The sessions of the agents are being held in the chapel building at Shaw University while the demonstrations are on the farm of State College.

A feature of yesterday's meeting was an address by Dean I. O. Schaub of the School of Agriculture in which he outlined the present cotton situation to the agents and urged them to secure the co-operation of the leading colored farmers in doing better farming next year.

Dean Schaub used virtually the same facts as were presented to the farm and home agents last week. He stated specifically that it would probably be dangerous to plant an increased acreage in tobacco next season.

The meetings of the colored agents are presided over by C. R. Hudson of the farm demonstration division, assisted by L. E. Hall, district agent in charge of the negro workers. Among those who are taking part in the conferences is J. B. Pierce of the United States Department of Agriculture. The negro agents will continue their conference through Friday concluding their work with the organization of a State Advisory Board to assist the agents in their work. This board will have among its membership some of the influential colored farmers, business men and educators of the race.

NEGRO "WHITE HOUSE" IN THE WOODS

Washington.—According to the United States Department of Agriculture the "White House" in the Woods—so the Negro neighbors call the neat, whitewashed cabin far back in the woods of Lee County, Ala., one of many—stands a testimony to the recent passing of the movable school, the Booker T. Washington agricultural truck. The first coat of paint or whitewash was applied to 3,260 Negro farm houses scattered throughout the South last year because of the help and encouragement given by the 177 Negro agricultural agents cooperatively employed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State colleges. Many Negro farmers now look with pride at their own clean, attractive farm homes with glass windows, where before there were only shutters; convenient doorstep where there was none before; a good well which does away with the long tramp to the next farm for water which was often polluted; a sanitary toilet with its added protection to the family and community health; and an attractive planting of trees and shrubbery.

The Negro women and girls are doing their share in improving the interior of their primitive cabin homes and under the direction of the 115 Negro home-demonstration agents are making curtains for the windows, really beautiful rugs of dyed crocus sacks and rags; comfortable, sanitary mattresses; and, best of all, screening the home and learning to keep it clean. A Negro woman living way back from the road in a three-room log cabin became interested in a kitchen contest, cleaned the walls of her kitchen with white clay, screened the door and windows, neatly curtained them, covered the table with oil cloth, placed a square of linoleum on the floor, rearrange the equipment to save steps, and, to her delight, won second place in the contest. Nearly 3,300 such Negro home keepers have made their kitchens more pleasant and convenient in some way during the past year.

The old Negro cabin, symbol of the years with little leadership or training, is giving way to "the white house in the woods," comfortable home of a progressive, contented Negro family.

Greensboro, N. C., News

DEC 25 1926

INAUGURATE EXTENSION BUREAU NEGRO FARMERS

Prof. F. D. Bluford, of A. & T. College, Is Chairman Of Advisory Committee.

MAKE WORK EFFECTIVE

Agricultural advancement of the negro farmer of North Carolina looms with announcement of an extensive xtension service.

Prof. F. D. Bluford, president of the Agricultural and Technical college, here, chairman of an advisory council just organized yesterday reported securing the united backing of leading negroes of the state to further the program of agricultural advancement.

The council idea grew out of invitation from L. E. Hall, negro district agent for the state college, to farmers, educators and businessmen from among the leading negroes of the state.

Responding to this invitation one farmer came 200 miles to attend the meeting. A normal school principal came 175 miles and the president of a negro teachers' college came 110 miles, all at their own expense to help in the work.

Prof T. S. Inborden was elected secretary and Berry O'Kelly of Method treasurer. Board members selected were Mrs. Anna W. Holland, Dr. S. G. Atkins, Dr. Bluford, J. H. Bias, Dr. C. S. Brown, Dr. G. A. Edwards, C. E. Epps, R. J. Beverly, J. F. Lytle, Dr. E. E. Smith, Mr. O'Kelly and W. S. Turner.

This board, Professor Bluford said, will have no progam of its own but will put itself squarely behind the work of the extension service in its activities with the negro farmer. It will meet annually at some selected point to consider the work being done for negroes. The board then will pass on this work and will make suggestions for its improvement and promotion.

Dean I. O. Schaub said the organization of the advisory council will be of great help to the negro demonstration agents. The council plans for the extension and educational forces of the state to join hands in making the program of work more effective.

Savannah, Ga. NEWS

DEC 4 1926

SOUTHERN NEGRO CLUB CONFERENCE

Boys' and Girls' Clubs Meet at Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 3.—Announcement comes from T. M. Campbell, field agent, United States department of agriculture, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, that, from all indications, the second annual session of the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club conference which is to convene here Dec. 7, 8 and 9, will be one of the greatest gatherings of its kind ever held in the South.

There will be contestants, representing negro club work from Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to participate in the various contests, which include live stock judging, plowing, milking, sweet potato judging, poultry judging, bread making, dressmaking, hat making, physical fitness and seed corn judging. The last afternoon will be devoted to field day exercises and games which will be participated in by all agricultural club members present, whether they are contestants or not. Tuskegee Institute's famous cadet band will furnish music for the outdoor festiivties and special music will be rendered by the Tuskegee Institute choir for the chapel meetings. Thursday evening will mark the close of this session of the conference. On this occasion boys and girls representing each of the states competing, will engage in an oratorical contest in the Tuskegee Institute chapel, using as a subject "The eResources of My State." This promises to be a most delightful and enlightening feature. Then will follow the distribution of all prizes won during the three days' contests.

Reports from the various states indicate that there will be about 300 club members in attendance, with, in all probability, an equal number of extension agents, parents of club members and other interested visitors. This latter group will include white extension service officials from Auburn, Mississippi A. & M. College and from the Washington office; members of the negro supervising forces of the extension service, and several prominent philanthropists and students of agricultural conditions and possibilities in the South.

Even the most casual students of economics is beginning to realize how much agricultural club work among both white and colored children means to the future of agriculture in the South. The scientifically trained club workers of today will be the substantial and progressive farmers and farm wives of the next adult generation. The Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club conference is an outgrowth of this idea. Its purpose is to bring together a group of young folks from the rural districts, who have made the most outstanding achievements in agricultural and home economics club work during each calendar year, that they may acquire added inspiration and broader vision by comparing and contrasting their respective efforts, both as reported and as achieved here in the different contests.

All persons, white and colored, who are interested in agricultural club work or other activities related to rural development, are cordially invited to visit this conference and while here will be the guests of Tuskegee Institute. It is requested that all who expect to attend should notify T. M. Campbell as soon as possible, so that ample provisions may be made for entertainment.

Georgia Boys Win Prizes

OKLAHOMA TAKES FIRST PLACE AT TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE

The real climax was reached in club work when 203 boys and girls coming from the rural districts of five states met in conference for three days at the Tuskegee Institute, Ala., on the 7-8 and 9 of December. This conference was held under the auspices of the United States department of agriculture, and the five states participating, including Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Oklahoma.

This was the second conference of its kind to be held for club boys and girls at Tuskegee and the first time that Georgia participated. T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. department of agriculture, was in charge of this meeting. There was greater interest than at any time since club work has been carried on with boys and girls in the history of extension work. The people of Tuskegee were aroused by the groups of boys and girls coming from the different states, with the spirit of rivalry in yells and club songs, ready to campete in the judging program that had been previously arranged by the extension official.

Under the supervision of P. H. Stone, Georgia State agent, 28 boys and girls representing ten counties met at Fort Valley on December and motored from there to Tuskegee Institute accompanied by twenty community workers and agents farm and home demonstration agents. These boys and girls participated in every judging contest held during the conference and gringing away Georgia's share of the prizes. Out of 7776 places on the different judging teams Georgia ranked second winning 18 of these places, while Oklahoma won first with 23 places, Mississippi third, with 16 places, Louisiana fourth, with 13 places and Alabama fifth with 10 places.

The winners from Georgia were as follows:

Milking contest, Lester Kennedy, Fort Valley, Ga., 4th prize.

Darying contest, Wm. Watson, Fort Valley, 3 prize.

Corn Judging—Scipio Wilson, Savannah, 4th prize.

Plowing contest—Guy Morgan, Milledgeville, 4th prize.

Ptato judging—William Watson, Fort Valley, 2nd prize; A. C. Veal, Milledgeville, 4th prize.

Poultry judging—William Watson, Fort Valley, 4th prize.

Athletics—Scipio Wilson, Savannah, 100 yard dash, 2nd prize, William Watson Fort Valley, 50 yard dash, 2nd prize.

Mat making contest for girls—Mamie Rosser, Newnan, 4th prize; Cornelia Harris, Newnan, 5th prize.

Bread making contest—Cornelia Moore, Macon, 2nd prize.

Oratorical contest—Curtis Miller, Fort Valley, 4th prize.

Health Contest—Lucile Jackson, Fort Valley, 1st prize.

Cow calling contest—Mrs. Effie Lampkin, Dublin, 1st prize.

These prizes ranged in value from $7.00 to $25.00.

Extension - 1926.
Demonstration Work

Lafayette Miss Chronicle

FEB 1 91926

Friday, February 19, 1926.

NEGRO AGENTS END BEST ANNUAL SESSION

The 9th annual session of the Negro Agricultural Agents of Mississippi convened at Jackson, Feb. 9, 10, through 11th, 1926 with M. M. Hubert and G. C. Cypress presiding. The fifteen counties of the State which employ Negro Agricultural Agents are the following: Bolivar, Coahoma, Copiah, Grenada, Jefferson, Leflore, Madison, Newton, Neshoba, Pike, Stone, Sunflower, Walthall, Warren and Winston.

Among the agriculturists of note who visited the meeting and gave timely advice are the following: J. W. Willis, State Agent, J. E. Tanner, State Club Agent, J. Ed Ruff and M. M. Bedenbaugh, District Agents, A. B. McKay and W. H. Beck, Specialists, and T. M. Campbell, U. S. Field Agent. There were also in attendance at the meeting, Mrs. A. C. Oliver, State Supervising Agent of Home Demonstration Work, Mrs. Z. E. Moman, Home Demonstration Agent of Madison County, Profs. B. B. Dansby and W. W. Blackburn, State Supervisors of Negro Education. Mr. Willis and Mr. Tanner spoke in high terms of what the Negro Agents had accomplished during the past year in better farm and home life among their own people. Not only had much good been accomplished in a material way but through the work of these Agents, a better understanding and a more friendly relation had obtained between the races. Much had also been done along the lines of health and sanitation.

In view of the economic situation which confronts farmers of the State, it was urged that each Agent strees the growing of ample food and feed crops and the use of strict economy.

Plans for the 1926 program were given in the following: Farm crops, livestock, fertilizer, horticulture, agricultural engineering, fairs, organizations, club work, and cooperation with other agencies.

Mr. Tanner complimented the Inter-State 4-H Club Conference which convened recently at Tuskegee Institute, but stressed the importance of giving more attention to the training of our club boys and girls for the Inter-State Contest next December.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Willis urged the Agents to be living examples in their respective counties.

Mr. Ruff gave some very helpful advice and expressed satisfaction at the splendid progress which has been made by the Negro Agents.

—Reported.

Waycross Ga. Journal Herald

FEB 15 1926

NEGRO CLUB BOYS OF WARE TO ATTEND MEET

A. H. Hinesman, negro county agent, and three members of the negro boy's clubs of Ware County, will attend the meeting of negro county and home demonstration agents at the Georgia Industrial College at Savannah, Feb. 15-19.

The annual negro farm conference for Georgia will be held this week at Savannah, in connection with the meeting.

A. H. Hinesman, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, states that Geo W. Carver, director of the experiment station at Tuskegee, will give demonstrations on recent discoveries in connection with peanuts, potatoes, pecans and natural clays.

The negro agent said that when he returns to Waycross he will start a movement among the business men of Waycross to interest them in bringing these demonstrations to Waycross.

F. H. Abbott, secretary of the Georgia Association, has assured agent Hinesman that he will assist him in the effort to bring the Carver demonstrations to this city. Dr. Carver is regarded as a leader in the scientific world

Macon, Ga. TELEGRAPH

JAN 17 1926

REPORTS ON NEGRO WORK

State Trying to Teach Boys to Grow Cotton Through Clubs

The work done by the boys club of the State College of Agriculture among negro boys of the state, is told in a report of P. H. Stone, State negro club agent from the Georgia State Industrial College at Savannah, to G. V. Cunningham, of the state boys' club.

Cunningham states that the club is trying to "develop a better method of growing cotton by the negroes through the negro boys."

Farming Prizes Awarded in Smith County Contests at Texas College

TYLER, Texas, Feb. 13—Before a large crowd of leading bankers, merchants and the editor of The Semi-Weekly Farm News and demonstration agents and farmers of several counties, prizes totalling several hundred dollars were awarded winners in the Smith County Agricultural contests which ran together with the Cotton Contest of The Dallas News. W. H. Jackson, winner of the second prize in the News contest was awarded $150 for the highest yield of cotton in Smith County and another prize as the producer of the highest yield of corn in the county. He produced twelve bales of good quality cotton on ten acres and more than fifty-seven bushels of corn to the acre this season.

Victor Schoffelmayer, editor of The Semi-weekly Farm News was present and he addressed the assembly as well as did the leading bankers and merchants of Tyler who had made the localization money possible. They spoke in glowing terms of the improvements which were to be noted in the methods of farming in the whole of Smith County and expressed the hope that in time to come, more of the members of the race would rank high in the contests of the state as did W. H. Jackson, who "not only brought more fame to Smith County but to his race as well."

Prof. C. H. Waller of Prairie View, head of the extension workers of Texas was also present and he spoke in commendation of the splendid cooperation which extension workers in all parts of the state were receiving from the public at large and especially from the white merchants and men of business in all of the counties in which the agents were working. He congratulated the people of Smith County on the fact that two members of its citizenry had won prizes for agricultural excellence and attributed the spread of the knowledge of better methods of farming to the work of the extension agents in the various counties of the state.

The prizes were presented to the winners by Extension Agnt Crouch of Smith County. Musical numbers were rendered by the Texas College Junior and Senior Quartets. A sumptuous banquet was served to all of the guests following the conclusion of the program.

Henry Jackson along with other members of the race was the center of attraction at a gathering of leaders of both races in Tyler last Wednesday. In the auditorium of Texas College, leading bankers of Smith County, editors of daily and weekly papers of the state, and those of his own group from all walks of life gathered to see him and others given prizes for excellence in the production of agricultural products in Smith County land. He won the second prize in the Dallas News Cotton Contest which was statewide by raising twelve bales of cotton on ten acres and on this occasion was presented a local prize of $150 for the highest yield of cotton and $75 for the highest yield of corn amounting to an average of 57 bushels per acre. In the number of prize winners was a little girl who grew more than two bales of cotton on one acre of ground.

Three things stand out in the consideration of this occasion and by no means the least of them is the cordiality of the relationship which evidently exists between the races in that section of the state. Other considerations which are worthy of mention seem to be, the evidence which this occasion gave of the spread of the gospel of better farming methods presumably through the Extension workers of the group under the direction of Prof. Waller, head of the Negro division, and the acceptance of the Negro as a competitor on equal footing with all other farmers of the state during these contests. The pride of members of the race in the accomplishment of Mr. Jackson is taken for granted and there are probably many who feel that there is no telling what would have happened "if white folks hadn't done all of the measuring."

But our pride in the skill of Mr Jackson in tilling the soil and o producing a record breaking yiel of corn in Smith County and th second highest of cotton in th whole state gives evidence of th effectiveness of the work of th Extension workers and Demon stration agents which we canno afford to over look and towar which we can well afford to direct the attention of others in order that the work may receive the amount of added support necessary to make it more effective as time goes on. All farmers of whatever color they may be, are members of the group on which the nation depends very largely for its support. Negro farmers constitute a large percentage of the total farming population of the South and their number is increasing in Texas each year. Any contribution toward their greater efficiency means a step in the direction of an increased production for the state at large. There can be no doubt but that much of the inefficiency of all farmers is due to their lack of knowledge of modern methods, but in the case of the white farmer, there has been compensation in the greater number of ways which he has enjoyed of learning of the changes of modern times. This knowledge has been brought to him through his bankers, his federations, marketing agencies, etc. But this has not been the case with the Negro farmer. He has had no federation nor marketing agencies except in those rare cases in which he has been given opportunity for association with white agencies. He has had no conferences with his bankers, as a general rule which would have led him into an understanding of the necessary things. He has had only the Extension workers, limited in number until the past two years. And the evidences of improvement among farmers of the race, in the opinion of The Express, are directly traceable to their efficient work. It is only to be hoped that their number may increase more rapidly and that in time there will be no county without them. The success of Henry Jackson, together with evidences of changed outlook on farm life which is to be found in fair exhibits, etc., means that all of the investment of state funds in this work is bringing a large dividend.

Nor can there be too much commendation given those bankers and business men of Smith County who in offering the prizes, did not confine them to white farmers only. Theirs is the spirit which The Express is pleased to commend to all of Texas as the spirit which will result in the improvement of all farmers, irrespective of color. And, in the opinion of The Express, the general improvement of Texas farmers is the thing to be desired in all of such efforts, for only as all of them are improver will the state at large reach its highest degree of production. On the occasion of last Wednesday, Tyler set a fine pace for Texas.

OVER 2,000 NEGRO BOYS TAKE UP FARM CLUB WORK

Randolph County Takes Lead With 112 Corn and Cotton Leading

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 1.—Special to The Advertiser—Over two thousand negro farm boys of Alabama have signed up to engage in agriculturral club work, according to statistics gathered by C. M. Kynette, state club leader, from the negro demonstration agents of the state.

Randolph county, J. B. McPherson, local agent, is leading with 112. The reports from the county workers show that corn is the leading project with cotton running a close second, while the pig club ranks third. All of the cotton club members are putting forth every effort to produce at least a bale to the acre, using the Auburn method of fertilizing, as follows: 400 pounds acid phospate, to be put out at planting time; 200 pounds of nitrate of soda; 50 pounds to be put out at planting time and the other 150 pounds to be put out when the cotton is chopped; 75 pounds muriate of potash; to be put out at planting time.

Through club work there boys are being taught better methods of farming. Those growing crops are being taught proper preparation of land, how to fertilize, and how to cultivate. Those raising livestock are taught feeding and management, stressing home production of feed. White landlords and merchants cooperate in the work.

APR 8 1926

Lumberton, N. C. Robesonian

Negro Demonstrators Will Be Discontinued

County Commissioners Stop Appropriations for Colored Home and Farm Agents—All Such Work in County Will Devolve Upon the Two White Agents.

After an unusually busy session Monday, during which many petitions were received regarding matters of vital interest to the county and its citizens, the county commissioners adjourned to meet again Monday April 12, at which time all unfinished business will be transacted.

Annual appropriations amounting to $800 for colored farm and home demonstrators were ordered discontinued, the board finding that in view of the financial condition of the county, and the constant growing demands for more money to meet expenses of the legitimate interest of the county, it was unwise to continue the appropriations, when the work can be done by the home and farm demonstrators, Miss Martha Flax Andrews and Mr. O. O. Dukes.

The order of the board is as follows: "Having in mind the welfare of the county, and all its interest, and realizing that it is the duty of this board to safeguard, as far as possible, the welfare of all the people of the county, and believing that in the light of the financial condition and the constant growing demands for more money to meet the expenses of the legitimate interest of the county, the farm demonstration work should be in the hands and under the supervision of one person, and that the home demonstration work should be under the supervision of one woman; it is, therefore, on motion unanimously ordered that from and after the first day of April, 1926, the appropriation made for the colored home demonstrator be discontinued, and that from and after the first day of July, 1926, the appropriation made for the colored farm demonstrator be discontinued.

"The county welfare officer looks after the interest of all the people of the county, without respect to race, and it is the sense of this board that the farm demonstrator and the home demonstrator should do the same. So that, from and after July the first of this year, if the board continues the appropriation for this work, it will be required of the farm demonstrator and the home demonstrator that they give some of their time to each of the three races of the county."

The regular pauper list allowed as per official pauper list.

Monthly reports of Dr. E. R. Hardin, county health officer, Planters Bank and Trust Company, county treasurer, and Miss Elizabeth Frye, county welfare officer, were filed.

The county auditor was instructed to prepare blanks to be used by the sheriff and his deputies in filing bills for the capture of whiskey stills.

Allowance of Horace Goodson, pauper, was increased from $7.50 to $10.

The bond of A. V. G. Wishart, auditor, in the penal sum of $5,000, with the Fidelity and Guaranty company as surety, was approved.

List-Takers and Assessors

The following were appointed to serve as list-takers and tax assessors for the year 1926:

Township:	Name
Alfordsville,	Alex Alford.
Back Swamp,	W. N. Townsend.
Britts,	Okey Stephens.
Burnt Swamp,	B. E. Parnell.
Fairmont,	W. C. Brown.
Gaddy,	J. O. McArthur.
Howellsville,	N. A. Kinlaw.
Lumber Bridge,	W. E. Marley.
Lumberton,	H. O. Floyd.
Maxton,	J. P. Stansel.
Orrum,	M. Shepherd.
Parkton,	E. K. Campbell.
Pembroke,	J. A. McCormick.
Philadelphus,	J. B. Humphrey.
Raft Swamp,	W. C. Townsend.
Red Springs,	Z. V. McMillan.
Rennert,	W. C. Watson.
Rowland,	W. D. McCallum.
St. Pauls,	L. A. McGeachy.
Saddle Tree,	Grady Harrell.
Smiths,	D. L. Stewart.
Shannon,	B. B. Currie.
Sterlings,	E. Tom Lewis.
White House,	D. M. Rodgers.
Thompsons,	H. S. McLean.
Wisharts,	J. C. Stansel.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Herald

APR 12 1926

The following negro farmers have entered the state-wide five acre cotton growing contest: W. S. Rice, Cashville; I. F. Hunter, Cherokee Springs. Berry C. Cunningham, Reidville. Others have the contest under consideration and will perhaps enter this week or later. The contest will be open until May 1.

Harry Daniel, assistant district agent, will arrive here tonight to spend several days in the county. His plans are to make a thorough canvass of the work being carried on by the local agent.

The itinerary of the agent for the week is as follows:

Tuesday—Conferences with cotton contest entrants at Reidville and Cashville.

Wednesday—Conference on cotton growing at place of J. F. Brown, Whitney and J. F. Hunter, Cherokee Springs. Visit to Chesnee school to organize boys' club.

Thursday—Visit to Pacolet mill for club organization in school, and to Pacolet station to reorganize the Farm and Home Maker's club. Visit to Whitestone for a conference with Lee Robinson on boys' short course to be held June 28 to 30 at the State College in Orangeburg.

Friday—Home visits and conferences with parents of boys and girls who will attend the summer short course.

So far 39 applications have been received by the agent from boys wishing to become club members.

Dora E. Boston of the State College at Orangeburg state supervising home demonstration agent for colored women, will visit the Cherokee Springs Community club sometime this week.

NEGRO FARM AGENTS OBTAIN RESULTS

Summary of Tuskegee Shows Trend of Negro Workers Far Reaching

BY P. O. DAVIS

AUBURN, ALA., May 28.—Special to The Advertiser.—That the negro farm demonstration agents of Alabama are working along practical lines, and obtaining far-reaching results is shown by a monthly summary prepared by the supervisor of the work at Tuskegee institute, and submitted to Professor L. N. Duncan, director of the Alabama extension service.

Of peculiar interest is a reference made by D. D. Crawford, district negro agent, to a ham show at Ft. Valley, Ga., for the purpose of demonstrating in a practical way the way to cure hams. The report says that 300 home grown hams were on exhibit, and that long before the hour arrived for the program to begin, a large audience composed of farm people, bankers, lawyers, ministers, teachers and others, was present. The farmers owning these hams explained how they cured them.

Results Good

D. E. A. Somerville, negro agent for Autauga county, reported work in spraying fruit trees, mixing fertilizers, soil preparation, and cultivation, and also diversification of crops, with a view to making the negro farmer self-sustaining. A statement by W. I. Abernathy, who is located in Colbert and Lawrence counties, says: "One demonstration was given in pulling stumps with a pair of mules and two men; the result was 105 stumps removed in one day. This, to my judgment, will mean the reclamation of about three or more acres of valuable land on which crops will be grown this year."

At the same time, T. P. Marsh, of Lee county, said: "We are stressing club work. The boys have their acres, and preparations are being made to make a good showing next fall. The boys who attended the 4-H club conference are filled with enthusiasm. Having the opportunity to come in contact with boys from other sections of our state and from the other states represented, gave them a larger vision of the possibilities that are theirs."

F. G. Manly, of Elmore and Coosa counties, had observed that negro farmers were taking more interest in gardens to the extent that they repaired the fences, did the plowing, and rendered other assistance.

Garden Demonstrations

A. W. Roper, of Lowndes county, gave a brief statement about his work, as follows: "I have conducted demonstrations in 'gardening, sweet potato bedding, orcharding, plowing and terracing. Several demonstrations have been given at homes and on farms."

From over in Greene county came a report by J. D. Barnes: "I did more actual terracing in the month of March than at any previous time. The people seem to be interested in terracing as never before. I have selected four demonstrators who will use the 'Auburn method' in fertilizing one acre of cotton each. Most all of my club boys are lined up for the year and will raise cotton."

These extracts represent several of the main lines of work being done by the negro demonstration agents of Alabama, showing that this type of education is extending out and serving effectively.

Extension - 1927

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

Dec. 7th - 8th.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
DEC 8 1927

YOUTHFUL GROWERS MEET WITH ELDERS ON COMMON LEVEL

Dr. Moton Presides Over 37th Annual Conference Established By Booker Washington; Two Hundred Boys And Girls Participate In Activities; Experiences Exchanged

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 6—Special to The Advertiser.—Farmers and farm youth met here on common ground Wednesday when the 37th annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the third annual camp of the southern boys and girls Four H clubs held joint sessions. This is the first time that these two organizations have met together. The camp of the boys and girls began Monday evening and will continue through Thursday night. The conference for the farmers opened Wednesday morning with a session at which successful farmers told of their farm careers.

For the first time in three years Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, presided, not having been able to be present during the past two years because of illness. The farmers assembled in the institute chapel greeted his reappearance with an enthusiasm which indicated the esteem in which they hold him and expressed more than word can tell how much they have missed him during his absence.

Addressing the conference at the afternoon session Dr. Moton called attention to the necessity of more intense methods of farming. "You should raise cotton, but it should be more intensely cultivated and on a very much reduced acreage and should be handled in cooperation with worthwhile local business agencies and should be raised after ample provisions have been made for the care and keep of the family and stock." Further Dr. Moton urged the buying of land and contrasted the position of the American negro and his opportunities for land with that of some people of other lands who have no opportunity to make such purchases.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference is one of the oldest extension activities of the institute. Booker T. Washington established it in order to bring to the farmers of the South speakers on the best and latest methods of cultivation. The talks of the farmers have always been an important feature of the program. The example of successful farmers served to inspire others to greater effort. Both Dr. Washington and Dr. Moton have always considered this conference one of the most important projects of the school and made it a special point to be present, Dr. Moton at one time cutting short a trip abroad in order to be present during the sessions.

Conference Draws Many

Youth and maturity mingled harmoniously and joyously at this first joint meeting of the Four H. clubs and the Tuskegee Negro Conference. Here for the first time at such a conference parent and child had opportunity to see each other participating on the program. Proud parents crowded around the contest centers for the boys and girls. Each group lent inspiration to the other. In the youth was mirrored hope; in the older farmers the example of achievement. About the campus could be seen the boys and girls with their green and white caps and blue banners eager to get fullest experience out of the trip and conference. There were cheers and songs from each of the state groups whenever they were assembled for sessions.

In addition to the numerous automobiles of various makes in which many of the farmers attended the conference, the entire Florida group of boys and girls motored over in a giant bus carrying 25 passengers —a far cry from the mule-drawn buggies in which during the early years of the conference the farmers used to attend.

The boys and girls of whom there were nearly two hundred, together with hundreds of farmers from all sections of the South, the members of the advisory committee on rehabilitation in the flood district and the committee on promotion of national negro health week swelled the numbers in attendance beyond any in recent years. Not only were successful negro farmers and prominent educators present but there were also a number of white people in attendance—people interested in helping others to find a more satisfying rural life.

Farmers Tell Experiences.

Wednesday morning session was the farmer's own meeting. Here it was that men who have spent their lives on the farm, working often against hardship, who have won some measure of success told others how they have achieved, explained their methods of producing and marketing and answered eager questions from other farmers who, perhaps, have not been quite as successful as the spokesmen.

There was E. H. Maxwell of Caldwater, Miss., who manages a conference in his district through which colored farmers have been enabled to reap better profits from their crops. "In 1922," Maxwell, said. "I attended a conference here. The inspiration came to me to start such an organization in my district. At that we were growing nothing but cotton and not making much money. We got together however, and decided to enter the field of truck gardening. We had a good market as we are on the highway between Memphis and Caldwater. We now grow sweet potatoes, vegtables and other truck products. We own trucks which take our crops to the city where they are sold for cash at good prices." Questioned as to the most profitable crop, Maxwell informed the farmers that the sweet potato was inexpensive to raise and brought good prices. One member of the conference made $700 in a season off of sweet potatoes.

I. S. Stokes of Shreveport, La., a winner of the certificate of merit for excellency in farming, told of his experience in marketing his crop. Stokes has a farm of 285 acres on which he grows cotton, corn and alfalfa. His cotton he sells through the Louisiana Cooperative Cotton Association which remits to him throughout the year as his produce is sold to the mills. He is able in this way to get better prices than others who do not belong to the association.

Dr. Evans Speaks On Cotton Marketing.

Dr. J. A. Evans, assistant chief, U. S. Agricultural Extension Service, explained the workings of the state cooperative cotton associations. "Only through cooperative associations will the cotton growers be able to realize a just profit on their crops. And not until the majority of the farmers join the cooperatives will the association be able to demand for their members all that they ought to have," Dr. Evans declared.

"The marketing of cotton should begin at planting time. The farmer should select his seed with care, should amply fertilize his land and should cultivate carefully so that he may produce cotton of the right staple and grade. The farmer must grow the kind of cotton the mills want. Ninety per cent of the mills want cotton of a staple about one inch. The farmer should try to grow cotton that will meet the specifications of the mills. Then, too, the farmer should seek to grow a good yield, as much cotton per acre as possible. This will insure greater profit per acre yield. "The farmers of the county must learn to work together in selling and buying if they are going to earn the success they deserve. Membership of all farmers in cooperatives would solve the problem of overproduction."

T. A. Sims, of Auburn, club agent for Alabama, set forth the value of Alabama farmers selling their cotton through the Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Association.

H. H. Williams Is Speaker.

H. H. Williams, of Hastings, Fla., another winner of the certificate of merit, told of the organization of a cooperative among negro farmers of his district. These farmers, too, have gone in heavily for truck gardening, producing especially the white potato for which they will find a ready market in the cities of the east. In one season they shipped 50 cars of truck crops. The produce is raised, handled and distributed by negroes. According to Williams farmers of his district have been following the suggestion advanced by Dr. Evans, i.e., all along they have been starting their marketing during the planting season. The prepare the land and select the seed with care and in consequence produce a good standard product.

The Meaning Of The 4 H's.

The meaning of the Four H Club movement was explained fully by I. W. Hill, field agent, U. S. Agricultural Extension service. "It is the only organization for boys and girls built on an economic foundation," the speaker stated. "The program of the Four H Club seeks, first, to instill thrift and pride in ownership in the boy and girl. One of the reasons why so many boys and girls leave the farms is because they are denied any real ownership of the farm institution. The crops they grow become those of the parents. If we are to keep youth on the farm we must give them an opportunity to feel that the farm belongs to them also.

"Secondly, the Four H Clubs stand for partnership. The farm family should be a unit with the children in partnership with the parents. The father ought to be more than a dad; he should be a chum to his boy, a part of his life, sharing in his study and his play. The most valuable crop raised is the boys and girls of this country and they ought to receive full consideration from their parents.

"Thirdly, the clubs seek to develop leadership. These farmers who are here today are the leaders in their respective communities. It is such leadership that we are trying to develop. We follow the method made famous by Booker T. Washington, here at Tuskegee, learning by doing.

"And fourthly, we stand for good citizenship. If a boy owns something, is in business with his parents and has the qualities of leadership, he will make a good citizen. If you follow the teachings of the Four H Clubs you will be the good citizen we are seeking to develop."

Barbecue Feast.

Popular as ever was the out-of-door barbecue which was held on the campus on the lawn between Dorothy and Tatum Halls. Following the morning session the visitors gathered about the improvised tables and enjoyed a hearty feast. Here farmers and children, teachers, preachers, social service and health workers sat down to this meal together. This is a feature of the program thoroughly enjoyed by all the visitors. It was established years ago by Booker T. Washington and has now become institutional.

The rain which fell shortly after noon failed to dampen the ardor and enthusiasm of the farmers who sought shelter in nearby buildings and were ready for the afternoon session when the gong was struck.

The Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session Dr. Moton delivered his annual address. There was also a continuation of the experience meeting of the morning session with talks by A. A. Turner, of Florida, who told of the success of the cooperatives in his state and of tendency towards specialization and standardization of crops.

Eugene Baker, agricultural agent for the West Point Route, declared that if "we are going to have good farmers in this section of the country we will have to develop them from those we already have rather than import them from foreign countries. This is what we want to do."

Others who spoke at the afternoon session included R. C. Chissel, of Little Rock, Ark.; O. C. Crow, president of the Montgomery County Farmers Club, and John B. Lee, of Mississippi, winner of a certificate of merit.

Certificates of Merit Awarded

At the afternoon session the certificate of merit was awarded to the following farmers selected as the most outstanding in their respective states: Glenn Partridge, of Oklahoma; Thomas Daniel, of Alabama; John Baptist Lee, of Mississippi; Irwin Stokes, of Louisiana; Robert Chisum, of Arkansas and H. H. Williams, of Florida. The successful farmers were selected through the farm demonstration agents of their states. They were rated on the basis of operation and organization of their farms, business methods and ability, the appearance and upkeep of their farms and homes, their home life, their civic pride and good citizenship. To the wives of each of the winners a cash award of $10 was given. Dr. Moton, upon presenting the certificates, which were awarded under the joint auspices of Tuskegee Institute and the U. S. Extension Service, commended the farmers for their achievement, which he said provided examples for other farmers in their respective communities.

The awarding of the certificates of merit is a revival of a custom initiated a number of years ago during the administration of Booker T. Washington. Then as now the certificates were awarded to farmers who had demonstrated their worth as practical workers achieving success in spite of handicaps. Farmers who have received such recognition from Tuskegee Institute treasure their certificates as valuable assets. Among well known and successful farmers who have received this award are: Scott Bond, Madison, Ark.; Mark Miller, Fort Valley, Ga.; and the late John Benson, of Benson, Ala. The

certificates have served to stimulate pride and interest in agricultural achievement. The enthusiasm and eagerness with which the winners received the certificates indicates their appreciation for the recognition.

On the platform of the institute chapel was a splendidly arranged and complete exhibit of farm crops, cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, hay, eggs, legumes and other products, all of which were raised on the institute farm and truck garden. There were also pieces of modern farm equipment.

Extension Service Cooperates With Institute

The success of the joint meetings was in no small measure due to the cooperation between agricultural and extension departments of Tuskegee Institute under the direction of R. C. Atkins and J. C. Calloway respectively and the agricultural extension, whose field agent for this district is T. M. Campbell. All of these worked together to make the conference one of the most successful held at the institute.

Tuesday evening exercises were held in the institute chapel preliminary to the opening of the Tuskegee Negro Conference Wednesday morning. Brief addresses were made by visitors to the conference, among whom were Bishop R. E. Jones, of New Orleans; A. A. Turner, of the Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee; I. W. Hill, of the U. S. Extension Service, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Sims of the Atlanta Polytechnic Institute in charge of club work in Alabama; Mrs. Barnes of the A. and M. College, Mississippi; H. C. Ray, of Arkansas; J. E. Taylor, of Oklahoma; Claude Barnett, of the Associated Negro Press, Chicago; Capt. Walter Brown of Hampton Institute, Virginia and Dr. Charles Stokes, of Capahosic, Va. Selected spirituals were rendered by the institute choir and student body.

FOUR H CLUBS ORGANIZE.

Boys and girls were organized into the Interstate Federation of Four H Clubs at the opening session Tuesday morning. The following officers were elected: W. C. Chetchings of Arkansas, president; A. W. Echols of Oklahoma, Charles A. Brown of Alabama, Leroy Lewis, of Mississippi, John Lewis of Louisiana and Theodore Pettigrew of Arkansas, vice presidents; Helen Tollis of Arkansas, secretary; Ruth Chambers of Louisiana, Fannie Sproles of Mississippi, W. B. Frazier of Alabama, Bessie Jones of Arkansas and Lanzeus Gardner of Oklahoma, assistant secretaries. The boys and girls will be coached by Julia Miller of Arkansas, and J. C. Cole of Mississippi of the extension service.

The officers of the new organization were installed by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, who welcomed the camp to the opportunities and facilities of the institute. Urging cooperation among the clubs, Dr. Moton declared: "You can win in the game of life if you stand together and cooperate with those who are doing the things worthwhile. One cannot win alone; he must have the ability to cooperate with others. The things which you are working for are the things for which Tuskegee was founded and for which Booker Washington stood. For years we have advocated three H's—head, hand and heart—and now you have added a fourth—health—

which of course the others must

Bishop R. E. Jones of New Orleans also addressed the session, calling attention to the value of patience and economy, "patience to work out the problems of life and economy to realize the value of small things."

The boys and girls made their annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Booker T. Washington, where they paid tribute to his memory. Brief eulogies were made by A. A. Turner, J. H. Palmer and R. C. Atkins.

The afternoon sessions were devoted to various contests for both boys and girls.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun

DEC 6 1927

Meeting of Negro Farmers At Tuskegee Institute.

When the colored farmers of the South met for the 37th annual Tuskegee Negro Conference at Tuskegee Institute, yesterday for a session of four days, they were joined by rural boys and girls of the Four H Clubs who will be holding their Third Annual Camp at the same time. The facilities of the entire Institute will be turned over to the visitors attending the two Conferences.

How to improve and standardize quality of produce and how to market advantageously are features of a selling and producing program for farmers that will be discussed at the Conference. Cotton, potatoes, strawberries, dairy and poultry products will engage the attention of the farmers. Successful farmers will talk on the producing and selling of each of these. Following, open forum will be held.

The Workers' Conference, which together with the Farmers' Conference, comprises the Tuskegee Negro Conference, will consider the relation of health and education to a producing and selling program for farmers. The loss in production ability of farmers because of preventable sickness will be shown. Efforts will also be made to show the aid that education can render to perfecting effective producing and selling programs. Teachers, ministers and social workers join with farmers in the Workers' Conference to discuss common problems.

To stimulate pride in agricultural prowess, Certificates of Merit will be awarded for the first time at the Conference to the farmers selected as the most outstanding in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Colored agents of the United States Extension Service will take part in the selection of candidates for the Certificates. The farmers will be rated on the basis of their operation and organization of their farms, their business methods and ability, the appearance and upkeep of their farms and homes, their home life, their civic pride and citizenship. The seven winners will be awarded the Certificate of Merit at the Conference, and their wives will receive cash prizes.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference is one of the oldest extension projects of the Institute. It was founded by Booker T. Washington to give the farmers, teachers, ministers and social workers of the South an opportunity to get together and study their common problems. Both Dr. Washington and his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, have always taken keen interest in this Conference.

Representatives of the Four H Clubs from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, will attend the Camp at Tuskegee Institute. These clubs are organized under the auspices of the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. And the farm youth will rally this year to the tune of a new song, entitled, "Children of Earth," with words by Langston Hughes, young Negro poet, and music by Hall Johnson, Negro composer of New York.

The Committee on Promotion of National Negro Health Week will meet during the Conference to make plans for the annual observance of the week. The Executive Committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will also meet during the sessions of the Conference.

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Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Dec. 7th - 8th.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

DEC 8 1927

HEALTH QUESTIONS ON PROGRAM TODAY

Social Service Workers To Discuss Production And Selling Problem

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 7.—Special to The Advertiser.—The workers conference composed of educators, preachers and rural social service workers will meet Thursday morning to discuss the relation of health and education to a producing and selling program for farmers. The loss in production ability because of preventable sickness will be shown. Some ways of reducing this loss through the doctor, nurse, preacher and farm demonstration agent will be indicated.

The part which education may play in helping to increase production and selling will receive attention, the contribution of the elementary, county and agricultural schools, farm demonstration agents and marketing organizations being considered.

Health Week Committee Meets

Friday morning the committee on promotion of National Health Week will meet to make further plans for the annual observance of the week. The meeting is a follow-up of the session held in Washington last month under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service. Reports will be made on the Washington meeting and additional plans made for the fourteenth annual National Negro Health Week which will be observed April 1-8, 1928. The meeting will be attended by representatives of state departments of health and other agencies interested in promoting better health among negroes.

To Award Prizes

The boys and girls of the Four H Clubs will complete their four-day program Thursday evening with a meeting in the Institute chapel, at which time oratorical and harmonical contests will be held and prizes for these and other contests awarded. Girls whose busy fingers have for two days been engaged in making dresses, designing and making hats will receive their reward. Likewise those who have been kneading bread, setting tables or who have scored high in the health contest will be rewarded. Boys who have surpassed their fellows in the judgment of cattle, poultry, hogs, corn and potatoes, who have won at milking, plowing or in health and athletic contests—these, too, will receive prizes.

This closing meeting of the conference always presents a scene of rampant youthful enthusiasm as each of the state groups cheer and rally to the support of their prize winners. This year for the first time there will be added inspiration in the presence of the many parents of the boys and girls who have come to attend the Tuskegee Negro Conference and to have the opportunity of seeing their children in spirited contests testing their farm prowess.

To Parade To Bowl

Thursday afternoon the boys and girls will line up behind Tuskegee Institute's 72-piece band and march to the Alumni Bowl where a track and field meet will be held. Contestants from each of the states will be entered in various events which include dashes longer runs, broad and high jumps, the shot put and others.

GROUP OF YOUNG NEGRO FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN 27TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

AUG 8 1927

Top: Group of boys and girls attending the third annual camp of the Southern 4-H Clubs. The group has paraded from the campus to the athletic field to witness track and field meet.

Center: Girls of the Southern 4-H Clubs in breadbaking contest at third annual camp at Tuskegee Institute, Monday through Thursday.

Bottom: Boys of the Southern 4-H Clubs in cattle judging contest at third annual camp at Tuskegee Institute, Monday through Thursday.

—Photo by E. H. Green, Alabama Extension Service.

Extension - 1927

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

Dec. 7th. - 8th.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

DEC 8 1927

Moton Addresses Conference First Time In Three Years; Health Better

By R. R. MOTON

I am sorry that illness prevented my being with you during the past two conferences, but I wish to assure you that I have been with you in spirit. I am glad that I am permitted to be with you today, not so much for the help that we may be able to give you, but rather for the inspiration that we all receive by your presence, words, and the successes that you have had during the past year.

In spite of all that is said and done, we as farmers in the South have a great many things to be thankful for. I cannot but contrast the conditions of the negro farmer and indeed the entire negro race in America, with the conditions of a dozen or more other peoples in other parts of the world—not negroes either. And then we are thankful also that our own economic conditions are far better than a year ago. A great many negro farmers this year have raised enough foodstuff for their families and stock and have, from the sale of their cotton, been able to pay out of debt and put some money in the bank.

Many carloads of turkers were shipped from Alabama and I have been reliably informed that 90 per cent of these turkeys were raised by colored people and mostly colored women. These turkeys were handled on the cooperative marketing plan which, without doubt, is one of the greafest weaknesses in our farming operations. It is hard for farmers to work in cooperation with each other. This we must learn to do in a greater degree than ever before. There are possibilities of success in poultry raising, including egg production, as shown by the raising of turkeys, by dairying as well as by the raising of certain marketable products from truck farming.

The farm demonstration agents and the state authorities are cooperating as never before along all of these lines that affect the rural population, even to the question of homes, health and education of our children. All is not done that we would like to have done, we grant, but a great deal more is being done than has ever been done before and the spirit of helpfulness is well-nigh universal now.

You will notice I have not mentioned cotton. Of course you are going to raise cotton and you should raise cotton, but it should be more intensively cultivated and on a very much reduced acreage and should be handled in cooperation with worthwhile local business agencies and should be raised after ample provisions have been made for the care and upkeep of the family and stock.

I spoke of the contrast, the comparison, between peoples in other lands as compared with negroes of our Southern States. In the first place here in the South we can buy land at almost our own price now and we can buy the best lands in most cases, or at least very good lands—not always in the exact spot, perhaps, that we would prefer, but good land nevertheless and a good, healthy location for a home. The desire on the part of landowners to dispose of land that is worthwhile to progressive, thrifty negro farmers was never greater than today and this with generally ample rainfall and a most satisfactory climate and with living conditions improving daily; that is, the relations between the races getting better all the time in spite of here and there backwashes of meanness on the part of some people of both races, we have every reason to be hopeful, happy and contented, but not satisfied, with our lot.

Something like a year ago we were in the Far East. In Japan where there is a scarcity of land and very few people can buy land, there are some 60 or 75 millions of people living on territory just about the size of the state of Texas. In China millions of people are living in boats and living at that from hand to mouth. Many of them do not know what it is to have a square meal. Then in India 60 or 75 millions of untouchables, outcasts, disease and all kinds of starvation. They had had no rain in Southern India for three years and these millions of people were living in a way and on such food as you and I have never even thought of—and glad to live on that. They cannot buy land, many of them can get nothing to do. I do not believe there is scarcely a negro child in Alabama, or perhaps the whole South, who does not get at least one good meal a day. It is not always exactly what he wants, but there are some older people who do not always have what they would like to eat all the time.

With the thought of the advantages that we have in mind, not in any sense ignoring disadvantages or injustices or unfairness, let us go forward with a courage and a faith in ourselves in our neighbors, white and black, in God, and in the spirit of the great founder, Booker Washington and no power on earth can stop the progress of an honest, hard-working, thrifty, law-abiding, unselfish, God-fearing group, either white or black. Indeed, in the long run such a group is bound to win and is bound to get the cooperation, backing and the support, both moral and otherwise, of all other groups.

Athens, Ga., Banner Herald

NOV 15 1927

Colored Farmers Meet At Tuskeegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —When the colored farmers of the South met for the 37th annual Tuskegee Negro Conference at Tuskegee Institute, Dec. 5-8, they will be joined by rural boys and girls of the Four H Clubs who will be holding their Third Annual Camp at the same time. The facilities of the entire Institute will be turned over to the visitors attending the two conferences.

How to improve and standardize quality of produce and how to market advantageously are features of a selling and producing program for farmers that will be discussed at the Conference. Cotton, potatoes, strawberries, dairy and poultry products will engage the attention of the farmers. Successful farmers will talk on the producing and selling of each of these. Following, open forum sessions will be held.

The Workers' Conference, which together with the Farmrs' Conferace, comprises the Tuskegee Negro Conference, will consider the relation of health and education to a producing and selling program for farmers. The loss in production ability of farmers because of preventable sickness will be shown. Efforts will also be made to show the aid that education can render to perfecting effective producing and selling programs. Teachers, ministers and social workers join with farmers in the Workers' Conferene to discuss common problems.

To stimulate pride in agricultural prowess, certificates of merit will be awarded for the first time at the conference to the farmers selected as the most outstanding in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Colored agents of the Unted States Extension Service will take part in the selection of candidates for the certificates. The farmers will be rated on the basis of their operation and organization of their farms, their business methods, their civic pride and citizenship. The seven winners will be awarded the certificate of merit at the conferenc, and their wives will receive cash prizes.

The Tuskegee Negro conference is one of the oldest extension projects of the Institute. It was founded by Booker T. Washington to give the farmers, teachers, ministers and social workers of the South an opportunity to get together and study their common problems. Both Dr. Washington and his successor, Dr. Rober R. Moton, have always taken keen interest in this conference. For the first time in three years, Dr. Moton will preside, having been abroad last year and ill the year before.

Representatives of the Four H Clubs from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas will attend the camp at Tuskegee Institute. These clubs are organized under the auspices of the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Four "H's" symbolized Head, Heart, Hand, Health—the development of which is the organization's aim.

The farm youth will rally this year to the tune of a new song entitled "Children of the Earth," with words by Langston Hughes, young negro poet, and music by Hall Johnson, Negro composer of New York.

The committee on production of National Negro Health Work will meet during the conference to make plans for the annual observance of the week. The Executive Committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colorde Schools will also met during the sessions of the conference.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

DEC 8 1927

FARM BUREAU GIVEN CREDIT BY FARMERS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Activities Appreciated By Negroes; Seek Full Membership In Organization; Optimistic View Taken For Betterment Of Rural Life By Conference Delegates

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 7.—Special to The Advertiser.—In its declarations the conference attention to the increased prosperity that has come to farmers, expresses appreciation of the activities of the Farm Bureau in promoting marketing and regrets that the bureau has not seen fit to grant full membership priviliges to negro farmers. The declarations follow:

The Tuskegee Negro Conference in its 37th annual session extends greetings to those who work and sympathize with us in the common cause of the improvement of rural life.

In our last conference, farmers were much depressed because of conditions in the cotton market. This year, for a crop five million bales less than last year, the farmers are getting more money. In addition to this improvement in the condition of cotton, more food and feed stuffs have been produced. In a word, general prosperity has attended the cotton belt farmers this year. These conditions have been brought about largely by diversification of crops, livestock farming and soil building. For years this conference has urged such a program upon our farmers.

Dairying Emphasized

In our last meeting the conference emphasized dairying as one of the roads to safe farming. As a result it has been noted that great progress has been made in this direction. In the Black Belt of Alabama, creamery reports show that three times as much milk is being produced and sold as in former years. Reports from other sections would indicate that this is true in other states, especially Mississippi. We learn from a recent letter from L. J. Folse, general manager of the Mississippi Development Association, that 501 negro farm owners of the 1,200 patrons of the Borden milk plant at Starkville, drew for the month of May, 1927, about $14,000 for milk and cream. Their production alone is now $15,000 per month or an average of $3,800 per year for each of the negro farm owners. They are growing as much cotton as ever. Dairying offers a way out to those farmers living in the boll weevil infested territory.

Community Fairs Increase

Another indication of our prosperity is the large increase this year in the number of fairs, community, county and state which are being held by negro farmers in every section of the South. We are also pleased to note the growing number of fairs conducted by white people which are every year giving a larger space to the exhibits of negro farmers. This is especially true of the Southeastern Fair at Atlanta and the Alabama State Fair at Montgomery. The Florida State Fair at Jacksonville, Arkansas Fair at Little Rock and Oklahoma Fair at Oklahoma City and Muscogee.

We note with pleasure that after a lapse of several years Tuskegee Institute has revived the custom, which it initiated, of giving certificates of merit to outstanding negro farmers and this year in cooperation with the United States Agricultural Extension Service, is awarding this honor to several farmers at this conference. The giving of these certificates of merit is a worthy recognition of the skill and intelligence which negro farmers are more and more putting into their work and of their contribution to the effort to raise farming to the dignity of a profession.

The continued development of local farmers' conferences is another source of great satisfaction to this conference. Through these agencies the message of this larger conference reaches a larger number of farmers than would otherwise be possible. The Tuskegee conference urges upon the local conferences to develop strong committees on production and committees on cooperative buying and selling for their communities. We further recommend to the farmers reached by this conference, the use of the "curb market" for the disposal of their surplus and perishable products such as green vegetables, fresh and canned fruits, poultry and dairy products.

Use Farm Bureaus

Through the Farm Bureau, negro farmers are marketing cotton, vegetables, fruits, poultry and livestock in many of the Southern states. The conference records itself as appreciating the activities of the Farm Bureau in this direction and urges negro farmers everywhere to join with the Farm Bureau in these cooperative efforts. At the same time we suggest that the general cause of cooperative marketing in the South and the idea of racial cooperation will be greatly advanced if the Farm Bureau will grant full membership privileges to negro farmers. Such a step would be a means of greatly increasing their interest and support of this movement which is so vital in a program of farm marketing.

Improvement in race relations in the Southland continues. We are heartened by the efforts from time to time to remedy conditions, which in the past have been intolerable. We are pleased to note instances which indicate a tendency to more fairness in the courts and a large increase in the provisions for more and better schools. In this connection, this conference whishes to reaffirm its opposition to discrimination practiced against negroes by railroads and other common carriers, especially the bus lines which are springing up in every part of the South. We acknowledge with sincere appreciation the efforts which are being made to improve race relations. May the voice of the better South be heard and heeded. May there be no halt in the program for justice, peace, harmony and good will so necessary to our national progress.

Urge Better Homes.

Again we urge the desirability of making the country home more comfortable and attractive. Many homes are installing electric lights and power and running water. And also increased prosperity should result in many owners of farms replacing their delapidated farm houses with more modern and up-to-date buildings. This will go far to making conditions more livable and will enable the country boy and girl as well as their parents, to get more satisfaction out of country life.

From its first session through its 36th session, this conference has emphasized the owning of land. Conditions for buying land were never more favorable during any of these years than now. As farmers let us adopt a slogan for the year "Buy Land."

In the Southern states generally, there is an unprecedented increase in the enrollment and attendance of school children. Many adults are also taking advantages of educational opportunities. Encouraging as is this report, we regret to note that too large a number are not taking advantage of their educational opportunlies. As farmers, let us adopt "Go To School," as another slogan for the year.

Education Stressed.

In this connection, we note that the number of Rosenwald schools has passed the four thousand mark. We appreciate the sacrifices colored people have made in raising over three and a half million dollars to aid in the construction of these schools. We also appreciate the contribution of more than eight hundred thousand dollars by white frrends to enable colored people to meet the conditions of Mr. Rosenwald's gifts. We congratulate these communities which have availed themselves of the generosity of Mr. Rosenwald, and the conference hereby expresses its gratitude to this philanthropist for his great contribution to rural advancement.

For the first time, the Tuskegee negro conference and the Southern negro boys and girls Four H Club, have met together. They have been mutually inspiring. The club represents a far reaching movement of the greatest promise. We urge that these clubs be organized widely as a means of encouraging and helping the boy and girl in the country districts.

We would not forget at this time the farmers who have suffered so heavily in the great Mississippi flood disaster. We hope with them, that despite the loss in life and proeprty this disaster may bring something of blessing to the affected area. Certainly the country is aroused as never before to use every means possible to prevent its recurrence. The rapid and satisfactory rehabilitation of plantations and farms will depend largely upon the attitude of landlords toward tenants, and tenants toward landlords. Here may we counsel mutual patience forebearance and consideration.

Dr. Moton Improving.

For two successive conferences we have missed, due to ill health, the presence and direct counsel, advice and inspiration of our beloved leader, Dr. Moton. We rejoice in his recovery and pray for him the continuance of health and strength that he may for many years to come devote himself to racial uplift, and the services of his fellowmen everywhere.

The South is on the verge of unparalleled prosperity. One of our greatest Southern newspapers heads an editorial with the caption, "Grow Rich With the South." This conference calls upon the negro farmer to do his part in contributing to this prosperity by uniting in a producing and selling program of all farm products in line with the most progressive methods of the day and we sincerely believe he will in increasing measure from year to year, share more equitably in that prosperity which his service helps to create.

Extension-1927

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

December 7th — 8th.

Farmers To Consider Producing-Selling Program At Tuskegee

10-22-27

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 20.—(By A. N. P.)—"A Producing and Selling Program for Farmers" is the topic which will engage the attention of the farmers who attend the thirty-seventh annual Tuskegee Negro Conference which meets here December 7 and 8. The Four H. Clubs, composed of rural youth, will meet with the farmers, opening on December 5, and continuing through December 8.

The farmers will discuss and formulate producing and selling programs for cotton, potatoes, strawberries and dairy and poultry products. Successful farmers will lecture on each of these phases. Following the lectures open forum discussions will be held.

The Workers' Conference which is a part of the Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held on the second day of the session. Teachers, ministers, and social workers will discuss with the farmers the relation of health and education to a producing and selling program. The loss in production ability of farmers because of preventable sickness will be shown. Effort will also be made to show the aid that education can render to perfecting effective producing and selling programs.

When the farm youth gather at the Four H Clubs Conference they will rally to tune of a new song, entitled "Children of Earth" with words by Langston Hughes of Lincoln University and music by Hall Johnson of New York City. Mr. Hughes spent the summer in the south visiting the rural districts and getting acquainted with the youth of the section. The new song is an outgrowth of that experience.

boys and girls. On Wednesday afternoon the annual Workers Conference will be held and on Thursday the Farmer's Conference, the two of which comprise the Tuskegee Negro Conference.

10-22-27

The Tuskegee Negro Conference is one of the oldest extension projects of the Institute. It was founded by Booker T. Washington to give the farmers, teachers, ministers, and social workers of the South an, opportunity to get together to study and discuss common problems. Both Dr. Washington and his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, have always taken keen interest in this conference. For the first time in three years, Dr. Moton will preside, having been abroad last year and ill the year before.

The Four H Clubs are composed of rural boys and girls. Colored organizations of these clubs in Georgia, Florida, Missisippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas will be represented at the Tuskegee meeting. These clubs are organized under the auspices of the extension service of the United States department of agriculture. The Four H's symbolize head, heart, health, the development of which is the organization's aim. T. M. Campbell of the extension service and R. C. Atkins, director of the Institute department of agriculture, are making plans for a program for the conference.

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The committee on promotion of national health week will meet during the conference to make plans for the annual observance of the week. The executive committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools also will meet during the sessions of the conference.

knowledge of the market the farmer can expect a more equitable return for his labor."

The Workers' Conference, which together with the Farmers' Conference, comprises the Tuskegee Negro Conference, will consider the relation of health and education to a producing and selling program for farmers.

The committee on promotion of National Negro Health Week will mee during the conference to make plans for the annual observance of the week. The Executive Committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will also meet during the sessions of the conference.

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference To Serve All Ages

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—(ANP) The farmers of today and the farmers of tomorrow will meet on common ground —figuratively and literally— when the third annual boys and girls Four H Clubs and the thirty-seventh annual Tuskegee Negro Conference hold consecutive conferences at Tuskegee Institute, December 5-8. The Four H. Clubs representing the rural youth of the South and Tuskegee Negro Conference, attended by farmers and educators, have so timed their meetings that the parents may be able to peep in on the activities of their sons and daughters and the children on those of their parents. The opening days, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday will be devoted to the

FARMERS MEET AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct. 13.—The farmers of today and the farmers tomorrow will meet on common ground—figuratively and literally—when the third annual boys and girls Four-H clubs and the thirty-seventh annual Tuskegee Negro Conference hold consecutive conferences at Tuskegee Institute, December 5-8. The Four-H clubs representing the rural youth of the South and Tuskegee Negro Confer-

FARMERS DISCUSS MARKET METHODS

Convene at Tuskegee for Their 37th Annual Conference

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 11.—When the farmers of the South meet for the 37th annual conference at Tuskegee Institute Dev. 5 to 8 they will be joined by rural boys and girls of the Four H clubs, who will be holding their third annual camp at the same time. The facilities of the entire institute will be turned over to the visitors attending the two conferences.

How to improve and standardize quality of produce and how to market advantageously are features of a selling and producing program for farmers that will be discussed at the conference. Cotton, potatoes, strawberries, dairy and poultry products will engage the attention of the farmers. Successful farmers will talk on producing and marketing each of these. Following open forum sessions will be held.

The workers conference which, together with the farmers' conference, will consider the relation of health and education to a producing and selling program for farmers. The loss in production ability of farmers because of preventable sickness will be shown. Effort will also be made to show the aid that education can render to perfecting effective producing and selling programs. Teachers, ministers and social workers join with farmers in the workers' con-

NEGRO FARMERS TO STUDY NEW METHODS

Improvement of Produce and Best Methods of Marketing It to Be Main Topic of Tuskegee Negro Farmers' Meet.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct 26.—How to improve and standardize quality of produce and how to market advantageously are features of a selling and producing program for farmers that will be discussed at the thirty-seventh annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, which meets here jointly with the Southern boys' and girls' Four H Clubs, December 5-8.

10-27-27

"What the farmers need to realize is that they can only get the best returns for their produce when they improve the quality," declares C. J. Calloway, director of the Extension Department, under the auspices of which the conference is conducted. "With an improved ——— and a better

FARMERS TO MEET AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 10.—(By A. N. P.)—The farmers of today and the farmers of tomorrow will meet on common ground—figuratively and literally—when the third annual boys and girls Four H Clubs and the thirty-seventh annual Tuskegee Negro Conference hold consecutive conferences at Tuskegee Institute, December 5-8. The Four H Clubs, representing the rural youth of the South and Tuskegee Negro Conference, attended by farmers and educators, have so timed their meetings that the parents may be able to peep in on the activities of their sons and daughters and the children on those of their parents. The opening days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to the boys and girls. On Wednesday afternoon the annual Workers Conference will be held and on Thursday the Farmer's Conference, the two of which comprise the Tuskegee Negro Conference.

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The Four H Clubs are composed of rural boys and girls. Colored organizations of these clubs in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas will be represented at the Tuskegee meeting. These clubs are organized under the auspices of the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The four H's symbolize Head, Heart, Hands, Health, the development of which is the organization's aim. T. M. Campbell of the Extension Service and R. C. Atkins, Director of the Institute Department of Agriculture, are making plans for a program for the conference.

FARMERS TO MEET AT TUSKEGEE DEC. 5

Negro Conference and Four H Clubs To Gather in Dual Sessions

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Oct. 15.—Special to The Advertiser.—The farmers of today and the farmers of tomorrow will meet on common ground —figuratively and literally—when the third annual boys and girls Four-H clubs and the thirty-seventh annual Tuskegee negro conference hold consecutive conferences at Tuskegee institute, December 5-8. The Four-H clubs representing the rural youth of the south and Tuskegee negro conference, attended by farmers and educators, have so timed their meetings that the parents may be able to keep up on the activities of their sons and daughters and the children on those of their parents. The opening days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, will be devoted to the boys and girls. On Wednesday, the annual farmers' conference will be held and on Thursday the workers' conference, the two of which comprise the Tuskegee negro conference. The Four-H clubs and the negro conference come to a close at a joint meeting Thursday evening.

The Tuskegee negro conference is one of the oldest extension projects of the institute. It was founded by Booker T. Washington to give the farmers, teachers, ministers and social workers of the south an opportunity to get together and study and discuss common problems. Both Dr. Washington and his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton, have always taken keen interest in this conference. For the first time in three years, Dr. Moton will preside, having been abroad last year and ill the year before.

The Four-H clubs are composed of rural boys and girls. Colored organizations of these clubs in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas will be represented at the Tuskegee meeting. These clubs are organized under the auspices of the extension service of the United States department of agriculture. The four H's symbolize Head, Heart, Hands, Health, the development of which is the organization's aim. T. M. Campbell, of the extension service, and R. C. Atkins, director of the institute department of agriculture, are making plans for a program for the conference.

Tuskegee To Offer Awards To Farmers From Seven States

Tuskegee Inst., Ala.—(ANP)—To stimulate interest and pride in agricultural achievement, certificates of merit will, for the first time, be given at the 37th annual Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference, which meets here December 7-8, to the most outstanding farmers of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Through the county agents of the U. S. agricultural extension service, the best farmer in each state will be selected and awarded the certificate at the conference. The wives of the winners will receive cash awards. Five factors are considered in the rating of the candidates: First, operation and organization of the farm; second, business methods and ability; third, appearance and upkeep of farm and home; fourth, home life; and fifth, citizenship.

Meeting with the farmers will be the farm youth of the South who will hold the third annual boys' and girls' Four-H Club camp at the institute, December 5-8.

TUSKEGEE HAS 37TH NEGRO CONFERENCE

Farmers Netting Average $3,600 Annually For Milk And Cream

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — That production of milk by race farmers in the Mississippi Development Association is yielding them $15,000 monthly or an average of $3,600 each annually was revealed here in the 37th Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference last week.

With the advent of the Borden plant at Starkville farmers are beginning to realize generous profits from their sales of milk and cream. In addressing the conference Wednesday Dr. Robert R. Moton emphasized the necessity for raising more cotton on reduced acreage. He urged handling their products with the cooperative agencies and the Farm Bureau, which aided in marketing in several states.

In addition to the farmers there were meets of the annual camp of southern boys and the Girls Four H-Clubs. The committee on promotion of National Negro Health Week met Friday making plans for the annual observance next year, April 1-8.

Among prominent visitors in attendance were, Bishop R. E. Jones, M. E. church; Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press; Jesse O. Thomas, National Urban League; R. B. Eleazer, Interracial Commission of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. John Hope, Atlanta.

JOINT CONFERENCES BRING LARGE GROUPS TO TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 2.—The joint session of the 37th annual Tuskegee conference and the third annual session of the Southern Boys' and Girls' Four H club camp here, Dec. 5 to Dec. 8, will bring to Tuskegee institute a large group of young and mature people from all sections of the South.

"It is most fortunate," says Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, "that we are able to have the entire farm family here together, all of whom are seeking that more satisfying rural life which they must find if the nation is to have a healthy, prosperous and contented farm population. Every effort should be made to bring to the rural youth all of the opportunities and advantages which have too long been confined to the cities."

The farmers will consider a producing and selling program for their farm crops. Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to the farmers while the youths' camp will open Monday evening and continue through Thursday evening, featured by many and varied contests from the judging of cattle to the delivery of speeches.

The advisory committee on rehabilitation in the 6th district will also meet at Tuskegee institute during the conference upon call of Dr. Moton, chairman of the committee.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE, DEC. 7-8

(Preston News Service)

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 25—To stimulate interest and pride in agricultural achievement, certificates of merit are to be awarded at the 37th Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference here December 7-8, to the most outstanding former of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Through the County Agents of the U. S., Agricultural Extension Service, the best farmer in each state will be selected and awarded the certificate at the conference. The wives of the winners will receive cash awards. Five factors are considered in the rating of the candidates: (first) operation and organization of the form; (2nd) business methods; and ability; (3rd) appearance and upkeep of farm and home; (4th) home life; and (5th) citizenship.

Meeting with the farmers will be the arm youth of the South who will hold the third annual boys and girls' Four H Club camp of Tuskegee Institute, December 5-8

NEGRO FARMERS TO MEET DECEMBER 5

Comprehensive Program Arranged For Annual Session At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Nov. 13.—Special to The Advertiser.—When the colored farmers of the South meet for the 37th annual Tuskegee negro conference at Tuskegee Institute Dec. 5-8, they will be joined by rural boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs who will be holding their third annual camp at the same time. The facilities of the entire institute will be turned over to the visitors attending the two conferences.

How to improve and standardize quality of produce and how to market advantageously are features of a selling and producing program for farmers that will be discussed at the conference. Cotton, potatoes, strawberries, dairy and poultry products will engage the attention of the farmers. Successful farmers will take on the producing and selling of each of these. Following open forum sessions will be held.

The workers conference, which together with the farmers conference, comprises the Tuskegee negro conference, will consider the relation of health and education to a producing and selling program for farmers. The loss in production ability of farmers because of preventible sickness will be shown. Effort will also be made to show the aid that education can render to perfecting effective producing and selling programs. Teachers, ministers and social workers join with farmers in the conference to discuss common problems.

To stimulate pride in agricultural prowess, certificates of merit will be awarded for the first time at the conference to the farmers selected as the most outstanding in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Colored agents of the United States Extension Service will take part in the selection of candidates for the certificates. The farmers will be rated on the basis of their operation and organization of their farms, their business methods and ability, the appearance and upkeep of their farms and homes, their home life, their civic pride and citizenship. The seven winners will be awarded the certificate of merit at the conference, and their wives will receive cash prizes.

The conference is one of the oldest extension projects of the institute. It was founded by Booker T. Washington to give the farmers, teachers, ministers and social workers of the South an opportunity to get together and study their common problems. Both Dr. Washington and his successor, Dr. Roberts R. Moton, have always taken keen interest in this conference. For the first time in three years Dr. Moton will preside, having been abroad last year and ill the year before.

Representatives of the 4-H Clubs will attend the camp at Tuskegee Institute. These clubs are organized under the auspices of the Extension Service. The four "H's" symbolize head, heart, hand and health—the development of which is the organization's aim.

The farm youth will rally this year to the tune of a new song, entitled, "Children of Earth," with words by Langston Hughes, young negro poet, and music by Hall Johnson, negro composer of New York.

The committee on promotion of national negro health work will meet during the conference to make plans for the annual observance of the week. The executive committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will also meet during the sessions of the conference.

Extension – 1927

December 7th – 8th.

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

FARMERS' CONFERENCE AND 4-H CLUB TO ASSEMBLE LARGE NUMBER AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 1.—The joint session of the thirty-seventh annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the third annual session of the southern Negro Boys' and Girls' Four H Club camp here December 5-8 will bring to Tuskegee Institute a large group of young and mature people from all sections of the South.

"It is most fortunate," says Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, "that we are able to have the entire farm family here together, all of whom are seeking that more satisfying rural life which they must find if the nation is to have a healthy, prosperous and contented farm population. Every effort should be made to bring to the rural youth all of the opportunities and advantages which have too long been confined to the cities."

The farmers will consider a producing and selling program for their farmers while the youth's camp will open Monday evening and continue through Thursday evening featured by many and varied contests from the judging of cattle to the delivery of speeches.

The colored advisory committee on rehabilitation in the flood district will also meet at Tuskegee Institute during the conference upon call of Dr. Moton, chairman of the committee.

Tuskegee Conference

Meets Jointly With Four-H Clubs in INTERESTING SESSION

Several Certificates of Merit Are Awarded

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Dec.—Farmers and farm youth met here on common ground, Wednesday, when the thirty-seventh annual Tuskegee Negro Conference and the third annual camp of the southern boys and girls Four H clubs held joint sessions. This is the first time that these two organizations have met together. The camp of the boys and girls began Monday evening and continued through Thursday night. The conference for the farmers opened Wednesday morning with a session at which successful farmers told of their farm careers.

For the first time in three years Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee, presided, not having been able to be present during the last two years because of illness. The farmers assembled in the Institute chapel greeted his reappearance with an enthusiasm which indicated the esteem in which they hold him and expressed more than words can tell, how much they have missed him during his absence.

Addressing the conference at the afternoon session, Dr. Moton called attention to the necessity of more intensive methods of farming. "You should raise cotton, but it should be more intensely cultivated and on a very much reduced acreage and should be handled in co-operation with worthwhile local business agencies and should be raised after ample provisions have been made for the care and keep of the family and stock." Further, Dr. Moton urged the buying of land and contrasted the position of the American Negro and his opportunities for land buying with that of some people of other lands who have no opportunity to make such purchases.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference is one of the oldest extension activties of the Institute. Booker T. Washington established it in order to bring to the farmers of the South speakers on the best and latest methods of cultivation. The talks of the farmers have always been an important feature of the program. The example of successful farmers served to inspire others to greater effort.

Conference Draws Many

Youth and maturity mingled harmoniously and joyously at this first joint meeting of the Four H Clubs and the Tuskegee Negro Conference. Here for the first time at such a conference parent and child had opportunity to see each other participating on the program. Proud parents crowded around the contest centers for the boys and girls.

The boys and girls of whom there were nearly two hundred, together with hundreds of farmers from all sections of the South, the members of the Advisory Committee on rehabilitation in the flood district, and the committee on promotion of National Negro Health Week swelled the numbers in attendance beyond any in recent years. Not only were successful Negro farmers and prominent educators present, but there were also a number of white people in attendance, people interested in helping others to find a more satisfying rural life.

Farmers Tell Experiences

The Wednesday morning session was the farmer's own meeting. Here it was that men who had spent their lives on the farm, working often against hardship, who had won some measure of success told others how they had achieved, explained their methods of producing and marketing and answered eager questions from other farmers who perhaps had not been quite as successful as the spokesmen.

Speaks on Cotton Marketing

Dr. J. A. Evans, assistant chief, United States Agricultural Extension Service, explained the workings of the state co-operate cotton associations. Only through cooperative associations will the cotton growers be able to realize a just profit on their crops. And not until the majority of the farmers join the co-operatives will the, association be able to demand for their members all that they ought to have." Dr. Evans declared.

"The marketing of cotton should begin at planting time. The farmer should select his seed with care, should amply fertilize his land and should cultivate carefully so that he may produce cotton of the right staple and grade."

Certificates of Merit Awarded

At the afternoon session the certicate of merit was awarded to the following farmers selected as the most outstanding in their respective states. Glenn Patridge of Oklahoma; Thoma Daniel of Alabama; John Baptist Lee of Mississippi; Irwin Stokes of Louisiana; Robert Chisum of Arkansas; and H. H. Williams of Florida. The successful farmers were selected throug the farm demonstration agents of the states. They were rated on the basi of operation and organization of their farms, business methods and ability, the appearance and upkeep of thei farms and homes, their home life, thei civic pride and good citizenship. To the wives of each of the winners a cas award of ten dollar was given. The awarding of the certificates of merit is a revival of a custom initiated a number of years ago during the administration of Booker T. Washington.

The Workers' Conference

The Workers' Conference composed of educators, preachers, and rural social service workers met Thursday morning to discuss the relation of health and education to a producing and selling program for farmers. The loss in production ability because of preventable sickness was set forth. Some ways of reducing this loss through the doctor, nurse, preacher, and farm demonstration agent were indicated by speakers, including: Dr. Moton, who presided, Dr. Chas H. Stokes of Capahosic, Virginia; Miss Eunice Rivers public health nurse, and others.

The part which education may play in helping to increase production and selling received attention, the contribution of the elementary, county and agricultural schools, farm demonstration agents and marketing organizations being considered.

Health Week Committee Meets

Friday morning the Committee on Promotion of National Negro Health Week met to make further plans for the annual observance of the week. The meeting was a follow up of the session held in Washington last month under the auspices of the United States Public Health Service. Additional plans made for the fourteenth annual National Negro Health Week which will be observed April 1-8, 1928.

Units Co-operate

The success of the joint meetings was in no small measure due to the co-operation between the Agricultural and Extension Departments of Tuskegee Institute, under the direction of R. C. Atkins and C. J. Calloway, respectively and the Agricultural Extension Service,whose field agent for the district is T. M. Campbell. All of these worked together to make the conference one of the most successful held at the Institute.

Four H Clubs Organize

Boys and girls were organized into the Interstate Federation of Four H Clubs at the opening session Tuesday morning. The following officers were elected: W. C. Chetchings of Arkansas president; A. W. Echols of Oklahoma, Charles A. Brown of Alabama, Leroy Lewis of Mississippi; John Lewis of Louisiana, and Theodore Pettigrew of Arkansas, vice-presidents; Helen Tollis of Arkansas, secretary, Ruth Chambers of Louisiana; Fannie Sproles of Mississippi, W. B. Frazier of Alabama, Bessie Jones of Arkansas, and Lanzeus Gardner of Oklahoma, assistant secretaries. The boys and girls will be coached by Miss Julia Miller of Arkansas, and J. C. Cole of Mississippi of the Extension Service.

The officers of the new organization were installed by Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal, who welcome the camp to the opportunities and facilities of the Institute. Bishop R. E. Jones of New Orleans also addressed the boys and girls.

Prominent Visitors Attend

Among prominent visitors attending the conference were: Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Captain Walter S Brown, Hampton Institute, Virginia; Dr. C. H. Stokes, Capahosic, Virginia; Bishop Robert E. Jones, New Orleans, Louisiana; Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press, Chicago, Illinois; Jesse O. Thomas of the National Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia; L. M. McCoy, president of Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Mrs. John Hope of Atlanta, Georgia; G. A. Steward of the Supreme Life Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. S. G. Atkins, president of the State Teachers College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Arthur Raper and R. B. Eleazer of the Inter-racial Commission, Atlanta, Georgia.

TIMES-UNION
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
DEC 16 1927

Florida Negro Agents And Farmers Attend Tuskegee Conference

Florida was well represented at the thirty-seventh annual farmers' conference and third Southern negro farm boys and girls 4-H club camp, held at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute the past week.

The farm and home maker's agents of the university extension division, supervised by A. A. Turner, accompanied by several farmers, motored to Tuskegee by speical bus from the Florida Motor line, and spent December 5, 6 and 7 at Tuskegee, where club members, agents and farmers from seven Southern states gathered and received valuable information on farm and home problems. The topics discussed dealt with every phase of country life and with a view to make rural life more profitable as well as desirable for the negro.

The lectures by officials from the department of agriculture, at Washington, the State Agricultural college at Auburn, Ala., and the principal and faculty members of Tuskegee institute, greatly inspired the Florida delegates, who returned encouraged and convinced that Florida has many agricultural advantages over some of the other states represented at the conference, especially in co-operative marketing.

The report of H. H. Williams, farmer and potato grower, of Hastings, was regarded among the best that were made in competition for the prize for the most outstanding negro farmer from this state. Williams was awarded a certificate of merit and his wife $10 in gold for their successful farming, good home making and usefulness in the community in which they live.

The negro farmers, especially of the black belt counties of Florida, have greatly improved their farming and living conditions during the existence and operation of the Farm and Home Makers' club work under the direct supervision of the extension division of the State Agricultural at Gainesville, which fact is shown by their exhibits at the state and county fairs.

At Tallahassee.

The party arrived at Tallahassee from Tuskegee Thursday afternoon in order to be present at the annual farmers' conference at the Florida A. and M. college. The annual farmer's conference was attended by approximately seventy farmers and their families. The attendance was low due to the cold and bad weather, but the spirit of the meeting stamped it as one of the best held during the course of a number of years. President Lee addressed the gathering along practical lines of farm economy, and the agricultural faculty discussed various means of farm improvement with the group. These discussions were of a round-table nature, which were entered into heartily by all present.

Prof. A. P. Spencer, vice director of university extension division, along with J. L. Smith, district agent; W. T. Nettles, Boys' club agent; J. Francis Cooper, editor of Agricultural News Service; J. F. Stanton, in charge of Florida egg laying contest of Chipley, were present, and gave out very valuable and interesting information to the conference. Mr. T. J. Brooks of the state agricultural department at the capitol was also present, and spoke on co-operative marketing.

On Saturday the official agents' conference was held, at which time the above officials of the university extension division, along with officials of the home demonstration department at the Florida State College for Women were present and discussed the program to be carried out during the coming year.

Extension-1927

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

36TH ANNUAL FARMERS' CONFERENCE MEET AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 13.—(Special to The Reporter.)—Hundreds of farmers from all states of the South are expected to attend the 36th annual Tuskegee Negro Conference which convenes here Wednesday, January 19, and at which effort will be made to point out a safe farming program for 1927. Interest in the subject has been given an impetus by the present depression in the cotton market. Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, will be the principal speaker.

The place of diversification in safe farming program will come in for thorough discussion. The necessity of each farmer growing an ample supply of food and feed stuff will be set forth.

Attention will also be directed toward means of striking a proper balance between the money crops such as cotton and tobacco and other crops with a view to eliminating the present tendency toward overproduction of staples.

Inquiry into the claim that cotton can be grown at a cost as low as five cents a pound will be made and methods of reducing the cost of cotton production will be discussed.

The farmers will tackle the difficult problem of marketing. Interest will center in the selling end of marketing. How to sell to advantage is a matter of growing concern to the farmer and will provide a lively topic for discussion.

Workers to Meet

The Farmers' Day program will be preceded by a Workers' Day conference on Tuesday evening. Teachers, pastors and workers will discuss a safe farming program in its relation to rural life at the evening session.

Established by Washington

The annual Tuskegee Negro Conference was established by the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, thirty-five years ago to assist the Negro farmer in becoming more productive and in finding a more satisfying rural life.

When the first conference was held only a few struggling farmers from nearby communities attended in variegated and nondescript vehicles. They came to learn and returned to tell others of the conference. Year by year more and more farmers attended from more widely separated points until the entire South was annually turning its attention toward the Tuskegee Conference.

They come now, not in mule-drawn buggies, but in automobiles, some high priced, others middle priced and Fords. The conference now attracts successful farms who take pleasure in telling the story of their triumphs; nationally known educators willing to share their knowledge; and men, women and children eager to listen and learn.

Principal Interested

From the beginning the Principal of the Institute has taken an active interest in the conference. During the administration of Dr. Washington he always presided at the meetings and was notably helpful in drawing the farmers out, getting them to express the things they had in mind and wanted to say.

Dr. Moton has been equally interested and has always made it a point to preside over the meetings. This year, however, he will not be able to be present as he is now on a tour around the world in quest of good health. And last year he was present but unable to preside because of his health. It is recorded that once Dr. Moton hastened home from an important mission abroad in order to attend the conference which he holds close to his heart.

In the absence of the Principal, R. R. Taylor, Vice-Principal, will preside. Mr. Taylor presided at the conference sessions last year assuring the farmers of his sincere interest.

A Gala Affair

There will be this year as in former years the big outdoor barbecue at which visitors will be given a real feast. This feature of the conference has always proved to be one of the most popular. Educators, men of affairs, readers in various fields of endeavor, all rub shoulders here with real "dirt farmers," who come to the conference to learn how to dig more gold out of worn out farms. Old friends meet and many new acquaintances are made. Farmers swap tales of success and hard luck.

A divisional exhibit will also be held. Visitors will be taken through the various buildings of the Institute and shown the daily activities of the students in each department. Students will march to the dining hall at the noon hour, passing in review before the visitors.

Savannah, Ga. News

JAN 20 1927

At Farmers' Conference.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19 (AP).—Three thousand negro farmers from all parts of the South, attending the thirty-sixth annual farmers' conference at Tuskegee Institute here, today pledged themselves to a reduction of cotton acreage, increased production of food and feed crops and to lower production costs through better business methods in 1927.

Present farm methods in the South were described as unscientific and unsafe by Dr. Spright Dowell, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, who was the principal speaker. He advocated "more education and better home life" as remedies.

NEW ORLEANS, L.A., Picayune

JAN 20 1927

NEGRO FARMERS HOLD CONFERENCE

(By The Associated Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 19. — Three thousand negro farmers from all parts of the South, attending the thirty-sixth annual farmers' conference at Tuskegee Institute today pledged themselves to a reduction of acreage in cotton, increased production of food and feed crops and to lower production costs through better business methods in 1927.

Present farm conditions in the South were described unscientific and unsafe by Dr. Dowell, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, who was the principal speaker. He advocated "more education and better home life" as remedies.

Miami, Fla., News

JAN 20 1927

NEGROES AGREE TO CUT COTTON

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20.—(AP)—Three thousand negro farmers from all parts of the south, attending the 36th annual farmers conference at Tuskegee Institute here, have pledged themselves to a reduction of cotton acreage, increased prdouction of food and feed crops and to lower production costs through better business methods in 1927. Present farm methods in the south were described as unscientific and unsafe by Dr. Spright Dowell, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, who was the principal speaker. He advocated "more education and better home life" as remedies.

2,174 NEGRO BOYS JOIN AGRICULTURAL BODIES

To Train Youths in Better Methods of Farm Operation

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 20.—Special to The Advertiser.—During 1926 a total of 2,174 negro boys were enrolled in agricultural club work, according to the annual report of C. M. Kynette, state negro club agent. These boys live in twenty counties having 153 active clubs.

The purpose of this work is to train these negro boys in better methods of farming by giving them practical training on the farm. Their projects included practically all kinds of crops and animals with corn, cotton and pigs predominating. Most of the boys carried two or more projects.

Along with their projects, livestock and farm crop judging teams were trained in the different counties in order to acquaint them with the different factors going into quality production.

While receiving this training these boys, the report shows, were stimulated to obtain further knowledge in order that they may grow into scientific and successful farmers.

Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference

The Thirty-sixth Annual Negro Farmers' Conference is to be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, January 18th and 19th, Tuesday and Wednesday. Farmers and Convention experts from the Farmers' Bureau will be present at this meeting. There has just been released from Tuskegee the following program and schedule of the meeting:

WORKERS' DAY

Tuesday Evening, January 18, 1927

7:30 p. m.—Assembly Room, Academic Building.

General Subject: "A Safe Farming Program in its Relation to Rural Life.

Topic: "How the Farming Program Affects Rural Life."

1. The effect of the farming program on the home.
2. The effect of the farming program on the school.
3. The effect of the farming program on the church.

FARMERS' DAY

Wednesday, January 19, 1927.

7:30-8:15 a. m.—Inspection of Drill on Battalion Grounds.

8:15-9-45—Observation in Agricultural and Boys and Girls' Trades.

9:45-12:00—A. M. Morning Session, Institute Chapel.

2:00-12:30 p. m.—Review of March to Dinner by Students.

2:30-1:30 p. m.—Dinner. Lawn, Institute Chapel.

Topic: "A Safe Farming Program for 1927"

9:45 a. m.—Institute Chapel.

I.

The Place of Diversification in a Safe Farming Program.

1. An ample supply of food and feed stuff. This would include:
   a. A yearround garden.
   b. At least two cows.
   c. One or more brood sows.
   d. Twenty or more hens.
   e. Half an acre of sweet potatoes.
   f. Half an acre of cane for syrup.
   g. An acre of melons.
   h. Growing and canning of fruits.
2. A proper balance for the grow-

ing field or staple crops.
a. Cotton or tobacco acreage.
b. Corn acreage inter-cropped with peas or beans.

II.

The Place of Marketing in a Safe Farming Program.

1. A minimum cost of production.
a. For cotton.
b. For other crops.
2. Selling to an advantage.

Durant, Miss.
News
JAN 28 1927

Tuskegee Conference Talks Safe Farming for Colored Brethren

I have just returned from the Farmers Conference at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where hundreds of my people gathered and celebrated its 36th annual session. Meeting this time when so many people are blue over the prices of cotton, proved to be the most helpful in the history of the Tuskegee conferences.

The leading topic discussed was, "A Safe Farming Program for 1927." Every farmer was urged to reduce his cotton yield, and produce more corn, peas, potatoes, molasses, or all edibles needed for his family and some to sell, and be sure to have some cows, hogs and chickens. Many of the farmers said they had no hard time because of the cotton slump, for the reason that they sold milk to the creamery, corn, meat, chickens and eggs to the town folks. We mean to do our best in this community helping the colored farmers to play their part in the safe farming program as set forth by the Truck Growers Association of Durant.

—G. W. WILLIAMS.

Negro Farmers Promise to Cut Cotton Acreage

Chicago Bee
2-5-27

Tuskegee, Ala., January 26.—(Special)—Three thousand Negro farmers from all parts of the South, attending the thirty-sixth annual farmers' conference at Tuskegee Institute here last week, pledged themselves to a reduction of cotton acreage, increased production of food and feed crops and to lower production costs through better business methods in 1927.

Present farm methods in the South were described as unscientific and unsafe by Dr. Spright Dowell, president of Alabama Polytechnic institute, who was the principal speaker. He advocated "more education and better home life" as remedies.

BOOKER WASHINGTON PAID TRIBUTE AT FARMERS' MEET

Pacific Defender
1-27-27
Los Angeles
Cal.

At the thirty-sixth annual meeting of Tuskegee Negro Farmers, Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Alabama, delivered the principal address of the afternoon session.

Dr. Dowell urged the farmers to provide better schools, better churches and better home life, and received tremendous applause when he said that any farming program which did not include very sympathetic consideration for the women on the farm would neither be safe nor sound.

He paid splendid tribute to Tuskegee Institute and to Tuskegee Institute's founder. Concerning Booker T. Washington he said:

"His philosophy comprehended only such relations as would make for the best development of all, and his thought was constantly in terms of universal good. May we not give it as our deliberate judgment that if the principles which this great leader championed and the policies which he would have followed were practiced throughout the South, there would be no occasion of the existence anywhere of any other attitude than that of friendly co-operation. It seems to me that in addition to the associations and contributions that attach to a spot made sacred by the life and work of that great educator and leader, we have here the finest possible stimulus to heroic endeavor and the finest possible example of the incomparable development that may come to a lofty ideal consecrated to the betterment of mankind through a heroic personality.

"The meager, the unpromising, the apparently pitiful beginning just a few years ago of what now finds concrete expression in this magnificent plant and the far more meaningful procession of students from such large areas, and the constant stream of trained men and women going out each year to translate the spirit of Tuskegee Institute and Booker T. Washington, combine to make this holy ground, for out of the impossible has come reality that gives promise to a civilization that will embody our best conceptions and ideals."

Atlanta, Ga. JOURNAL
JAN 20 1927

Negro Farmers Pledge Cut in Cotton Acreage

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 20.—(AP)—Three thousand negro farmers from all parts of the south, attending the thirty-sixth annual farmers' conference at Tuskegee institute, here, Wednesday pledged themselves to a reduction of cotton acreage in creased production of food and feed crops and to lower production costs through better business methods in 1927.

Present farm methods in the south were described as unscientific and unsafe by Dr. Spright Dowell, president of Alabama Polytechnic institute, who was the principal speaker. He advocated "more education and better home life," as remedies.

West Palm Beach, Fla.
Post
JAN 21 1927

NEGRO FARMERS PLEDGE COTTON ACREAGE SLASH

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 20.—AP—Three thousand negro farmers from all parts of the south, attending the thirty-sixth annual farmers conference at Tuskegee Institute here, today pledged themselves to a reduction of cotton acreage, increased production of food and feed crops and to lower production costs through better business methods in 1927.

Present farm methods in the south were described as unscientific and unsafe by Dr. Spright Dowell, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, who was the principal speaker. He advocated "more education and better home life" as remedies.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
National Farm News
FEB 5 1927

Need For Safe Farming In 1927 Stressed At Tuskegee

Program Provides for Curtailment of Cotton Acreage and an Increased Production of Food and Feed Crops—New Industries Starting and Various Enterprises Are Continuing in a Prosperous Condition.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.—The necessity for adopting a program of safe farming in 1927 was emphasized at the Tuskegee Negro Farmers' Conference in its 36th annual session. Such a program, it was decided, provides for the reduction of cotton acreage and an increase in acreage devoted to the production of food and feed crops.

An optimistic view of the future was nated. While the market for cotton is low, the general economic situation in the South was held to be quite favorable. Road building campaigns are under way, new industries are starting and enterprises of various kinds are still running and in a prosperous condition. These undertakings tend to restore the balance in the economic situation.

Sentiment in the South toward more cordial race relations was said to be growing. Evidences of this are seen in more instances of cooperation between the races, fairer court decisions, better accomodations on railroads, larger appropriations for education, better living conditions, rural and urban, and an increasing tendency for planters to offer more favorable renting terms to their negro tenants, to make regular stated settlements, to furnish these tenants with better houses and to see that they are provided with better schools and churches.

Booker T. Washington to assist the negro farmer, will discuss farming problems likely to be encountered in the new year.

VALDOSTA, GA., Times.
JAN 1 1927

Dr. Dowell Will Be The Principal Speaker

Auburn, Ala., Jan. 1. (AP)—Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnical Institute here, will be principal speaker at the thirty-sixth annual Tuskegee negro conference which meets at Tuskegee on January 19.

The conference, instituted by

Extension - 1927 I

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

A Safe Farming Program

By Dr. Spright Dowell

An address delivered at the thirty-sixth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, January 19. Dr. Dowell is President of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

I deeply appreciate the privilege and I keenly feel the responsibility of thinking with you today about the major fundamental economic problem of the South, "A Safe Farming Program." The reality and the significance of the agricultural problem have been recognized for centuries and have been given the most striking emphasis at the present time by the so called over production of cotton, and the resulting low price, and the widespread depression which has followed in their path.

The business of farming, the farm home and the rural community in their relation to public welfare are revealed to us in the most realistic fashion. Aristotle protrayed it when he asserted that "the best material of democracy is an agricultural population; there is no difficulty in forming a democracy where the mass of the people live by agriculture." Theodore Roosevelt in his report to the Country Life Commission in 1910 stated this conception clearly and strikingly: "We were founded as a nation of farmers, and in spite of the great growth of our industrial life it still remains true that our whole system rests upon the farm, and the welfare of the whole community depends upon the welfare of the farmer. The strengthening of country life is the strengthening of the whole nation."

Careful Analysis Needed

With the force of such declarations and in the midst of our present dramatic experience the good citizen will not be overwhelmed or disconsolate, rather he will construe our present embarrassment as an irresistable challenge to discover the causes of our difficulties and to seek for wise and approved relief processes. The struggle for existence and for the satisfaction of certain wants is continuous. This necessitates creative and productive effort and lends new dignity to the farm as the source of supply for a ranking share of our needs. Fortunately the expansion and satisfaction of our wants are paraleled by a divine discontent which someone has defined as "the secret spur of all our enterprises" and which impels us by trial and error, research, or other method, to seek those progressive satisfactions that we reckon as most to be desired and by the possession of which we denominate our prosperity.

In our consideration of the problem of relief from a recurrence of our economic distress, which may be found in the inauguration of a safe farming program, there are two or three observations that we may make to advantage. We must set up an objective that our people can visualize and that will appeal to them as worthy, we must inspire them with faith in their ability to achieve this objective, and we must stimulate them to work whole heartedly as individuals and groups for the desired end.

Negro Progress Denotes Power

Historically, there is every reason why you should face this problem with courage and confidence. The progress you have made from freedom toward independence these last sixty years is an inspiring story that is as praiseworthy as it is marvelous. From the economic point of view, homes owned by Negroes have increased by sixty-fold, farm operation fifty-fold, business enterprises thirty-fold, and accumulated wealth one hundred-fold. In the field of education the percentage of literates among Negroes has increased from ten to ninety per cent, the number of students in public schools has mounted from one hundred thousand to more than two million, the number of teachers from six hundred to forty-eight thousand, the annual expenditures for education from $700,000 to $37.000.000. In matters religious, the number of churches has increased from one thousand to forty-six thousand with a sixty-fold increase in membership. The value of church property has mounted from one and one-half million dollars to more than one hundred million dollars.

The marked progress evidenced by the startling figures just quoted is typical of the larger progress that has been made in spirit and self-direction and gives promise of increasing power and skill for the projecting of a wise program and for its successful carrying out.

Booker Washington, A Great Leader

Again, the situation in which we find ourselves today should bring peculiar inspiration to every individual who attempts to interpret the genesis and growth of Tuskegee. It seems to me that there is no better place in the world than Tuskegee to think and confer and plan for a safe farming program for the Negro population of the South and where it may be done with more sympathy, co-operation and good will. The whole career and atmosphere of Tuskegee have been struck through and through with the spirit of its gifted Founder whose major objective was to lead a race forward and upward to economic independence and to the self-respect and character standards which grow with it. He often told his people, "we shall prosper in proportion as we dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life," and yonder monument carries the inscription: "He lifted the veil of ignorance from his people and pointed the way to progress through education and industry."

His philosophy comprehended only such relations as would make for the best development of all and his thought was constantly in terms of universal good. May we not give it as our deliberate judgment that if the principles which this great leader championed and the policies which he would have followed were practiced through the South there would be no occasion of the existence anywhere of any other attitude than that of friendly co-operation. It seems to me that in addition to the associations and contributions that attach to a spot made sacred by the life and work of that great educator and leader, we have here the finest possible stimulus to heroic endeavor and the finest possible example of the incomparable development that may come to a lofty ideal consecrated to the betterment of mankind through a heroic personality.

The meager, the unpromising, the apparently pitiful beginning just a few years ago of what now finds concrete expression in this magnificient plant and the far more meaningful procession of students from such large areas and the constant stream of trained men and women going out each year to translate the spirit of Tuskegee Institute and Booker T. Washington, combine to make this holy ground, for out of the impossible has come reality that gives promise of a civilization that will embody our best conceptions and ideals.

The Aim of the New Program

As we face the practical situation in which we find ourselves today, we cannot fail to discover that we have contributed to our embarrassment by the procedure we have followed and we cannot dodge the conclusion that the supreme economic need of the South and the one which conditions success in the various fields of our worthy interests is for a farm program that will fit our individual and collective farm populations so delicately and so effectively that the size and location of farms, the varying conditions of soil and climate, and the differences in spirit and conduct will be harmonized into such a democracy of opportunity as will reduce exploitation to a minimum, encourage honest and intelligent effort, and insure at least a livelihood for those who are willing to conform.

Some sixty years ago Abraham Lincoln made this prophetic statement: "The most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest area of soil." In this terse sentence Lincoln expresses a master thought which suggests a practical philosophy that governs in the permanent solution of our present problems. There are two ways in which we may think of a safe farming program: We may consider it in its immediate aspect or in its permanent aspect. We shall be unwise if we confine our thoughts and efforts to either point of view to the exclusion of the other. The larger hope and the most scientific procedure are linked up with the provision and maintenance of better school facilities which will be so ordered and conducted as to discover the aptitudes and capacities of students and give the best possible training for those experiences which will come to them when they leave school.

An Educated Farmer Is A Good Citizen

These experiences may be classed under three heads: Vocation, home life and citizenship. A trained and independent workman will most likely have a comfortable and livable home and in turn will be a good citizen. The poor and ignorant workman most likely will clothe his home with his inefficiency and meet his civic responsibility with disregard. The school is the agency which we have set for the training of our young during the lengthened period of infancy with which man has been so purposefully and peculiarly favored. Better teachers, better facilities and longer terms must be provided as a positive and permanent plan for safe farming, for safe living, and for safe conduct. In view of the present distress, however, which is a direct result of overproduction of cotton in 1926, for which the grower will receive less than he would have received if all growers had produced just half so much, we do well to think primarily about the immediate task of a safe farming program for the year 1927, and let us hope that the shock which we so keenly feel will furnish just the necessary incentive to make wise readjustment possible.

With that point in mind, I am going to be somewhat dogmatic and say unhesitatingly that our present farm program for the South in gen-

eral is unwise, unscientific, unfair and unsafe. There are numerous incidents where individuals, white and black, are succeeding, but there are far too many incidents where inefficiency or failure is the rule.

If one may generalize about a safe farming program we need to adopt certain well determined principles, to set up certain approved policies and to exert such internal and external pressure as will make for constant and honest effort to carry out the program. Without any claim to originality and with the sincere desire to be helpful, I make bold to say that the first step in setting up a safe farming program is the distribution on a relatively stable basis of crop acreage in accordance with the following polices:

1. To insure, insofar as may be practicable, the food for the family, the feed for the livestock, and such excess of either or both as may be economically grown and marketed.

2. To plant only so many acres to cotton as can be properly fertilized and handled under the limiting labor and best conditions.

3. To make such provisions for soil fertility and dependable labor as to insure profitable yields.

Assuming that the crop acreage distribution policy has been determined, the principles embodied in the following sentences should be applied.

1. The provision of so much machinery and livestock as may be used to advantage by the available labor to meet competition in the production and sale of products.

2. The growth of all livestock needed on the farm and so much excess as may yield profit.

3. Emphasis upon quality production for larger profit.

4. The use of organized, co-operative effort in buying and selling farm commodities.

5. The use of reasonable farm credit facilities.

6. The use and dissemination of helpful information.

Woman Factor In Farm Program

While the above outline contains the leading factors in a general safe farming program for the South, some expansion and amplification must be made to include woman's part in country home life. Since she must furnish much of the inspiration of the home and does so much to determine its standards, and since these standards react so critically upon spirit and effort, it would be fatal not to make woman's part in any plan for the improvement of farm home life of co-ordinate rank with that of man. It is plain that the houses of most of our Negro farm families need to be larger, to be better lighted, heated and furnished, and to be comfortable and clean. Health and happiness are essential to efficiency, and they are promoted by convenient, comfortable and sanitary conditions.

The provision of labor saving devices for the elimination of drudgery and for the multiplication of capacity has a most wholesome effect upon the atmosphere and efficiency of the household.

Another essential factor in the proper standard of living is the kind and quality of food. The diet should include milk, fresh fruits, clean vegetables, every day along with other common and wholesome articles of diet. A safe farming program will be best promoted in those homes where the women influence the family to eat less syrup, potatoes, meats, fats and corn bread and more milk, butter, fruits, vegetables, eggs, chickens and the like.

A third factor in our standard of living is clothing. Comfort, health and self-respect are influenced very largely by what we wear. Our clothing deserves the most careful attention, and should be clean, comfortable and suitable to our work. The home we live in, the food we eat, and the clothes we wear, have a very direct influence on the lives we live and the work we do. Hundreds of our homes are good but too many are unclean, unscreened, too small for the family, inadequately furnished, while the necessary garden, cow and chickens are lacking.

Safe Program is Co-operation Program

Farm women have a splendid opportunity and a grave responsibility to add to the family comfort and income not merely through the field work they are now doing but by producing for home consumption and for sale, for garden truck, butter eggs, chickens, turkeys and other home products. A safe farming program is a co-operative program and the co-operation by all means should begin in the farm home.

There are many aspects of the country life problem that deserve serious consideration, particularly those that relate to its institutional life such as the church, the school, the store, the bank, and the bureau or club. All of these are influential and important for they are indices of the quality of country life and they are powerful forces for fashioning and moulding it. Our vast and immediate concern however, is for the farm enterprise, the real economic basis of country life, since it conditions the home and furnishes the materials, both human and material, out of which and from which are to come the men and the women who are to "take occasion by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet."

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
JAN 20 1927

DR. SPRIGHT DOWELL ANALYZES PROBLEMS IN FARMING CRISIS

President of Auburn Delivers Address on 'Safe Farming' at Tuskegee Institute Conference; Points to Progress Made by Negroes and Needs For Development

Address of Dr. Spright Dowell at The Tuskegee Negro Farmers Conference

"I deeply appreciate the privilege and I keenly feel the responsibility of thinking with you today about the major fundamental economic problem of the south, 'A Safe Farming Program.' The reality and the significance of the agricultural problem have been recognized for centuries and have been given the most striking emphasis at the present time by the so-called production of cotton and the resulting low price and the widespread depression which has followed in their path.

"The business of farming, the farm home and the rural community in their relation to public welfare are revealed to us in the most realistic fashion. Aristole portrayed it when he asserted that 'the best material of democracy is an agricultural population; there is no difficulty in forming a democracy when the mass of the people live by agriculture.' Theodore Roosevelt in his report to the Country Life Commission in 1910 stated this conception clearly and strikingly, 'we were founded as a nation of farmers and in spite of the great growth of our industrial life it still remains true that our whole system rests upon the farm and the welfare of the whole community depends upon the welfare of the farmer. The strengthening of country life is the strengthening of the whole nation.'

Farm Crisis Demands Careful Analysis

"With the force of such declarations and in the midst of our present dramatic experience the good citizens will not be overwhelmed or disconsolate rather he will construe our present embarrassment as an irresistible challenge to discover the causes of our difficulties and to seek for wise and approved relief processes. The struggle for existence and for the satisfaction of certain wants is continuous. This necessitates creative and productive effort and lends new dignity to the farm as the source of supply for a ranking share of our needs. Fortunately the expansion and satisfaction of our wants are paralleled by a divine discontent which someone has defined as 'the secret spur of all our enterprises' and which impels us by trial and error, research or other method, to seek those progressive satisfactions that we reckon as most to be desired and the possession of which we denominate prosperity.

"In our consideration of the problem of relief from a recurrence of our economic distress, which may be found in the inauguration of a safe farming program, there are two or three observations that we may make to advantage. We must set up an objective that our people can visualize and that will appeal to them as worthy. we must inspire them with faith in their ability to achieve his objective and we must stimulate them to work wholeheartedly as individuals and groups for the desired end.

Present Negro Progress Denotes Increasing Power and Self-Direction

"Historically, there is every reason why you should face this problem with courage and confidence. The progress you have made from freedom toward independence these last sixty years is an inspiring story that is as praisworthy as it is marvelous. From the economic point of view, homes owned by negroes has increased by sixty-fold, farm operation fifty-fold, business enterprises thirty-fold and accumulated wealth one hundred-fold. In the field of education the percentage of literature among negroes has increased from ten to ninety per cent, the number of students in public schools has mounted from one hundred thousand to more than two million, the number of teachers from six hundred to forty-eight thousand, the annual expenditures for education from $700,000 to $37,000,000. In matters religious the number of churches has increased from one thousand to forty-six thousand with a sixty-fold increase in membership. The value of church property has mounted from one and one half million dollars to more than one hundred million dollars.

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Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

the finest possible stimulus to heroic endeavor and the finest possible example of the incomparable development that may come to a lofty ideal consecrated to the betterment of mankind through a heroic personality.

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Program Must Insure Living For Workers.

"As we face the practical situation in which we find ourselves today, we cannot fail to discover that we have contributed to our embarrassment by the procedure we have followed and we cannot dodge the conclusion that the supreme economic need of the south and the one which conditions success in the various fields of our worthy interests is for a farm program that will fit our individual and collective farm population so delicately and so effectively that the size and location of farms, the varying conditions of soil and climate, and the differences in spirit and conduct will be harmonized into such a democracy of opportunity as will reduce exploitation to a minimum, encourage honest and intelligent effort, and insure at least a livelihood for those who are willing to conform.

"Some sixty years ago Abraham Lincoln made this prophetic statement: 'The most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest area of soil.' In this sentence Lincoln compresses three master thoughts which suggest a practical philosophy that governs in the permanent solution of our present problems. There are two ways in which we may think of a safe farming program: We may consider it in its immediate aspect or in its permanent aspect. We shall be unwise if we confine our thoughts and efforts to either point of view to the exclusion of the other. The larger hope and the most scientific procedure are linked up with the provision and maintenance of better school facilities which will be so ordered and conducted as to discover the aptitudes and capacities of students and give the best possible training for those experiences which will come to them when they leave school.

An Educated Farmer Is A Good Citizen.

"These experiences may be classed under three heads: Vocation, home life, citizenship. A trained and an independent workman will most likely have a comfortable and livable home and in turn will be a good citizen. The poor and ignorant workman most likely will clothe his home with his inefficiency and meet his civic responsibility with disregard. The school is the agency which we have set up for the training of our young during the lengthened period of infancy with which man has been so purposefully and peculiarly favored. Better teachers, better facilities, and longer terms must be provided as a positive and permanent plan for safe farming, for safe living, and for safe conduct. In view of the present distress, however, which is a direct result of over-production of cotton in 1926, for which the grower will receive less than he would have received if all growers had produced just half so much, we do well to think primarily about the immediate task of a safe farming program for the year 1927, and let us hope that the shock which we so keenly feel will furnish just the necessary incentive to make wise readjustment possible.

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"If one may generalize about a safe farming program we need to adopt certain well determined principles, to set up certain approved policies, and to exert such internal and external pressure as will make for constant and honest effort to carry out the program. Without any claim to originality and with the sincere desire to be helpful. I make bold to say that the first step in setting up a safe farming program is the distribution on a relatively stable basis of crop acreage in accordance with the following policies:

"1. To insure, insofar as may be practicable, the food for the family, the feed for the livestock, and such excess of either or both as may be economically grown and marketed.

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"While the above outline contains the leading factors in a general safe farming program for the south, some expansion and amplification must be made to include woman's part in country home life. Since she must furnish much of the inspiration of the home and does so much to determine its standards, and since these standards react so critically upon spirit and effort, it would be fatal to make woman's part in any plan for the improvement of farm home life of coordinate rank with that of man. It is plain that the houses of most of our negro farm families need to be larger, to be better lighted, heated and furnished, and to be comfortable and clean. Health and happiness are essential to efficiency and they are promoted by convenient, comfortable and sanitary conditions.

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Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

Vice-Principal Taylor Reviews Work And Points Optimistically to Future

In the absence of Dr. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, R. R. Taylor, vice-principal presided. In his address opening the conference he made a retrospective review of the beginning of the conference, its progress and achievement. He called attention to the singular fidelity with which the conference has clung to its original ideas as voiced in the declarations of the first conference and which in no manner have become antiquated during the 36 years which have since elapsed.

The speech of the vice-president follows:

"You will all be glad to know that Dr. R. R. Moton, the president of this conference who has been ill for several months and who is now away at the direction of the institute trustees to try to restore his health, is much improved. He sends to you greetings and says that his very great regret is that it is impossible for him to be here and share with you the benefits that will come from this this meeting. I know that although he is not here with us in body his mind and heart are here. I know all of us are hoping and praying that he will be restored to health and strength and that he will welcome you all to the next conference.

"This conference is now 36 years old. Today we are celebrating our thirty-sixth birthday. The Tuskegee institute is 46 years old and so this conference and the Tuskegee Institute are pretty nearly the same age as far as the lives of institutions are measured in terms of years. When a man is 36 or 37 years old, he is in the prime of life. He is not so old that he is rheumatic, stiff in the joints and with thoughts constantly of death. Many of us after reaching a certain age, and sometimes that age is at a time when we should be in our full vigor, begin to lose our hold on things in this world and begin to think pretty strongly of the next. But when a man is 36 years old, he has not yet reached that age. On the other hand when a man is 36 years old he is old enough to begin to look back over his life, to see what he has done and to decide in his own mind whether or not the way that he is carrying on his business, his method of living, his farming operations have been successful enough to warrant his going on in the same way or whether he had better change. At this age, he is still young enough to change and start anew if the methods which he has followed in his work and in his life have been found weak and have failed to fully realize his aims.

Reviews Work of Conference.

"For the past 12 months the Tuskegee Institute has been making a very close study of its own record. Everything that it has been doing has been closely scrutinized to see if changes can be made for the better and I thought that this was a good time to look into the work of this conference to see what its policies have been, what it has striven to do and to try to determine whether or not we have been on the right line, whether we should continue the same policies, the same methods or whether it is time for a change. With this in view, I have spent a good deal of time going over the discussions which have taken place in this conference, of the resolutions which it has adopted, of the work which it has done, of the words of advice from its first president, Dr. Booker T. Washington and from its present president, Dr. Moton, to see just what has been its work and if in the light of our experience of 36 years, whether we should follow the same lines or should forsake them and start out in a new direction. And I want to mention a few of the things which this conference has adopted as its program.

"From its very first meeting over which Dr. Washington presided, I find that this conference has put itself on record as favoring the purchase of land, of beautifying the home, of making the surroundings of the home orderly, and sweet, and clean, and it seems to me that we would make no mistake to do this still and I believe every member of this conference will agree with me. In reading over the speeches of Dr. Washington in those early days I have found that he said constantly that land was cheap then but that it would not remain cheap and that it should be the aim of every farmer to get hold of a piece of land, however small, and that was made a part of the resolution of that first conference. The conference was certainly wise in its decision and saw exactly what was going to happen. In 36 years the average price of farm land has increased from $5 an acre to $3 0acre today. The land holdings of the colored farmer in the south has increased from about thirteen million acres, 36 years ago to twenty-two million acres today.

Towering Production Costs

"Again, this conference has stood for putting business methods into farming operations. I was reading one of the speeches of Dr. Washington and he put more emphasis on this than he did on any other one thing in this particular speech, putting business into farming. Any man who succeeds in business has got to sell his product or his goods for more than it costs him to produce these goods or to buy them. That is perfectly plain. If a farmer sells his cotton for less than it costs him to produce that cotton he is sure to lose money. Now a business man thinks of two things—how he can get a better price for his goods and how he can produce those goods or buy those goods cheaper and it seems to me that that is one of the questions that is facing every farmer now, how he can produce his cotton and other farm products cheaper.

Finding a Market

"The last thing I want to mention is marketing, and I mention this because it too has been discussed and we are today trying to chart out our course for the future as our experience in the past has taught us. Now marketing, in common language such as you and I use it, simply means finding a place to sell our products at the most favorable price. There are associations which have been formed and are being formed to provide markets for farm products which require large amounts of money and organizing ability of a high order, but every single farmer can help to market his products in some very simple ways, ways that are so simple that the average person ignores them. Two ways which I want to mention: First, by growing the best qualities of products and second, by harvesting and caring for them in such a way that they present the best possible apeparance. A farmer in this conference last year stated that he sold all the corn which he could grow and at the best price because people knew that he grew the best quality of corn and that it was clean, properly sacked and kept in the best condition. Those of you who were here last year may remember that Aaron Sapiro stated that he had been able to put eggs from one of the western states on the Chicago and New York market at the best price because the eggs were good, had no stains, were clean, and presented the very best appearance to the eye. There are very few things that contribute more to the sale of an article than appealing to the eye.

"This means that the greatest care must be taken in seeing that products are produced of the best quality, are cared for properly and are put in the best possible condition to appeal to the eye when offered for sale.

"I have mentioned just a few things which have been discussed in this conference and which have been adopted from year to year as a part of its program and this leads to the conclusion as we look back from our thirty-sixth birthday that the things which we have adopted are right and sound and that although our success has been great in the past by practising these things which are a part of its program, we can reasonably look forward to a greater success in the future."

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"With the force of such declarations and in the midst of our present dramatic experience the good citizens will not be overwhelmed or disconsolate rather he will construe our present embarrassment as an irresistible challenge to discover the causes of our difficulties and to seek for wise and approved relief processes. The struggle for existence and for the satisfaction of certain wants is continuous. This necessitates creative and productive effort and lends new dignity to the farm as the source of supply for a ranking share of our needs. Fortunately the expansion and satisfaction of our wants are paralleled by a divine discontent which someone has defined as 'the secret spur of all our enterprises' and which impels us by trial and error, research, or other method, to seek those progressive satisfactions that we reckon as most to be desired and the possession of which we denominate prosperity.

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Booker Washington, A Great Leader

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Woman A Factor In Safe Farming Program.

"While the above outline contains the leading factors in a general safe farming program for the south, some expansion and amplification must be made to include woman's part in country home life. Since she must furnish much of the inspiration of the home and does so much to determine its standards, and since these standards react so critically upon spirit and effort, it would be fatal to make woman's part in any plan for the improvement of farm home life of coordinate rank with that of man. It is plain that the houses of most of our negro farm families need to be larger, to be better lighted, heated and furnished, and to be comfortable and clean. Health and happiness are essential to efficiency and they are promoted by convenient, comfortable and sanitary conditions.

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

JAN 9 - 1927

NEGRO FARMERS TO HOLD MEETING

Dr. Spright Dowell To Talk at Tuskegee Institute Conference

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 8.—Special to The Advertiser.—The prospect of having a safe farming program for 1927 pointed out to them is expected to attract a considerable number of negro farmers of the south to the 36th annual Tuskegee negro conference which meets here Wednesday, January 19. Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic institute, Auburn, will deliver the principal address.

Consideration of the place of diversification in such a program will engage the attention of the farmers, who are seeking a means of avoiding the overproduction of cotton which has brought about the present slump in the cotton market. Attention will also be devoted to the problem of marketing with a view to reducing the production cost, and selling to the greatest advantage.

Teachers, pastor and workers will discuss the subject of a safe farming program in its relation to rural life at the workers' conference on Tuesday evening preceding farmers' day. In connection with the workers' conference there will be a meeting of the executive committee of national association of teachers in colored schools.

Tuskegee Farmers' Conference Issues Declaration in 36th Meet

"In the face of the present depression in the cotton market and its consequent hardships, the Tuskegee Negro Farmers' Conference in its thirty-sixth annual session extends greetings and words of cheer and hope to those who work with us in a common cause and share with us the economic advantage and disadvantages of our section and country.

"We recognize that as severe as is the situation it is not permanent and we realize that if we face these adverse conditions with courage and determination we shall come through but the stronger for these temporary hardships. Nor do we lose sight of the fact that while the market for cotton is low, the general economic situation in the South is quite favorable. Road building campaigns are underway, new industries are starting and enterprises of various kinds are still running and in a prosperous condition. These undertakings tend to restore the balance in the economic situation. In the restoration of this financial situation, it becomes the duty of every farmer to help himself as much as possible. We urge the farmers to practice the most rigid economy, to buy only those things which are absolutely necessary and to leave off those things which though desirable in themselves, are not necessary.

"Our conference today has clearly revealed the necessity and urgency for adopting a program for safe farming in 1927. Such a program provides for the reduction of cotton acreage and an increase in acreage devoted to the production of food and feed crops. It is all too evident that it is an economic waste for farmers to devote a large acreage to the production of cotton from which an adequate return is unavailable, while they are forced to buy food for themselves and families at high prices when they might well have grown food products on their own farms.

"No less important is the place of marketing in a safe farming program. The minimum cost of production for cotton and other crops ought to be determined by the application of cost accounting methods. The farmer should know the cost of raising a bale of cotton or a unit of any other product. In estimating this cost such items as land, rent, fertilizer, weevil control, the cost of ginning and wages to cultivate and pick the cotton should be included. Too often farmers do not figure in the

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wages when they do their own work. A fair profit ought to be realized over and above the cost of these items.

"The need of co-operative buying and selling is more vital now than ever. Only by such methods can the farmer hope to sell his produce at an advantage. We urge our farmers to keep in touch with the demonstration agents that they may together effect co-operative organizations.

"We suggest to bankers, landlords and planters the value of aiding Negro tenants in an effort to acquire smaller tracts of land which in increasing amounts are being placed upon the market through the break-up of plantations. This would aid the Negro in becoming a more efficient and better satisfied farmer which in turn would be a greater asset to the South.

"We can not urge too strongly upon the mothers and fathers the necessity of keeping their children in school at whatever sacrifice. Not only is it necessary to keep them in school but to lengthen the school term and to get the best teachers. We are pleased to note the increasing number of county training schools for Negro boys and girls in the rural districts. Especially gratified are we to learn that the Rosenwald schools have passed the three thousand mark, and we wish here to express our appreciation to Julius Rosenwald for his interest and generosity in providing the Rosenwald fund which through the co-operation of Negroes and whites has made possible the erection of more than three thousand school houses for our boys and girls in the rural districts.

"Further we note that the sentiment in the South toward more cordial race relations is growing. Evidences of this are seen in more instances of co-operation between the races, fairer court decisions, better accommodations on railroads, larger appropriations for education, better living conditions, rural and urban, and an increasing tendency of planters to offer more favorable renting terms to their Negro tenants, to make regular stated settlements, to furnish the tenants with better houses and to see that they are provided with better schools and churches.

"Through this conference we appeal to Negro farmers to make the most of their opportunities on the farm and seriously to address themselves to the problem of effecting a safe farming program in 1927."

NEGRO FARMERS HOLD INTERESTING MEETING TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

EXHIBITS AMONG THE BEST EVER GATHERED BY COLORED FARMERS

White Leader Praises Founder

Conference Declares General Economic Condition Favorable—Workers' Conference Discusses Vital Problems

By Albon L. Holsey

Tuskegee, Ala. Jan. 21—The thirty-sixth annual Negro Farmers' Conference held one of the most interesting sessions of its history this week. Never was there a more serious minded group assembled at Tuskegee Institute than was true yesterday. The farmers came from all states in the South, they came with the same problem—the present farm crisis, and all of them had been brought sharply to the wisdom and soundness of the conference doctrine covering nearly half a century, that home ownership, diversification and moderate living habits will give the Negro farmer a safe place in the economic life of the South.

Throughout the deliberations there were frequent references to the Founder and first President of the conference, the late Booker T. Washington. Smothers, a successful farmer of Montgomery County, said that he received his inspiration from Booker Washington. The same is true of Hampton of Culloden, Georgia, who stated that he attended a number of conferences during the life-time was Tuskegee's Founder. Not only was this sentiment expressed by the colored farmers, but it was also expressed by the white speakers. Dr. Spright Dowell, who delivered the principal address, felt that there was no better place than Tuskegee for the Negro farmer to discuss a safe farming program for 1927, because "the atmosphere at Tuskegee has been struck through and through with the spirit of its gifted Founder whose major objective was to lead a race forward and upward to economic independence." Secretary Jardine of the United States Department of Agriculture told the farmers in a telegram of greetings that Booker T. Washington had left them through the conference "a great heritage in educational and agricultural philosophy."

The exhibit in the Institute Chapel was mute evidence that Tuskegee Institute is putting into practice the doctrine of diversification and the year-around garden.

There was on the platform a fine display of turnips, peas, collards, velvet beans, corn, potatoes, poultry, oats and hay, all of which had been raised on the Tuskegee Institue farm or the truck garden. In addition there were modern farm implements and a model potato storage house, all of which attracted a great deal of attention.

There were two sessions—morning and afternoon—at which time the farmers whose sincerity and earnestness often accentuated by a variety of dialects, gave the meetings a dramatic and colorful effect. When one farmer said that the school in his community were suffering not from the low price of cotton, but because the colored people were spending too much money on automobiles, there were loud "amens" which reminded one of the old style camp meetings.

In that respect the conference was characteristic, but of deeper significance was the fact that the vision of Booker Washington who founded the conference and the efforts which he and Dr. Moton have put into it were thoroughly justified.

Instance after instance was recorded where farmers reported that while they had not been able to sell their cotton at a profit, they were not suffering because they had a plenty of meat in their smoke houses, sweet potatoes and other food products as well as plenty of feed for their cattle.

A typical report was made by O. C. Crowe of Montgomery County, Alabama.

He reported that during 1926, he had a gross income of $1,649.17 from dairying of which the turkeys was $312.28, leaving him a net profit of $1,336.89. When asked how much land he owned, he replied that he owned fifty-seven acres, and when pressed for more details stated that he and his wife had been partners in the farming business. He began with nothing, he said and after having contracted for some land he had "to borrow the down payment." "All my life I had been raised up to take an interest in the church and to be kind to everybody, and while I did not know whether we should be able to pay for the farm, we had no 'suspectation of failin' ".

Mrs. Annie Dowell from Lee County, presented one of the most interesting addresses of the session. Starting back in 1880 with nothing according to her statement, she and her husband by stinting and saving had accumulated 380 acres of land which is now under cultivation. She is the mother of nine children, most of whom have been educated. Since the death of her husband, the farm has been managed by her. She reported that last year she cleared $600, from chickens, milk and vegetables. When asked if she had looked after the chickens, the cows and the garden herself, she replied with a twingle in her eyes: "Yes, I do not call that my regular work, but I was always brought up to work around in the garden and look after the chickens."

In the absence of Dr. Moton, R. R. Taylor, Vice-Principal of the Institute presided. In his address opening the conferencemade a retrospective review of the beginnings of the conference, its progress and some of its achivements.

"This Conference," said Mr. Taylor, "is thirty-six years old. The Tuskegee Institute is forty-six years old, so this conference and the Tuskegee Institute are pretty nearly the same age.

"When a man is thirty-six years old, he is old enough to begin to look back over his life, to see what he has done. He is young enough then to change and start anew if the methods which has followed in his work have failed to fully realize his aims."

'From its very first meeting over which Dr. Washington presided. I find that this conference has put itself on record as favoring the purchase of land, of beautifying the home, of making surroundings of the home orderly, sweet and clean and it seems to me that we would make no mistake to do this still and I believe every member of this conference will agree with me. In reading over the speeches of Dr. Washington in those early days, I have found that he said constantly that land was cheap then, but that it would not remain cheap and that it should be the aim of every farmer to get hold of a piece of land, however small, and that was made a part of the resolution of that first conference. The conference was certainly wise in its decision and saw exactly what was going to happen. In thirty-

six years the average price of farm land has increased from five dollars an acre to thirty dollars an acre today. The land holdings of the colored farmers in the South have increased from about thirteen million acres thirty-six years ago twenty-two million acres today.

Mr. Taylor strongly urged a continuation of the conference program —home ownership, diversification, economical living, use of improved farming machinery, close application to work and the employment of better business methods in farming.

The principal address of the afternoon session was delivered by Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

Dr. Dowell urged the farmers to provide better schools, better churches and better home life, and received tremendous applause when he said that any farming program which did not include very sympathetic consideration for the women on the farm would neither be safe nor sound.

He paid splendid tribute to Tuskegee Institute and to Tuskegee Institute and to Tuskegee Institute's Founder. Concerning Booker Washington he said:

"His philosophy comprehended only such relations as would make for the best development of all and his thought was constantly in terms of universal good. May we not give it as our deliberate judgment that if the principles which this great leader championed and the policies which he would have followed were practiced throughout the South, there would be no occasion of the existence anywhere of any other attitude than that of friendly co-operation. It seems to me that in addition to the association's contributions that attach to a spot made sacred by the life and work of that great educator and leader, we have here the finest possible stimulus to heroic endeavor and the finest possible example of the incomparable development that may come to a lofty ideal consecrated to the betterment of mankind through a heroic personality.

"The meager, the unpromising, the apparently pitiful beginning just a few years ago of what now finds concrete expression in this magnificent plant and the far more meaningful procession of students from such large areas, and the constant stream of trained men and women going out each year to translate the spirit of Tuskegee Institute and Booker Washington, combine to make this holy ground, for out of the impossible has come reality that gives promise to a civilization that will embody our best conceptions and ideals."

Workers' Conference

The Workers' Conference was held Tuesday evening, January 18, at which time there was discussion of the relationship of the present cotton crisis to the rural school, the rural church and the rural home.

Among the speakers at this session were: H. C. Trenholm, President of the Alabama State Normal School, Montgomery, J. R. E. Lee, President of the A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Florida; Sanford H. Lee, agricultural demonstration agent in Georgia; Mrs. L. R. Daly, home demonstration worker in Montgomery; Dr. James E. Gregg, Principal of Hampton Institute.

NEGRO FARMERS TO HOLD MEETING

Dr. Spright Dowell To Talk at Tuskegee Institute Conference

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 8.—Special to The Advertiser.—The prospect of having a safe farming program for 1927 pointed out to them is expected to attract a considerable number of negro farmers of the south to the 36th annual Tuskegee negro conference which meets here Wednesday, January 19. Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic institute, Auburn, will deliver the principal address.

Consideration of the place of diversification in such a program will engage the attention of the farmers, who are seeking a means of avoiding the overproduction of cotton which has brought about the present slump in the cotton market. Attention will also be devoted to the problem of marketing with a view to reducing the production cost and dealing to the greatest advantage.

Teachers, pastor and workers will discuss the subject of a safe farming program in its relation to rural life at the workers' conference on Tuesday evening preceding farmers' day. In connection with the workers' conference there will be a meeting of the executive committee of national association of teachers in colored schools.

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Tuskegee Negro Farmers'

BETTER BUSINESS METHODS AND DIVERSIFICATION URGED

Home Ownership Advanced as Element in Program of Safe Farming; Dr. Dowell of Auburn is Chief Speaker; Reports Show Progress

By ALBON L. HOLSEY.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 19.—If the cloudy threatening weather reduced the attendance at the thirty-sixth annual Tuskegee negro conference, which met here today, it did not lessen the enthusiasm of the earnest group of farmers who came. Never was there a more serious-minded group assembled at Tuskegee Institute than was true today. They came from all states in the south. They came with the same problem—the present farm crisis. They all had been brought sharply to the wisdom and soundness of the conference doctrine covering nearly half a century that home ownership, diversification and moderate living habits would give the negro farmers a safe place in the economic life of the south.

Throughout the deliberations there were frequent references to the founder and first president of the conference, the late Booker T. Washington. Smothers, a successful farmer of Montgomery county, said that he received his inspiration from Booker Washington. The same is true of Hampton of Culloden, Georgia, who stated that he had attended a number of conferences during the life-time of Tuskegee's founder. Not only was this sentiment expressed by the colored farmers, but it was also expressed by the white speakers. Dr. Spright Dowell, who delivered the principal address, felt that there was no better place than Tuskegee for the negro farmer to discuss a safe farming program for 1927 because "the atmosphere at Tuskegee has been struck through and through with the spirit of its gifted founder whose major objective was to lead a race forward and upward to economic independence." Secretary Jardine of the United States department of agriculture told the farmers in a telegram of greetings that Booker Washington had left them through the conference "a great heritage in educational and agricultural philosophy."

Exhibits.

Instead of the centralized exhibits that have been held in former years when all of the activities and products of the institute were assembled under one roof, divisional exhibits were shown this year at which the students were seen at regular daily tasks. In this way the visitors were given an intimate working of the institute. The hours before the morning session were devoted to this exhibit. Guides were stationed in each division to explain the work of the division. Farmers interested in poultry were shown through the poultry yards with their well-stocked flocks, modern hen houses and incubators. The dairymen were shown the herd, the cow barns and the creamery. And in like manner those interested in truck gardening were shown methods of winter care of gardens and of terracing.

Women attending the conference were shown through Dorothy Hall in which are housed the girls' industries —home economics, sewing, millinery and other crafts of the home. Simple demonstrations were held for the farm women to aid them in becoming better homemakers. The exhibit in the institute chapel was mute evidence that Tuskegee institute is putting into practice the doctrine of diversification and the year-around garden.

There was on the platform a fine display of turnips, peas, collards, velvet beans, corn, potatoes, poultry, oats, and hay, all of which had been raised on the Tuskegee institute farm or the truck garden. In addition there were modern farm implements and a model potato storage house, all of which attracted a great deal of attention.

Barbecue Feast.

An every popular feature of the conference is the big outdoor barbecue held on the campus on the lawn between Dorothy and Tantum halls. Following the morning session hosts of visitors gathered about the tables erected for the purpose and were served a barbecue feast. Educators, preachers, men of affairs, all rub shoulders with real "dirt farmers" here. It is a part of the program which is enjoyed equally by all the conference visitors. The barbecue feast was established years ago by Dr. Washington and has become institutional. A Tuskegee negro conference without it would hardly be the same. Although the present dining hall facilities are such that the outdoor meal is no longer necessary, the custom is clung to with singular fidelity.

Wednesday Morning Session.

Promptly at 9:45 the vice principal, R. R. Taylor, called the meeting to order in the institute chapel, which was filled with farmers and visitors. After calling attention to the extreme condition in the rural south, a number of farmers were presented from various sections of the south to tell of what they were doing and how they were meeting the present crisis.

Crowe of Montgomery county, said that he was meeting the present situation with dairying and truck farming. He reported that during 1926 he had a gross income of $1,649.17 from dairying of which the upkeep was $312.28, leaving him a net profit of $1,336.89. When asked how much land he owned, he replied that he owned 57 acres, and when pressed for more details stated that he and his wife had been partners in the farming business. He began with nothing, he said, and after having contracted for some land he had "to borrow the down payment." "All my life I had been raised up to take an interest in the church and to be kind to everybody, and while I did not know whether we should be able to pay for the farm, we had no 'suspectation of failin'."

When asked how much cotton he produced, Crowe replied that he never raised more than seven or eight bales. A farmer from south Georgia inquired about his experience with cows. Crowe jocularly replied: "I feed my cows in proportion to the milk they give. If they give less milk, I give them less feed." This remark brought laughter from the large and enthusiastic audience. Then Crowe became serious again and said that it was his policy to cull out the non-productive cows, sell them and replace them with new stock. That was his further explanation as to what he meant by less milk, less feed.

Smothers of Montgomery county, who reported that he owned 170 acres of land said that he did not want to tell how much he owned because that size farm was "too little" to talk about. He reported that he had raised 500 bushels of sweet potatoes at a production cost of ten cents per bushel. This statement brought challenges from farmers in various sections of the auditorium who wanted to know how it was done. Smothers replied that it was done because he did much of the work himself and did not permit the grass to grow among the vines after he planted them, but that he kept ahead of the grass. He also stated that he had been following the

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doctrine of Booker Washington about raising food and feed crops and this year while he had no money he had plenty to eat.

A colored woman, Annie Dowell from Lee county presented one of the most interesting addresses of the session. Starting back in 1880 with nothing, according to her statement, she and her husband by stinting and saving had accumulated 380 acres of land which is now under cultivation. She is the mother of nine children, most of whom have been educated. Since the death of her husband the farm has been managed by her. She reported that last year she cleared $600, from chickens, milk and vegetables. When asked if she had looked after the chickens, the cow and the garden herself replied with a twinkle in her eyes: "Yes, I do not call that my regular work, but I was always brought up to work around in the garden and look after the chickens."

Hampton from Georgia said that he believed in diversification. "I have no money from cotton this year, but I wanted to come over to the Tuskegee farmers conference so day before yesterday I sold two pigs and got money with which to come and when I go back home I have lots of other pigs that I can sell. I have plenty of syrup, corn, potatoes, and feed for my cattle."

Cowan from Georgia, who is a neighbor of Hampton replying to a question by some one as to the definition of the word "farmer" said that a farmer is a man who gets up while it is dark, stumbles over the plow, finds his way into the chicken house, looks the rooster squarely in the face and asks him why he doesn't crow for day so that he can go to work. This definition was followed by a timely discussion as to the importance and necessity of the farmer sticking to the job, not spending so much time in town, and following the advice of Grant Williams at the Tuesday evening session who said that colored farmers were spending too much money for automobiles.

One of the most interesting speakers at the morning session was W. Ihlenfeldt of the Union Springs Creamery who reported that he purchased cream from about 233 farmers, about half of whom were colored. The speaker said that there were in the audience some of the farmers who sold butter fat to his creamery regularly and asked them to stand. More than a dozen farmers from Union Springs stood and testified that many of them were getting as much as $30 and $40 a week for cream sold to Mr. Ihlenfeld's creamery.

Vice Principal Taylor in summing up the remarks of the conference reminded the farmers that there were great possibilities in the field of dairying for the negro farmer and counseled them to follow in the footsteps of Smothers, Crowe, Hampton, and others who had testified to the safety in a crisis like the present one in growing food crops so that there would be something to eat even though the cotton could not be sold.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:30 by R. R. Taylor, vice-principal who spoke at some length regarding the economic conditions in the South and reviewed the record of the Tuskegee farmers confernece for the past 36 years interpreting at the same time the value of its service to the South.

Dr. Dowell Speaks.

The principal speaker at the afternoon session was Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. Dr Dowell proved at the very beginning a popular speaker because of his fine understanding of the problems of even the humblest farmer in the audience. He paid fine tribute to Tuskegee Institute and to Tuskegee's founder, the late Booker T. Washington. He plead for better schools, better churches and better home life, and received tremndous applause when he said that any farming program which did not include the women on the farm would never be safe or sound.

Conference Resolutions.

Vice-Principal Taylor announced the following members of the committee on resolutions: J. R. E. Lee, Florida; chairman; F. Rivers Barnwell, Texas; Sanford H. Lee, Georgia; R. W. Brown, Alabama; T. C. Tyler, Virginia; M. L. Morrison, Tennessee; Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Mississippi. Professor Barnwell read the resolutions for the committee which are as follows.

Workers Conference.

At the workers conference which was held Tuesday evening, January 18 in the assembly room of the academic building, there was a tone of discouragement among the farmers and teachers who work in the rural districts.

The subject for discusion was the bearing that the present cotton depression is having upon the rural life of colored people in the schools, in the homes and in the churches. The first speaker was H. Councill Trenholm, president of the State Normal school in Montgomery, who felt that farming was a fundamental economic prnocess which affects every activity of the race and when the present depression came it simply meant that so far as schools were concerned—and particularily is this true in the rural districts—that many of them had to abandon projects which they had attempted in late summer and planned to carry out for the fall. He further emphasized the importance of the work of the parent-teacher associations in working with the school teachers in an effort to determine the child's inclination so that this inclination might be properly developed.

Grant Williams of Gallion, Alabama stated that in former years the school terms in his community had lasted nine months and now they were only running four months. He said the low price of cotton was not the cause of this, but that the people in his community were spending too much money for automobiles. He further said that in his community they were raising among the parents one dollar for each student enrolled in order to extend the school term.

Ben Brown, Clanton, Alabama, said that in his community children are not attending school because the parents were not able to send them and that many of these children were loafing and hunting rabbits. He also said that a number of the parents had gone to Birmingham to work to make a little money so that their children might get back in school, that the teachers were giving bazaars and raising money with which to extend the school term.

Professor Johnson of Clanton, principal of the county training school, in the community said that during cotton picking season they had kept school open for only a half day so that the children could pick cotton the other half, and that they were conducting evening classes in the school for the farmers to try to impress upon them the importance of diversification and the use of modern methods.

E. J. O'Neal, principal, county training school, Waugh, Alabama said that they had actually made an investigation of the economic conditions of families and those who were actually not able, were permitted to send their children to school without pay.

H. D. Davidson of Centerville, said that in a number of instances the children who attended the county training school of which he was principal did not enter promptly because a number of the children's parents were tenants of large plantations and the cotton had to be picked before the children could enter and then "the bottom fell out" and there was no money. He stated that it was necessary each year for him to raise $600 to carry on the work of the school two months beyond the six allowed by the funds appropriated from the county and this year it was their plan to raise this money by planting potatoes and cotton on a 40 acre tract of land owned by the school. He further said that the parents would give their labor in helping to cultivate and raise this crop of potatoes and cotton and in that way were striving to help their children get an education.

Prof. J. R. E. Lee, president of the A. and M. college, Tallahassee, Fla., stated that in his state the average rural school term was four months for colored and five months for whites, and that it was customary in his state for parents and teachers to give rallies, bazaars, etc., to raise money in order that the school term might be extended.

Reverend Prothro of Georgia, said that in Georgia the colored and white schools had the same length of term.

Sanford H. Lee, agricultural demonstration agent in the state of Georgia, was not sure that this statement was correct but said that this condition was true in Chatham county, Georgia. Lee reported that in one county in Georgia all the schools had been closed on account of poor attendance. This was true of both white and colored schools. He said that another county in Georgia had been so determined to keep its school open that the teacher's salary was supplemented by cash subscriptions from the parents and in addition the teacher was the guest of different parents free of cost so that the money which she received would not have to be paid out for board.

W. L. Morrison, Dyersburg, Tenn., stated that the present governor of Tennessee believed thoroughly in education for both races, and that during his administration there had been a steady increase in teachers' salaries, and that the negro rural school terms in Tennessee were eight months.

On the question of the relationship of the present farming condition to the home, Mrs. L. R. Daly, home demonstration worker in Montgomery county, stated that in her experiences the women were better farm managers than the men for when women run farms there is certainly food products. She related a number of instances where women who manage farms were raising strawberries, beans, peanuts, vegetables, eggs and butter, and were carrying these products to market and at the same time retaining enough for food in the home. Criticizing the men on the farm she said that in too many instances where the farming was a partnership between the husband and wife that the husband had entirely too much business to transact in the city, would leave the women to look after the chickens and other duties which should be shared by the husband. The colored women of Montgomery county according to this worker, have pledged themselves to put on at least one project this year which will enable them to make extra money and supplement the income from the farm.

Reverend Bascom of Lee county, Alabama, who spoke on the relationship of the church to the present farming conditions said that the church with the proper minister can wonderfully help the farmer and people in the rural districts, but it requires cooperation. "In my own community there came to me a man; one of the members of my church who had a serious problem before him growing out of the present cotton crisis. He owns 200 acres of land which he had made up his mind to sell, so I persuaded him to turn a large part of it into pasture land and also to devote a section of it to raising vegetables as a means of making his land pay. He thanked me for the advice and is following out these suggestions.

President James E. Gregg of Hampton institute was the last speaker at the worker's conference, and brought greetings from Hampton institute and commended the conference for the excellent work that it has done during the 36 years of its existence.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS MONDAY

The executive committee of the National Association of Teachers in colored schools held its annual mid-winter meeting here Tuesday. W. T. B. Williams, field secretary, the Jeanes-Slater fund and vice-chairman of the committee, presided. Other members of the committee present included: F. C. Williams, New Orleans; M. Grant Lucas, Washington; M. A. Jones, Atlanta; M. L. Morrison, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. M. W. Dogan, Marshall, Texas. Other officers of the association who were present included: W. A. Robinson of the North Carolina state educational department, who is president; J. C. Wright, assistant director, academic department, Tuskegee institute, vice-president; C. J. Calloway, director of rural extension, Tuskegee institute, executive secretary; Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary, National Urban league, Atlanta, transportation chairman, and F. Rivers Barnwell, Austin, Texas, chairman health committee. Among the white friends who attended and addressed the meeting were Leo M. Favrot, New Orleans, field representative, general education board and Miss Earl Chambers, Little Rock, Ark., executive secretary, Arkansas Tuberculosis association. R. R. Taylor, vice-principal of Tuskegee institute, extended words of welcome to the visitors and congratulated them upon the growth of their work

This association represents through its direct and affiliated membership, more than 5,000 negro teachers.

MANY ATTEND CONFERENCE

As early as Sunday evening visitors to the conference had begun arriving at Tuskegee. And they came in constantly increasing numbers through the first of the week until the crowd Wednesday rivaled those of more prosperous agricultural years.

Annually the conference brings together old friends from various sections of the south. New acquaintances are made. All the stories were not limited to the "experience meeting" in the morning. For many a tale of success and hard luck were swapped on the outside in small groups.

Where formerly the farmers came in all manner of vehicles—ancient buggies, heavy carts, some astride mules and horses, they come now in various kinds of automobiles. Some of them high priced, some middle priced, and a great throng of Fords. An extensive area near the institute chapel was converted into a parking place where hundreds of cars were parked.

But not all of the visitors were farmers. Many educational leaders, colored and white, were in attendance. As were also many agents of the extension bureau of the United States department of agriculture. There were a number of persons interested in public health who came to attend the conference on national negro health week Thursday.

Tuskegee Negro Farmers' Conference Holds 36th Annual Session

BETTER BUSINESS METHODS AND DIVERSIFICATION URGED

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By ALBON L. HOLSEY.

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Throughout the deliberations there were frequent references to the founder and first president of the conference, the late Booker T. Washington. Smothers, a successful farmer of Montgomery county, said that he received his inspiration from Booker Washington. The same is true of Hampton of Culloden, Georgia, who stated that he had attended a number of conferences during the life-time of Tuskegee's founder. Not only was this sentiment expressed by the colored farmers, but it was also expressed by the white speakers. Dr. Spright Dowell, who delivered the principal address, felt that there was no better place than Tuskegee for the negro farmer to discuss a safe farming program for 1927 because "the atmosphere at Tuskegee has been struck through and through with the spirit of its gifted founder whose major objective was to lead a race forward and upward to economic independence." Secretary Jardine of the United States department of agriculture told the farmers in a telegram of greetings that Booker Washington had left them through the conference "a great heritage in educational and agricultural philosophy."

Exhibits.

Instead of the centralized exhibits that have been held in former years when all of the activities and products of the institute were assembled under one roof, divisional exhibits were shown this year at which the students were seen at regular daily tasks. In this way the visitors were given an intimate working of the institute. The hours before the morning session were devoted to this exhibit. Guides were stationed in each division to explain the work of the division. Farmers interested in poultry were shown through the poultry yards with their well-stocked flocks, modern hen houses and incubators. The dairymen were shown the herd, the cow barns and the creamery. And in like manner those interested in truck gardening were shown methods of winter care of gardens and of terracing.

Women attending the conference were shown through Dorothy Hall in which are housed the girls' industries—home economics, sewing, millinery and other crafts of the home. Simple demonstrations were held for the farm women to aid them in becoming better homemakers. The exhibit in the institute chapel was mute evidence that Tuskegee institute is putting into practice the doctrine of diversification and the year-around garden.

There was on the platform a fine display of turnips, peas, collards, velvet beans, corn, potatoes, poultry, oats, and hay, all of which had been raised on the Tuskegee institute farm or the truck garden. In addition there were modern farm implements and a model potato storage house, all of which attracted a great deal of attention.

Barbecue Feast.

An every popular feature of the conference is the big outdoor barbecue held on the campus on the lawn between Dorothy and Tantum halls. Following the morning session hosts of visitors gathered about the tables erected for the purpose and were served a barbecue feast. Educators, preachers, men of affairs, all rub shoulders with real "dirt farmers" here. It is a part of the program which is enjoyed equally by all the conference visitors. The barbecue feast was established years ago by Dr. Washington and has become institutional. A Tuskegee negro conference without it would hardly be the same. Although the present dining hall facilities are such that the outdoor meal is no longer necessary, the custom is clung to with singular fidelity.

Wednesday Morning Session.

Promptly at 9:45 the vice principal, R. R. Taylor, called the meeting to order in the institute chapel, which was filled with farmers and visitors. After calling attention to the extreme condition in tho rural south, a number of farmers were presented from various sections of the south to tell of what they were doing and how they were meeting the present crisis.

Crowe of Montgomery county, said that he was meeting the present situation with dairying and truck farming. He reported that during 1926 he had a gross income of $1,649.17 from dairying of which the upkeep was $312.28, leaving him a net profit of $1,336.89. When asked how much land he owned, he replied that he owned 57 acres, and when pressed for more details stated that he and his wife had been partners in the farming business. He began with nothing, he said, and after having contracted for some land he had "to borrow the down payment." "All my life I had been raised up to take an interest in the church and to be kind to everybody, and while I did not know whether we should be able to pay for the farm, we had no 'suspectation of failin'."

When asked how much cotton he produced, Crowe replied that he never raised more than seven or eight bales. A farmer from south Georgia inquired about his experience with cows. Crowe jocularly replied: "I feed my cows in proportion to the milk they give. If they give less milk, I give them less feed." This remark brought laughter from the large and enthusiastic audience. Then Crowe became serious again and said that it was his policy to cull out the non-productive cows, sell them and replace them with new stock. That was his further explanation as to what he meant by less milk, less feed.

Smothers of Montgomery county, who reported that he owned 170 acres of land said that he did not want to tell how much he owned because that size farm was "too little" to talk about. He reported that he had raised 500 bushels of sweet potatoes at a production cost of ten cents per bushel. This statement brought challenges from farmers in various sections of the auditorium who wanted to know how it was done. Smothers replied that it was done because he did much of the work himself and did not permit the grass to grow among the vines after he planted them, but that he kept ahead of the grass. He also stated that he had been following the doctrine of Booker Washington about raising food and feed crops and this year while he had no money he had plenty to eat.

A colored woman, Annie Dowell from Lee county presented one of the most interesting addresses of the session. Starting back in 1880 with nothing, according to her statement, she and her husband by stinting and saving had accumulated 380 acres of land which is now under cultivation. She is the mother of nine children, most of whom have been educated. Since the death of her husband the farm has been managed by her. She reported that last year she cleared $600, from chickens, milk and vegetables. When asked if she had looked after the chickens, the cow and the garden herself replied with a twinkle in her eyes: "Yes, I do not call that my regular work, but I was always brought up to work around in the garden and look after the chickens."

Hampton from Georgia said that he believed in diversification. "I have no money from cotton this year, but I wanted to come over to the Tuskegee farmers conference so day before yesterday I sold two pigs and got money with which to come and when I go back home I have lots of other pigs that I can sell. I have plenty of syrup, corn, potatoes, and feed for my cattle."

Cowan from Georgia, who is a neighbor of Hampton replying to a question by some one as to the definition of the word "farmer" said that a farmer is a man who gets up while it is dark, stumbles over the plow, finds his way into the chicken house, looks the rooster squarely in the face and asks him why he doesn't crow for day so that he can go to work. This definition was followed by a timely discussion as to the importance and necessity of the farmer sticking to the job, not spending so much time in town, and following the advice of Grant Williams at the Tuesday evening session who said that colored farmers were spending too much money for automobiles.

One of the most interesting speakers at the morning session was W. Ihlenfeldt of the Union Springs Creamery who reported that he purchased cream from about 233 farmers, about half of whom were colored. The speaker said that there were in the audience some of the farmers who sold butter fat to his creamery regularly and asked them to stand. More than a dozen farmers from Union Springs stood and testified that many of them were getting as much as $30 and $40 a week for cream sold to Mr. Ihlenfeld's creamery.

Vice Principal Taylor in summing up the remarks of the conference reminded the farmers that there were great possibilities in the field of dairying for the negro farmer and counseled them to follow in the footsteps of Smothers, Crowe, Hampton, and others who had testified to the safety in a crisis like the present one in growing food crops so that there would be something to eat even though the cotton could not be sold.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:30 by R. R. Taylor, vice-principal who spoke at some length regarding the economic conditions in the South and reviewed the record of the Tuskegee farmers confernece, for the past 36 years interpreting at the same time the value of its service to the South.

Dr. Dowell Speaks.

The principal speaker at the afternoon session was Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. Dr Dowell proved at the very beginning a popular speaker because of his fine understanding of the problems of even the humblest farmer in the audience. He paid fine tribute to Tuskegee Institute and to Tuskegee's founder, the late Booker T. Washington. He plead for better schools, better churches and better home life, and received tremndous applause when he said that any farming program which did not include the women on the farm would never be safe or sound.

Conference Resolutions.

Vice-Principal Taylor announced the following members of the committee on resolutions: J. R. E. Lee, Florida; chairman; F. Rivers Barnwell, Texas; Sanford H. Lee, Georgia; R. W. Brown, Alabama; T. C. Tyler, Virginia; M. L. Morrison, Tennessee; Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Mississippi. Professor Barnwell read the resolutions for the committee which are as follows.

Workers Conference.

At the workers conference which was held Tuesday evening, January 18 in the assembly room of the academic building, there was a tone of discouragement among the farmers and teachers who work in the rural districts.

The subject for discusion was the bearing that the present cotton depression is having upon the rural life of colored people in the schools, in the homes and in the churches. The first speaker was H. Councill Trenholm, president of the State Normal school in Montgomery, who felt that farming was a fundamental economic prnocess which affects every activity of the race and when the present depression came it simply meant that so far as schools were concerned—and particularily is this true in the rural districts—that many of them had to abandon projects which they had attempted in late summer and planned to carry out for the fall. He further emphasized the importance of the work of the parent-teacher associations in working with the school teachers in an effort to determine the child's inclination so that this inclination might be properly developed.

Grant Williams of Gallion, Alabama stated that in former years the school terms in his community had lasted nine months and now they were only running four months. He said the low price of cotton was not the cause of this, but that the people in his community were spending too much money for automobiles. He further said that in his community they were raising among the parents one dollar for each student enrolled in order to extend the school term.

Ben Brown, Clanton, Alabama, said that in his community children are not attending school because the parents were not able to send them and that many of these children were loafing and hunting rabbits. He also said that a number of the parents had gone to Birmingham to work to make a little money so that their children might get back in school, that the teachers were giving bazaars and raising money with which to extend the school term.

Extension - 1927

Demonstration Work.

DR. MOTON PLEADS FOR RACIAL AND INTERRACIAL COOPERATION AT NAT'L BUSIN' LEAGUE

(By The Associated Negro Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of the National Negro Business League, made an eloquent plea for racial and interracial co-operation in America, in his annual address before the Business League here Wednesday evening.

Speaking before a packed house at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Dr Moton reviewed the work of the National Business League, paying special attention to the manner in which the organization had prosecuted the program of expansion and service which was adopted at the Cleveland meeting last year, and urged the business and professional men who had gathered in this city to attend the 28th meeting, to strive to promote greater co-operation.

With reference to the execution of the program adopted last year, Dr. Moton declared that the League, through the secretary, A. L. Holsey, the vice president at large, B. M. Roddy, and the chairman of the executive committee, C. C. Spaulding, had kept in closer touch with the business men than at any other time. Among the accomplishments of the past year as outlined by the president were: The establishment and revival of local leagues throughout Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana; the holding of more than twenty Negro Trade Week campaigns and the unprecedented financial support accorded the organization by local leagues and individuals.

In all of these activities, according to the president, the newspapers have played a large part. "The Negro Press," said Dr. Moton, "has given untiring and continuous support many times when their advertising columns are only half supported by Negro business."

Replying to the charge that the Negro race is "over-organized," Dr. Moton declared: "My own answer to this, that the more I study the Negro race and the problems faced in America, the more I am convinced that we are, in spite of the fact that we have fewer organizations than other groups with which we must deal, and in spite of the splendid work which is being done by these organizations, we are yet lacking in co-operative effort and in the effective co-ordination of all forces making for the advancement of the race.

"Neither the National Negro Business League," continued the Doctor, "nor any other single organization will render its most effective service until somehow a new way is found by which a larger number of all these organizations can co-ordinate their forces and center their interests from time to time on some definite enterprise, subordinating for the time more individual personalities to the great common objective which transcends the interest of any single individual or any separate group.

"This is especially true as it affects business interests and larger economic aspects of the Negro in America. This will call for sacrifice. It will mean the submergence of more personalities; it will call for more time and energy and money; it will mean that the Negro race will have to do to a larger extent what other races have had to do, in order to accomplish the very same results for which our hearts are yearning. The National Negro Business League stands ready and willing to accept such a challenge and to put itself at the disposal of any group or organization that can draft such a program with any reasonable prospect of carrying it into effect."

After describing conditions as he found them in the Far East, on his recent trip in that section of the world, Dr. Moton emphasized the need of close inter-racial co-operation and contact. "The eyes of the world are on America, and this country has a wonderful opportunity to show how two races can live and prosper in the same country and stand side by side without doing any violence to the highest aspirations and noblest sentiments of any race.

"I am not unmindful of the wisdom, efficiency and prosperity and generosity of the dominant races in our country, but knowing as we do the growing and menacing opposition of almost the entire east against the west; and of darker races against the Nordics, I wonder why larger use is not made of our own loyal patriotic Negro population for the development of our own country.

"When I think of the millions of acres of uncultivated farm lands and thousands of unoccupied houses in the South and the woeful lack of a vigorous campaign on the part of government officials, national and state as well as municipal, to give justice to the Negro and an equal opportunity to share in the blessings and privilege of an American life, civic and otherwise, I sometimes wonder if America will use her wisdom, aggressiveness and generosity to this fine thing for the Negro, not only for the sake of the country itself but for the Negro as well. I feel, however, that eventually the country will be forced to do this to save its own spirit. It will have to think in terms of manhood and womanhood, and not in terms of creed and color. It will have to think and work in the spirit of the humble peasant of Nazareth."

Marks, Miss, Democrat

JUN 9 1927

NOTES ON NEGRO HOME DEM. WORK

Cornelie A. Richard, Negro Home Demonstration Agent

General Activities for the Month of May

During the months of May nine monthly meetings of Home Demonstration Clubs were held on the meetind day of each club. I worked with the club girls in the forenoon and women in the afternoon. These meetings were well attended by club members and visitors. Demonstrations for the month were bread-making, canning vegetables, dyeing, rug making, sewing, and lessons in cooking for 4-H. Club girls.

Home visits were made to club members in each community to inspect garden, poultry, dairy and home improvement projects.

One day was spent attending conference held at Clarksdale by Mrs. Mary Barrow Giesen of A. & M. College, State Agent of Home Demonstration Work. The object of this meeting was to make plans to aid flood sufferers.

The week May 23-28 was devoted to doing relief work for flood sufferers, the result was that the women of the extension work nobly answered the call and donated clothing, shoes, and a few canned goods. We also have cabbage and tomato plants ready to be sent to the flood sufferers.

Leaders of the various projects are doing some splendid work in their communities. A check has been made on their work and the result will be mentioned later.

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Each Club has fixed a date to go on a "Plum Hunt" to the near hills of Panola County. The plum is one of the most useful fruits that grows, and it can be utilized in making twelve different conserved products.

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The canning season is now here and the leaders of the Food Project

Myrna Ledger

MAY 21 1927

Colored Farm Agent Finds Interest in His Work

By S. M. MERRIWETHER
Colored County Agent

It is very encouraging to note the interest that is being manifested in club work by the colored boys of Limestone county. Six Farm Makers clubs have organized in various communities in the county since the beginning of our work, January 1. There are more than 75 boys composing these clubs who have selected a two acre plot each which have been planted to cotton and corn. The purpose of which is to demonstrate in a practical way the value of some of the better farming theories that are being advocated. Since corn and cotton forms the basis of our agricultural activities in this section, we must learn to produce greater yields per acre with smaller costs of productions.

In introducing our club work in one community in the county, a farmer asked "Why do you want my boy to plant corn and cotton? why any old farmer can grow these crops. Why not introduce a new crop?"

Now our failure to make an angle of material and substantial progress as farmers has been due largely to this time worn idea of just simply growing a crop; and it is being passed from one generation to another. Many of us never stop to think for a moment that we have produced these crops for half a century and yet in many cases we are worse off today than we were when we started.

Our crops must be produced at a profit if we hope to make progress. To produce less than one-half bale of cotton or fifty bushels of corn to the acre a normal year is an expensive proposition and it will be hard to make ends meet. We must train a group of farmers if we hope to keep abreast of time and meet the keen competition of industrial progress. Through our boys club work we are endeavoring to train the farmers of tomorrow. The following points are being considered in demontrating the value of increased yields.

First by increasing the fertility of the soil by the use of barnyard manure, the planting of legumes, the plowing under of cover or green manure crops, and the use of commercial fertilizer. Fifteen hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer and about four tons of barnyard manure have been used by club boys so for. The value of a thorough preparation of the seed bed, the use of better seed, and better cultural methods are also being considered. About one-third of the boys have planted certified corn seed

cotton seeds on their demonstration plots. A number of the boys have entered the State corn and cotton contest for colored boys fostered by the Negro Extension Department at Prairie View College, and one boy near Groesbeck is so anxious for the first prize in cotton which is $75, that he used 16 two horse loads of manure and 200 pounds of commercial fertilizer on one acre. Limestone county boys must bring the bacon home.

Pig Club Notes

Another registered prize pig has been given by the Community Council of Agriculture at Webbs Chapel to be awarded to the winners of our pig feeding contest. This is the third, given for the contest. Two more prizes will be given rasing our list to five instead of three.

Registered Sire Placed

One registered hereford bull was placed in the Shady Grove Community for the purpose of grading up the common herds there. The prize of this eight month old sire was $100, which was purchased of Will G. Standifer of Springfield Community.

COLUMBIA, S. C. State
JUN 5 1927

RICHLAND MOPS UP AT STATE COLLEGE

Negro Boys and Girls Bring Honors and Prizes From Short Course.

Richland "mopped up" at the state short course for Negro boys' and girls' clubs held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at the State college in Orangeburg, taking the presidency and the secretaryship of the organization, first and second prizes in the girls' work and first prize in the pig clubs.

J. E. Dickson, county agent for the extension work among Richland Negro farmers, expressed great satisfaction yesterday at the showing made by the boys' clubs under his direction and the girls' clubs under charge of Frances E. Thomas. About 175 boys and girls participated in the short course.

Joe Prioleau of the Hopkins section was elected president and Eliza Chaster of Route 3, Columbia, secretary. John Webber of Gaston received a pure bred Duroc-Jersey as first prize in the pig club contest.

HELPING RURAL NEGROES

TWO of the great problems facing the Negro rural population today are bad health and unscientific farming. Often far from medical attention and ignorant of the proper methods of caring for their ills, there is a much larger amount of preventable sickness among our rural population than is generally thought to exist. Ignorance of scientific agriculture is another handicap under which the rural population labors.

Much is being done to change this state of affairs. Especially is this true in the State of Alabama where Negro workers in the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture are doing valuable work, under the direction of the Field Agent, T. M. Campbell. A detailed survey of birth and health conditions is being made, and instruction in hygiene and sanitation is being given. There is also the Booker T. Washington Moveable School which travels under the direction of a Negro nurse to various parts of the state teaching valuable lessons in health maintenance.

Then there are the Smith-Hughes teachers, the Smith-Lever Agents and the short courses given to Negro farm boys and girls at Tuskegee Institute each summer in the study of scientific farming and the proper maintenance and operation of the farm home. This is valuable work that is already yielding profits in better crops, better homes and better health among our rural population.

National Experts on Vocational And Rural Education Will Address Members July 15-25.

Nashville, Tenn., June 13.—A special ten-day conference of principals, county supervisors, Smith-Hughes' workers, Agriculture and Home Demonstration agents will be held at Tennessee State College in connection with the Summer sessions July 15 to 25. Prominent national educational experts will be present and direct the work of the conference.

The conference is an outgrowth of a course given in the institution as a part of the summer program under the supervision of Pres. W. J. Hale and R. E. Clay, state Rosenwald agent and secretary of the Interracial league. The course was offered daily during the 1926 Summer Session and had for its motto "Contact, confidence, co-operation." Fully 75 per cent of the principals, supervisors and vocational workers were enrolled. Definite, practical and workable programs were outlined based upon the problems and experience of the individuals of the group. An analysis was made of the agencies through which social and educational amelioration might work in reaching the white and colored population in communities by creating sentiment and law in its behalf.

This Clipping From
Smithfield N.C.
Herald
MAY 19 1927

Negro Extension Work Closes.

The teachers of Johnston county and our Training School have proven themselves an appreciative group. Thursday, April 28, the teachers met at the Johnston County Training school to do honor and give praise to Mrs. L. J. A. King for securing Miss Jackson to conduct our extension work and then to Miss Jackson whose worth to us and our community can never be fully known.

After a brief program on which Prof. Marshall was the chief speaker, and Miss Eva M. Johnson, presiding, Mrs. L. J. A. King was asked to present a token to Miss Jackson as an expression of appreciation. The group was then taken to the home of Mrs. C. L. W. Smith where a delightful repast was served.

Among other things mentioned during the program was this: The teacher is responsible for the mental education, the Sunday school teacher for the religious education, but Social education has been left to the movies and streets. This information has caused teachers to feel responsible for mental education based upon a religious education and from these two connected with precept and example provide a sort of social education as will make the best possible citizens our country can produce. These are but the tasks of teachers. They do a great work in shaping the lives of our boys and girls, but what of her, for she teaches teachers. During this year, visible results have been here in our own school and teachers have been praised but what about Miss Jackson for she has taught these teachers. As a ripple at sea goes from shore to shore, so shall the work of Miss Jackson cover our county and state, a teacher of teachers.

A. J. TAYLOR.

Extension - 1927

Demonstration Work.

Philadelphia, Miss., Democrat

DEC 29 1927

DEC 29 1927

NEGRO EXTENSION WORKERS AND 4-H CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS ATTEND THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SOUTHERN NEGRO 4-H CLUB CAMP HELD AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., DEC. 6-8, 1917.

Last week a party of 70 persons left Mississippi to attend the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls 4-H Club Camp and Farmers' Conference at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The following counties were represented: Copiah, Coahoma, Hinds Hancock, Leflore, Lauderdale, Lowndes, Madison, Marshall, Newton, Neshoba, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Pike, Stone, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Warren, and Yalobusha. There were 19 counties represented.This delegation consisted of 27 club boys, 9 club girls, 10 farmers, 3 farm wives, 10 County Agents, 9 Home Demonstration Agents, 2 District Supervising Agents and the Negro Boys' Club Agent. There was also one representative Miss C. K. Barnes, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, from the A. & M. College, Starkville, Miss.

This Camp was composed of representatives from seven states with five States participating in the various contests, while the Farmers' Conference had visitors from many more States, but in much smaller numbers. Mississippi was first in representation from the visiting States, and third in rank in the contests. She captured the highest honor at the Camp by having one of her 4-H Club Boys' Conrad Catchings, Copiah County elected as President of the Junior Inter-State Federation. The following States competed: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Florida and Georgia did not compete.

Club boys and girls won places of honor as follows: Dairy Cattle Judging—1st Prize, Caesar Bowman. Copiah County. Bread Making Contest—1st Prize, Fannie Sprowles. Tallahatchie County. Sweet Potato Judging—1st Prize Theodore Love, Madison County. Willis, Stone County. Butter Making Contest—2nd Prize, Ethel Mae Simms, Noxubee County. Hog Judging—2nd Prize, Worley Davis. Copiah County. Corn Judging—3rd Prize, Conrad Catchings. Copiah County. Plowing Contest—3rd Prize, Odree Lumpkin. Pike County. Oratorical Contest—3rd Prize, Cephas Gordy. Coahoma County.

There were a host of representative men and women present from all over the country to attend the first joint session of the 4-H Club Camp and Farmers' Conference. We are mentioning only a few of the large number of visitors present. These for the most part were more or less associated with the Extension Work. Dr. A. J. Evans, Assistant Chief of the Extension Service, Washington, D. C., Mr. I. W. Hill, Field Agent for Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Work in Southern States, Washington, D. C., Miss O. K. Barnes, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Starkville, Miss., Mr. T. O. Simms, Boys' Club Agent, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., Mr. J. C. Lowrey, Assistant Club Agent, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., President L. M. McCoy, Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., and Bishop R. E. Jones, New Orleans, La.

Tuskegee Institute entertained the entire delegation of 500 or more free of charge, and extended a cordial invitation to hold their future annual meetings at the Institute. Dr. R. R. Moton was present for the first time since the beginning of the Camp and delivered the Welcome address to the visitors. T. M. Campbell, Field Agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tuskekee Institute, Ala., Mr. R. C. Atkins, Director of Agriculeure Tuskegee nstitute, Ala., their associates, faculty and student body, did everything possible to make it pleasant for the Camp and Conference.

This delegation was in charge of M. M. Hubert, District Agent, Jackson, Miss., Mrs. Alice C. Oliver, in charge of Women's and ver, in charge of Women's and Girls' Work. Clarksdale, Miss., and G. C. Cypress, Negro Boys' Club Agent, Jackson. Miss. They represent the Agricultural Extension Service of both Federal and State Government.

Yours for service.

W. E. PERRYMAN,
Negro County Agent.

My Trip to Chicago

By Lloyd Majure

I boarded the train at Newton, Miss. at eight oclock Saturday, 4-H Club members and leardee November 27, 1927. On this train I met the delegation from East Mississippi. Together we made the trip to Jackson, Mississippi, where we met with the 4-H Club members and leaders from South and West Miss. We caught the train at Jackson for Memphis at 1:15 of the same day.

On our way to Mempnis we took up delgates and leaders from the Northern Districts. During our trip across the country to Memphis we viewed the beautiful country of "Our Dear Old State". We arrived in Memphis about seven o'clock Saturday evening, and here is where our entire delegation from Mississippi assembled. Due to the fact that we were to be in the city for quite a while, we Club members, together with our leaders toured a part of the beautiful and most magnificent city of Mimphis. In this tour we visited the Peabody Hotel, one of the finest hotels in the Southland, Many other wonderful buildings we also observed, including the Commercial Appeal Office. After we were all completely satisfied with our tour for the time being we again assembled at Centtral Station, where we soon caught a pullman car. where we retired for the night. leaving Memphis at 11:20 P.M. Saturday.

Next morning, Sunday, we arrived in St.Louis about 8:20 o'clock. we did not have any time to spend in this city, and as soon as we had had breakfast we caught a special train for our destination, Chicago. All day we traveled on our way, and being a very jolly crowd together we had a real jovial time. We viewed the great plains. with many cattle grazing upon their surface, and all along you colud see what anyone would imagine to be the most magnificent and graceful of farm homes. This was a place where you could see as far as you eyes would let you see, and I suppose we strained our eyes trying to see who could see the furtherest because mine still hurt at intervals. This country was also very thickly settled. and being on a fast train is seemed as if we passed towns almost like mile posts.

After so long a time we arrived in the great city of Chicago about 4:30 P. M. Sunday. We immediately caught buses and were transferred from the station to the La Salle Hotel. We were soon assigned to our rooms, filled out our questionaire, and it was not long before we were all off to slumberland to dream of the dear people back in Ole Miss. Hotel La Salle was made headquarters for the week.

Monday

Next day, Monday, we arose and had breakfast at a near-by cafe, and then we all assembled in the lobby of the La Salle Hotel. After we had all gathered together (we Mississippi people) I began to look around to see what and who I could see, and behold I soon realized thef act that we were in the midst of 1000 other 4-H Club Members,with 200 leaders, representing forty-three states of the United States and Canada, Making up the most significant gathering of 4-H Cluub Members in the world.

Together we all marched to an elevated railway station, where we caught special cars to go to the International Livestock show. In these cars just as many would pack in as could, and belive me we would all have some time, and you would have been thrilled to your toes to have heard us all singing and yelling, each for their own state. It did not take us long to make our trip to the stock show, and upon arrival we marched directly to the Horse Show Building, here each state assembled in separate groups on the grandstand. We were guests of the International Livestock Show this day, and everything possible was done to give us a good time. Our delegation was soon divided into groups of eights, each group with a responsible leader and it was not long before we were off to see what was to be seen. You could see one group looking at the cattle show, others viewing the horse show, and all seemed to be well employed with their eyes full of wonders, as to what they would see next I suppose. We saw the different feeding demonstrations made by experiment stations, the mand draft horses, the wonderful beef cattle, sheep, swine, and many, many other things.

At 11:30 a.m. we agin assembled back at the Horse Show Building (which was our headquarters while at the show), and at noon we were served a barbecue lunch by Sears Roebuck & Co. which was enjoyed very much by all. After lunch we were allowed to go where we pleased, to see things that interested us most. I again took a stroll through the swine department seeing the many wonderful hogs of different broods that were on exhibition. By the time I had gone through this department and back through the Club building it was time for us to go to the Thomas E. Wilson auditorium.

To the Thomas E. Wilson Auditorium we al lmarched where we were royally entertained for a while, and then we were given a banquet, which I am sure pleased everyone. After the banquet we were highly entertained with music and artists, and during the time we listened to a very inspiring address delivered by Mr. Wilson himself.

Immediately after the banquet and entertainment was drawn to a close we went back to the International Livestock Show, where we were all engaged in a mighty parade of 4-H Club Members. We then returned to Hotel La Salle to spend the remainder of the night.

Tuesday

Tuesday morning we all assembled in the lobby of the Hotel La Salle, and marched to the elevated railway station, where we caught cars and went to the Armour Packing Company. Upon arrival we were carried directly to theArmour dining hall, where we all enjoyed a very pleasant meal, together with joyful entertainment.

Later we went on specially conducted tours through the plant of Armour and Company. We observed the killing of hogs, cattle, and sheep, and then were carried through the packing department. We saw the most modern up-to-date methods that were used in the packing and killing, being handled with machinery from the time they were killed until packed. We were informed that there were 2000 head of hogs, 1000 head of sheep, and 350 head of cattle slaughtered per hour. We were told that from the time a cow was killed that it was only thirty-two minutes until it was in the cooler.

After our time had been spent at this wonderful plant we caught special cars to the Morrison Hotel, where luncheon was served the entire group by courtesy of the National Livestock Producers Association.

After lunch the boys and girls were divided, the boys making a trip to The Field Museum of Natural History. At this Museum we can many wonderful things that we had so long read about in our text books. There were the many different collections of North American Indians, Eskimos, Chinese, Japanese, Tiban and Mamal, bird, fish, reptile, Marine, gem, and historical. There was also Plant Life and Economic Botany collections. After our tour through this Museum we caught buses and returned to headquarters.

At six o'clock p. m. we went to the Club members own banquet and annual rally, grand ball room. Sherman Hotel. Mr. Geo. E. Farrel, U. S. Department of Agriculture, being toast master. Inspiring addresses were given by Dr. C. B. Smith, J. C. Penny, and others including Mary Hastings Bradley, famous woman African explorer. This being the closing of the day we returned all through the plant. The products that were turned out from Station, which proceeded directly to the plant of the Corn Products Refining Company at Argo, Ill. Immediately upon arrival a guide met us, who carried us on a tour

Wednesday

We arose very early, took breakfast at a near-by cafe, and then this plant consisted of sugar, starch, Karo syrup, and other minor porducts. At special train at Union

At the beginning of the process of corn refining, the shelled corn is first soaked in sulphur water, which takes out the soluable matter, after which it is carried to be ground. The corn is ground twice, first the grain is only cracked, or torn to pieces, without injuring the germ. From this m'l lthe grain passes through germ separators (short deep troughs, in the remainder of the grain sett'es to some extent, and is drawn off at the bottom of the separator. The germ is wached and then pressed in squeezers to remove as much moisture as possible before entering the dryers, in which the remainder of the moisture is drawn off. The germ next passes through expellers, where under pressure and heat the oil is squeezed out, and the oil is then filtered to remove any particles fo germ fiber that might have been carried along with the oil. The oil is then further purified by alolwing it to settle and cool in large bronze tanks before the clear oil is drawn off and sent to the oil refinery for the final purification. In this department the fatty acids are removed an dafter going through several different processes the golden yellow oil is packed in cans and placed on the market under the name of Mazola. We learned that there were 1500 one gallon cans of Mazola packed per hour.

The starch is prepared for the market by drying in kilns before going to the varius departments in which the different grades of maketable starch are made. The starch is dried in the kilns for twenty-six hours by blowing air over it, and is then pulverized and packed ready for the market. Drying capacity of starch is 1,000,00 pounds per day. and the output is 225,000 per day.

Dextrine is another product, made by treating the dry starch with a small amoun of hydrlochoric acid, and roasting until partly cooked or dextrinized. Karo syrup, another product is made by mixing and blending different flavors of substances with corn syrup unmixed. The hull of the corn, a by-product is dried down to about sixty percent moisture and used for stock feed.

From our tour through the power plant we found that there was the largest switch board in the world. Two dynamos generated power that operated the entire plant. The grinding capacity of this plant was 75,000 bushels of corn daily, or 20,000,000 annually.

We lunched with the Argo Company at the Argo Cafeteria, where we listened to a talk made by the General Manager of the plant. After lunch was over we were delivered back to the city of Chicago where we enjoyed a theater until six o'clock p. m. At seven-thirty we went to the National 4-H Club Party, 19th floor, Hotel La Salle, where we were royally entertained the remainder of the afternoon.

Thursday (Grand Final Day)

Thursday 9 a. m. we caugh special cars to the International Harvester Company. On our tour thrucgh this plant we saw the manufacturing of tractors, binders, reapers, mowers, twine, etc. These many wonderfful operations we observed and then visiting the packing houses wher 350 harvesters 475 mowers, 375, harvester were packed daily. The number of men that were employed at this time was 6,500, the maximum number being 10,000.

At noon we lunched with the International Harvester company, receiving a cordial invitation to visit their plant again. At 2 oclock we left on chartered street cars for Lincoln Park, where we visited the lion and monkey houses, and tropical gardens.

When our limited time had been spent at the park we returned to the La Salle Hotel via street cars, to be at the final banquet, courtesy of the following railroads, B.&O. Burlington Chicago Junction, Chicago Great Western, Illinois Central, Chicago and North Western, Pennsylvania, Rock Island, Santa Fe and Wabash. Here we were rightly entertained by addresses, presentations of awards, and good music, and as we sang The Star Spangled Banner, there sounded and re-echoed in my ears the immortal words of the poet, "Of The Dear Old Magnolia State", that was back in the sunny Southland. From the appearance and disposition of everyone the final banquet was enjoyed very much by all.

Friday

On Friday we were left to go by state groups to places of interest that we had not had the opportunity of going. The first place we visited was Soldiers Field. This place is said to have seated 125,000 people and is yet incomplete. From Soldiers Field we went to Marshall Field and Company, the largest store in the world, being one of Chicago's senven wonders. The total floor space devoted to store purposes is more than 2,000,000 square feet, or about forty-six acres.

After we had spent all our time in ths wonderful and most manficent building that I had ever been in we lunched and returned to the La Salle Hotel, to make ready for our trip back to Our Dear Old State of Mississippi. We were glad, but we were also sad because we were going to have to part from our fellowmen to whom we had become so closely attached.

At six-thirty we caught a pullman out of Chicago for our homes in the Southland. All night we rode and reached Memphis about eight o'clock Saturday morning. At this point the Mississippi delegation began to separate and all down the line to Jackson they had fallen out, and before I had gone much farther I was left alone, without the presence of any of my new acquaintances. I arrived back at my home about 9 a. m. Saturday, having been gone away from home exactly one week. Thanks to club work. This trip was very much enjoyed, and I also consider it very educational, and I want to extend my sincerity of thanks, of graditude, and of appreciation to our County Agent, and all others who have been so helpful in helping me win this trip, and especially to the Miss.-Ala. Fair Association who so liberally contributed my trip.

Professional Cards

KNEW "CAP" IN 1906

Editor M. M. Keith of the Carthagenian recounts in a recent issue a visit from "Cap" Lester, Agent at Philadelphia:

Mr. J. L. Lester, agent at Philadelphia, was an appreciated caller at The Carthaginian office yesterday. We knew Lester as freight agent at Union in 1906 when the "K.C." was in its infancy, before the birth of the G.M.&N. At that time we were editing our first paper, The Union News, and Lester was one of our loyal subscribers and boosters. It is always a pleasure to have old friends call on us.—G.M.&N. News.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the firemen and volunteers who rendered their valuable assistance in our recent loss.

W. H. SANFORD and Family

Extension - 1927

Demonstration Work.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
Record
FEB 5 1927

Over South Carolina

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK

Agricultural extension work for negroes by negroes, under direction of the Federal Department of Agriculture, has been in operation for the past ten years, and a pamphlet of the Department entitled "A Decade of Negro Extension Work. 1914-1924," tells of the progress achieved during the decade. As a result the Southern negro farmers are learning better methods of farming and home-making. This renewed interest has resulted in more of them becoming landowners and home owners. Home ownership is regarded by the Agricultural Department as the largest factor in the solution of the so-called negro problem, and co-operative agricultural extension work has proved a powerful influence in this direction. The increase of negro farm agents since the plan was put in operation a decade back evidences the expansion of the work. During the first year there were 66 of these agents, and today there are over 300. Following are some of the interesting facts cited by the bulletin:

During 1924, 3,659 negro farmers undertook demonstrations with cotton and 3,072 carried the work to completion and submitted reports. In addition, 2,630 junior club members planted an acre or more of cotton and 1,734 of them completed the work. Many of these boys cleared more than $100 each on their acres and some more than $200.

Corn has always been a favorite crop for demonstrations by adults and juniors in the South. More than 3,000 adults and 4,000 club members completed work with this crop. From a demonstration viewpoint alone, it is estimated that a million negro farmers and home makers are being influenced effectively. Demonstration with other crops and with livestock have been equally effective. The agents have visited in the course of their demonstration work more than 28,000 farms and 26,000 homes.

In Spartanburg county the colored farmers have had the advantages and benefits of a trained expert of their own race in Farm Agent Bunch, who has achieved good results in aiding them and cooperating to the end of raising the standard of rural living, and inspiring the ambition of land and home owning.—Spartanburg Journal.

BANNER
Greenville
MAR 31 1927

COMMEND THE RECORD OF THIS WONDERFUL NEGRO GIRL

This paper has upon its subscription lists quite a good many colored subscribers. Subjoined is a record of a Houston county colored girl which we are sure our colored patrons will read with much pride. In fact, this record (which we have taken pains to verify in detail) is so excellent that we speak of it with admiration, and commend her achievements to all our readers: The record follows:

"Rosetta Jackson, a 16 year old negro club girl of Houston county, won first place for two years at the State Fair," says Mrs. M. E. Bledsoe, Negro Home Agent. "Her club projects this year consisted of gardening, sewing and poultry raising. She had one-tenth acre of tomatoes, doing all of the work herself. She does all of the sewing for the entire family, and sews for the neighborhood as well. Her "Finger" hemstitching is so unique she has had several orders to do work for white ladies in the stores where she purchases her materials.

"From the sale of her garden products she received $12.50; for tomatoes, $56.00; for poultry, $26.80; sewing and others, $18.00; prizes won at state and county fairs, $25.75; making a total of $139.05 that she earned last year. This money is kept in the bank to aid her in going to college when she finishes high school.

"In addition to Rosetta's club work she cooks for the entire family of six, works in the field, and does the family washing and ironing, and attends school. She is secretary of her club, a position she has held for three years. Her records show that in 1926 she cooked 730 meals alone, and helped with several others, canned 273 jars of fruits and vegetables, and made 78 garments."

COURIER
Roxboro - N.C.
APR 20 1927

Progress Recorded In Negro Extension Work

Raleigh, N. C., April 18.—Negro farmers in North Carolina working with the local extension agents are making commendable progress, observes C. R. Hudson who has charge of this work.

At the present time, there are 19 local Negro agents at work with the colored farmers of North Carolina and last year, these agents planned to have 8,553 farm demonstrations. They actually conducted 7,993 or 93 per cent of those planned. This was made possible, states Mr. Hudson, through the fine cooperation given the agents by local leaders among the colored people. Then too, he finds that the agents worked with groups of men rather than with individuals entirely. The demonstrations covered the entire range of farm activities.

This year, much attention is being given to establishing home gardens. It is planned to have a garden on each farm in the territory where the agents are at work. The gardens are to be well balanced having some root crops, seed crops, leaf crops and fruit crops. Particular attention will be given to soil preparation and fertilization and at the proper time encouragement will be given to canning and preserving vegetables and fruits for winter use.

In a number of counties, this garden work will be accelerated by special contests in which prizes will be awarded. The gardens will be visited and judged and proper recognition given those colored farmers who seriously attempt to produce the food needs of the family at home.

Mr. Hudson finds that wherever he goes in North Carolina, the Negro farmers are making an effort to improve their farming conditions and many of the more progressive men are studying how to produce their food and feed crops on the home farm. There are many successful examples of this type of farming and the number increases each year, particularly where the local agents are active.

TIMES
Trenton - Mo
FEB / 1927

EXTENSION HELPING SOUTHERN NEGROES

Learning Better Methods of Farming Since Plan of Education Has Been Adopted.

Agricultural extension work for negroes by negroes under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture has passed its first 10-year milestone. Some of the outstanding achievements of the period are recorded in a new publication just issued by the department as Miscellaneous Circular 72-C. "A Decade of Negro Extension Work, 1914-1924." The figures indicating progress in the work are of interest now, but they will increase in importance and value with the passing of time, says the department.

Southern negro farmers are learning better methods of farming and home making. They are becoming land owners and home owners as a result of their renewed interest. Home ownership is the largest factor in the solution of the so-called negro problem, says the department, and cooperative agricultural extension work has exerted a great influence in this direction. This is especially true since negroes have been appointed to act as demonstration agents.

The gradual increase in the number of negro agents and also in the appropriations for their support during the last 10 years gives much promise for the development of this work. During the first year under the Smith-Lever Act there were 66 negro men and women demonstration agents; in 1924 there were 299.

DALLAS, TEX.
News
MAR 28 1927

TEN YEARS' RESULTS IN NEGRO EXTENSION.

A decade of negro extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, 1914-24, is summarized in a circular issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The official nature of the pamphlet obviates the criticism of inaccuracy or overstatement that might be a natural inclination in many quarters to make were the facts presented by a private improvement organization. With that in mind, this ten-year report on what has been accomplished and what can be done in the field of negro extension work will come as a decided surprise to many of us who live next door to the actual progress that O. B. Martin, in charge of the Office of Co-operative Extension Work for the Southern States here reveals.

Home ownership is the largest factor in the solution of the negro problem, is axiomatic. The Government has found that co-operative extension work serves as one of the greatest influences in encouraging the negro to become a land owner and to succeed with land investments.

That in ten years of trial progress in numerical effort is comparatively slow comes as no surprise. The advance of the white agriculturist has not been so rapid as to occasion belief that the negro, who in a majority of cases starts from farther back, should have shown phenomenal development. Today, however, every Southern State has a large group of negro extension agents who are increasing in numbers as well as in efficiency. The number has grown from 66 agents with an estimated cost of $31,589 in 1915 to 299 agents with an estimated cost of $427,266 in 1924.

An interesting set of figures is that which shows that, of 3,659 negro farmers who undertook demonstration work in 1924, 3,072 carried it to completion, a percentage that will compare favorably with the white's willingness to complete such an undertaking.

There is plenty of interesting reading in the report. From generalities it selects individual examples to show success in farming, in boys' and girls' club work. By no means the least valuable and among the most effective aims of the demonstration program is home sanitation, instruction that can be serviceably carried into the cities as well as the rural communities. It is worth noting that a 16-year-old colored girl of Washington County in Texas has acquired from home demonstration instruction an earning capacity as a canner, jelly and pickle maker in her spare time from school work.

Booker T. Washington believed that essentially the negro is a farmer type. The success of instruction and demonstration in farm work is bearing out his theory. Those who attended the "More Cotton on Fewer Acres" banquet of The News this year will recall that one speaker emphasized the fact that in his county the negro farmer made a better showing than the white because he was willing to learn from the county agent.

NEWPORT NEWS

VIRGINIA

MAR 1 1927

VIRGINIA NEGRO EXTENSION WORK IS PLANNED NOW

Many Talks on Various Matters of Interest to the Colored Farmers Feature Gatherings in Mecklenburg.

An extension activity which is gaining favor among colored Virginia farmers in territory where demonstration work is being carried on, is the extension school. This work differs from the county farmers5 conference in that farmers who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity are brought together for two or three days of instruction under the guidance of competent teachers and lectrers composed of extension workers and other agricultural experts. Unlike the one-day conference, the school is more interesting, since it gives the instructor a chance to develop his subject and in turn allows time for the farmers to ask questions relative to their particular problems.

Such a school was recently held in Mecklenburg county in the splendid new Rosenwald School at Palmers Springs. The school was especially interesting since it was held right out in the open country at the very doors of the farmers, and was a success from the beginning.

Notwithstanding the fact that the school was held on two of the coldest days of the year, farmers and their wives turned out in large numbers, and from expressions heard on all sides, it seems that they were greatly benefitted by what they heard and saw.

The program was as follows:

The Year Round Garden—J. S. Higginbotham, Hampton Institute.

Kitchen Improvement—Miss L. A. Jenkins, district home agent, Hampton Institute.

The Family Cow—Lawson Randall, Hampton Institute.

Hogs—N. D. Morse, County agent, Mecklenburg.

Home Supply of Hay—G. E. Majette, director of agriculture, St. Paul's school, Lawrenceville.

Poultry—J. L. Charity, district agent, Richmond.

Orchards—J. S. Higginbotham, Hampton Institute.

Fertilizers—Thos. B. Patterson, district agent, Hampton Institute.

Stereoptican lectures in dairying, poultry, cows and other useful subjects were given at night.

Inspirational talks were given by Mattie M. Booker and N. V. Boyd, spervising teachers of Mecklenburg and Rev. P. N. Wilkins, a neighborhood preacher who attended all of the meetings.

The success of the school was due largely to the County Agent, N. D. Morse, who planned and conducted it.

In a recent Advisory Board Meeting in Greenville county, Chas. Gilliam Route 1. North Emporia, speaking of what demonstration work meant to him, told the story of how he had never been able to raise enough corn to carry him through the year until the demonstration agent got in touch with him. He said, "At this time, February 4th, I have twenty barrels of old corn in my crib, an unheard of thing for me until the last year or two." When asked to what extent the demonstration agent had aided him in obtaining this result, he answered: "Well all I can say is that before the agent took me in hand, I never was known to have any old, and a very little new corn at this time of year." Many similar expressions relative to the value of demonstration work were made by other farmers present.

Savannah, Ga. NEWS

MAR 2 1927

NEGRO CLUB BOYS TAKE UP POULTRY

Much Good Work Is Being Done in This Line

During last week 500 eggs have been placed into community hatcheries for negro club boys in Chatham county.

This phase of club work has recently begun to grow since the farmers have become convinced of the worth of poultry raising on the farm.

The goal this year is 2,000 baby chicks to be grown by junior club members in the county. Early hatching is being encouraged as these are the birds that will pay best. Set all the hens that will set, or artificially hatch eggs, the latter being the fastest process in building a flock, is the plan.

It is expected that every farm family in Chatham county will increase their flock until at least fifty laying hens will be found on every farm. A little care and attention will make poultry raising a paying proposition as a sideline.

The enrollment for junior club work has reached ninety-seven including corn, poultry and garden clubs and it is expected that this number will be considerably increased during March. These boys and girls are the ones who make up the attendance at the rural boys and girls short courses during the summer and if enough interest is manifested no doubt there will be a poultry show staged by the club boys and girls of Chatham county some time during the year. The county agent and the home demonstration agent are both giving time to the organizing of these clubs and working up interest in this as well as other projects.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

State

JAN 21 1927

NEGRO EXTENSION MEET NEXT WEEK

Conference for Southern States to Be Held at State College at Orangeburg.

Special to The State.

Orangeburg, Jan. 20.—The conference on Negro extension work for the Southern states scheduled at State college January 26-28, will be an event of much importance. From announcements just issued it appears that the meeting will be attended by federal and state officials as well as Negro supervising agents of agriculture and home demonstration work in 15 Southern states, extending from Maryland to Texas, and as far west as Oklahoma.

O. B. Martin, former state superintendent of education of South Carolina, but now in charge of extension work for the South, will preside. He will be assisted by coworkers in the department of agriculture, several of whom will be present. Dr. W. W. Long, director of extension work in South Carolina, and W. W. Watkins, assistant directors of extension work, are co-operating with President Wilkinson to make the conference a success in every way, as this is the first meeting in South Carolina. There will be at least 100 persons, white and Negro, in attendance.

The conference program covers subjects of interest of extension workers in agricultural and home demonstration which will have an impressive bearing on farm and community prosperity in the South among Negroes.

Among those listed to attend are:

Federal officials—C. W. Warburton, director of extension work; C. B. Smith, chief office of co-operative extension work; J. A. Evans, assistant chief, office of co-operative extension work; A. B. Graham, in charge, subject matter; O. B. Martin, in charge, Southern states; I. W. Hill, field agent, Southern states; C. L. Chambers, field agent, Southern states; Ola Powell Malcolm, field agent, Southern states; T. M. Campbell, field agent, Negro work; J. B. Pierce, field agent, Negro work.

State officials—L. N. Duncan, director of Alabama; Dan T. Gray, director of Arkansas; Wilmon Newell, director of Florida; J. Phil Campbell, director of Georgia; T. P. Cooper, director of Kentucky; W. R. Perkins, director of Louisiana; T. B. Symon, director of Maryland; R. S. Wilson, director of Mississippi; I. O. Schaub, director of North Carolina; C. R. Hudson, state agent, Negro work; W. D. Bentley, director of Oklahoma; W. W. Long, director of South Carolina; D. W. Watkins, assistant director of South Carolina; Lonny I. Landrum, state agent of South Carolina; C. H. Alford, director of Texas; John R. Hutcheson, director of Virginia; C. A. Keffer, director of Tennessee; Nat. T. Frame, director of West Virginia.

Negro supervising agents of states:

Alabama—E. C. Dobbs, state agent; R. B. Jones, state home agent; C. M. Kynette, club agent; N. Kollock, agent for movable schools; E. V. Rivers, state health nurse.

Arkansas—H. C. Ray, district agent; M. L. Ray, district home agent.

Kentucky—A. C. Burnette, state agent.

Louisiana—T. J. Jordan, assistant state agent.

Maryland—L. H. Martin, local agent; J. F. Armstrong, local agent; L. W. Hopewell, local agent.

Mississippi—M. M. Hubert, district agent; A. C. Oliver, district home agent; G. C. Cypress, boys' club agent.

North Carolina—L. E. Hall, district agent; D. B. Foster, district home agent.

Oklahoma—J. E. Taylor, district agent.

South Carolina—R. S. Wilkinson, district agent; H. E. Daniels, assistant district agent; D. E. Boston, district home agent.

Tennessee—A. M. Dobbins, local agent; Rebecca Davis, local agent.

Texas—C. H. Waller, state agent; H. S. Nichols, district agent; M. E. V. Hunter, district home agent.

Virginia—T. B. Patterson, district agent; J. L. Charity, district agent; L. A. Jenkins, district home agent.

West Virginia—J. E. Banks, state club agent.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., STAR

Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1927

INFLUENCE OF TUSKEGEE.

The seed that Booker T. Washington sowed in teaching the ways of better living to the Negroes of the Alabama black belt is bearing good fruit. Young women in his school at Tuskegee received an education that fitted them for the teaching needed all through the region, and were also trained in the simpler domestic arts, the importance of cleanliness and sanitation and were urged by their instructors and by Washington himself to impart that knowledge wherever possible. Later he established an annual celebration to which the Negroes of the cabins were invited and where they saw for themselves some of the niceties of living. They were greatly interested, and then and there ambition for something better in their own homes was aroused. From Tuskegee, too, as time went on, a movable school—an agricultural truck—went out for the purpose of encouraging a more diversified farming and its methods.

The people were poor; they had never learned thrift; the most of them had never seen much outside of their own homes and they did not know enough of the ways of better living to make even their little cabins into more attractive homes. Such reforms take time, but once the knowledge was gained and ambition born, improvement began. A recent report from the region tells that now since the movable school is no longer needed, people along the roads are moving back into more attractive locations in the woods. The first coat of paint or whitewash was applied to 3,200 Negro farm houses scattered through the South last year because of the help and encouragement given by the 177 Negro agricultural agents co-operatively employed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges. To have a white house in the woods is now much desired by the colored people.

Many Negro farmers are now said to take great pride in their clean, attractive farm homes with glass windows, where there used to be only shutters; the convenient doorsteps where there were none before; a good well and attractive shade trees and shrubbery. Women and girls do their part in improving the interior of the homes. They have the help of Negro home demonstration agents, of whom there are 115 at work in the South. Under their direction the women make curtains, really beautiful rugs, comfortable, sanitary mattresses and screens for the windows and doors.

Extension-1927
Demonstration-Work.

Grenada, Miss., Sentinel

DEC 23 1927

Negro Farm Demonstrator Writes

A. H. Henderson Addresses an Open Letter to the Negro Farm Population of Grenada County—Counsels against Annually Moving From One Farm to Another—Tells His People that They Should Care for Every House in Which They Live, that They Should have a Garden, Chickens, Cows and Other Things to Make a Real Home—Talks About Lawbreaking and What Good Citizenship Demands—Opportunities, He Says, Wide Open to His People—A Practical Letter Stated in Plain Terms.

Editor Sentinel:

Will you allow me to call the attention of my people to a few facts that are of vital interest to them?

I am the negro farm demonstrator for Grenada County, therefore I owe a duty over and above what I owe as a citizen, and every good citizen owes a duty to the people among whom he lives and to his community and section. I am personally interested in the farm life of Grenada County. I do not mean to brag, but what little I own, I made it by sticking to my job and in saving something every year out of what I made. All of our race who have anything made theirs about the same way, and in a vast majority of cases, most of the white people who own anything more than just a little property made it just as I made what I have and just as all others made what they have. It is true that many white people who have plenty of brains and who are industrious and are all the time at work, have had an ambition over and above mere property owning, and it is peculiarly a blessing to the world that we have lots of people who are working to make life better by some other way than by accumulating property. But these white people are not idlers. They think and work, and work and think.

In what I shall say I am specially addressing myself to the negroes, to those of my own race.

What I shall say I regard as highly important to my own race.

This is the time of the year when there are many to move from one farm to another and from one community to another. I have heard white people say sometimes that whenever negro tenants make money, many of them move, and I sometimes think there is much truth in the statement. It is well to move sometimes, I grant. In cases it is necessary. I have some suggestions to make to whose who move which I think, if followed, will make it better for the families who move and that will tend to make less moving.

First, I would suggest to cease making contracts for one year, make them for from three to five years. After you have contracted, begin at once to make those improvements in the way of gardens, chicken houses etc., that are necessary in every rural home. The garden will make it easy for you to live and if you need to buy any of the necessaries, then the garden and the chickens, too, will make your store bills less. When you have built your chicken house, get you 50 good hens of the right breed. Fix you a lot for some hogs, and a place to care for a cow—you can get the hogs and the cows on the right terms if you have not the cash to buy them. When you get fixed this way, then you will be getting ready to live and to feel like you are a permanent renter, and it won't be long before you will cease wanting to rent, you will realize the need of having a little home of your own. Prepare a pasture, and don't fail to take care of your house and all the surroundings.

I have been on farms when renters moved and found some of the boards maybe off the side of the house; the garden palings torn off, also the fence around the yard torn down, all of which was burned. A spirit of destruction and don't care too often seems to pervade renters who move, not all of them, but too many. But I will say that I think there is improvements along this line.

Make the farm house you live in more comfortable. White wash it. Screen the windows and build sanitary toilets. Plant a few fruit trees and care for them every year. You may say it is not your land and why should you do this. It is your home and if one tenant does this, then two will then four will then 8 will then 16 will, then 32 will, then 64 will, then 128 will, then 256 will and then 512 will, then 1024 and then 2048 will and so on. Good things are catching no less than the bad ones. If all tenants will do this, then if you should move, you will know that where you are going there will be a comfortable house and a neat yard, and a place for your hogs and your cows and your chickens. The good things you do on one farm will come back to you in the next one you move to. Then you wil be better satisfied. Your wife will be better satisfied. Your children will get a better view of life and will understand that they are expected to be worth while in life. Dirty surroundings, unkept yards, broken down yard fences and ransacked premises mean that those who live there are ransacked in purpose and in habits.

The tenant and the landlord are partners. The success of the business depends alike on both of you. You tote your end of the stick. Prove that you are worthy by being faithful and diligent. If you have the bad fortune to rent from a white man who does not treat you square, he will be the loser and if the practices I suggest are followed, the white land owners who does his tenants bad will soon have to sell and move himself because the other white folks will want him to move.

The first thing every man should strive for is to be a good citizen, and by being a good citizen I do not mean that he just should not steal or kill, but he should obey the laws and aid in the administration of justice. Now I am talking to my own race, but I judge from what you write, Mr. Editor, and what many good white people say, you have some white people who stand badly in need of acting on what I am saying to my own race.

Right here let me say to my people that we ought for our own sakes quit fooling with whiskey of any kind. Don't fool around the moonshiner or his still. Particularly would I say to our people who are said to peddle whiskey and to help the moonshiner get his output to "his trade", to quit it. It will get you in the long run, and if the officers ever get behind you and the white man who runs the still, in most cases you are into it—well about the white man, you are just afraid to tell on him. No moonshiner is getting rich in these parts. Of course I do not know them and there are not many who do, but yet many say that they are all over the country and these cars get them somewhere mighty quick. Self-respect ought to cause every man to obey the law.

If my people advance as they have a chance to do, why they must show up better on law observance and law enforcement. Let me urge you to consult your preacher, the negro man who is established in the community and the good white man who shows that he is interested in us as well as the general advancement of society. Our race should ride less and work more. Spend less and save more. Go to town only when business calls you, and then don't hang around there all day [illegible] maybe you could attend to your business in an hour or two.

I have nothing but the best interests of the county at heart. The Lord knows that I am concerned about my own race peculiarly. I am trying to look ahead for the negro children of the present. They should improve on what we are doing, but the job of getting them to improve falls upon us of the present. I am not hired to write this. I am not being paid to write this. I do not expect a single dollar for writing this communication. I would not accept a dollar or any number of dollars if anybody offered to pay me. People of my race I am interested in trying to help you help yourselves. We just cannot go along the same old way year after year. Things will wear out after a while. I have always been interested in my people. I am asking that you do some hard thinking and join with me in making the negro citizenship of Grenada County the best in the state. We can do it. I am not flattering the white people when I say that the best among them are ready to help us in every way possible. But the first thing is for my people to show that they are honestly trying to help themselves. The farm is where my race must work out its destiny. I long for the day when my people move into a community to live and die there. Stay in a community and on one farm until you learn to love its surroundings.

I am not bragging when I say that I have made a small measure of success as a farmer. I think I know some of the ordinary rules of good farming. There was never a better chance for the negroes of this county to establish themselves. The white people have shown that they offered my people the same opportunity in buying cows and in getting ready for dairying or whatever else good may come of owning cows and milking them, that they offered other white people. Let me tell you, my people, you can just live on less than the white people. The standards of the world do not expect a negro to live and spend so much as the white people must spend to keep up, so the chance is with us. Won't you wake up and grab the opportunities which are wide open to you?

Call on me in person or write me, or phone me and I will come to any part of the county to aid and advise with you. I want you to make the year 1928 the best in all the history of our people. Get the cow, the chickens, the hogs and think over what I have said about caring for the house you live in and the surroundings. Do this, people, and we will advance all along the way.

I am going to publish this letter in a white man's paper. A newspaper that has for the years shown a keen interest in our welfare, and a paper that stands for a square deal for everybody. I think I can speak for what is in the heart of the editor; he wants justice and right enthroned. He is giving space every week and has for two years or more to one of the negroes of the county to write a column about our people. Do you see it and read it?

Let's farm next year. Let's not play at it. Let's join hands with the best white people in all things. We shall have to do this if we prosper as we ought. The white people need my race and my race needs the white people in this beautiful southland, in Mississippi.

I wish my people a good Christmas and a great year in 1928.

Very respectfully,

Grenada, Miss. A. H. Henderson.

Commonwealth
Scotland Neck
AUG 29 1927 N.C.

SCHOOLS ON TRUCKS

Booker T. Washington is dead, but the seed which he sowed is bearing fruit in the ecenomic emancipation of the people of his race. Realizing the difficulties attendant upon bringing the negro farmer to central points, where he might receive the benefits following regular agricultural instruction, Mr. Washington conceived the idea of taking the school to the farmer.

Nearly a million farms below the Mason and Dixon line are operated by negroes, according to William T. Maddox, of the Department of Agriculture, and it was to reach these hard working, but uneducated people that Washington built the "Jessup Agricultural Wagon." With this rather primitive means Washington first confined his efforts to the country surrounding the Tuskegee Institute, of which he was the principal. The wagon was loaded with farm implements, dairy apparatus, garden tools and other items,

the sight of which appealed to the people whom it was desired to reach. Later, with the more general use of automobiles in the South, the "Knapp Agriultural Truck" was substituted, which in turn gave place to a larger vehicle bearing the name of the "Booker T. Washington School on Wheels." That was in 1923, and for the last four years the Washington school has been constantly employed among the colored farmers of the South carrying teachers and demonstrators in all branches of farming, from the making of cotton baskets to the proper care of poultry, and even the use of the tripod and target in determining levels in the operation of terracing.

Home economics is not neglected. Classes are conducted in rug making, canning, egg testing, dyeing, soapmaking and a score of similar domestic arts.

With the Washington School on Wheels as a nucleus the Government took over the work. In cooperation with the States it sends traveling schools into many sections of the South.

Wherever possible the wagons are sent out with negro instructors. They have been found to get excellent results when working under the direction of white men and women. The difficulty that at first confronted the department in finding good negro agents has been overcome by the aid of the various negro schools and colleges, espeially those at Hampton and Tuskegee.

The Booker T. Washington School on Wheels does not rank with Harvard or Princeton as a "great institution for higher education," but the 2,000 individuals who receive instruction each month from those wagon-schools are probably as greatly benefited as are many university graduates who tack A. B. or M. A. after their names.—Washington Post.

Farm & Home Demonstration Agents From Forty Virginia Counties Hold Annual Conference At Hampton Inst.

J. B. Pierce, Field Agent, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, In Charge of Negro Work in Seven States, Directed The Meeting Program

Hampton Institute, Va.—The demonstration work in forty counties of Virginia was represented by twenty farm agents and six home demonstration agents at the annual conference of Negro farm and home demonstration agents held at Hampton Institute, November 1 to 4, under the leadership of J. B. Pierce, field agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, in charge of Negro work in seven Southern States, and district agents J. C. Charity, T. B. Patterson and Lizzie Jenkins.

Representatives of the Extension Division, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, and the United States Department of Agriculture addressed the meetings during the four-day sessions. State Director of Extension for Virginia John R. Hutcheson made the principal address in which he stated that the greatest drawback to farming in Virginia was the low standard of living of Negro farmers and the uneducated, untrained white farmers.

"We have got to translate the farm income into improved standards of living," said Mr. Hutcheson "People used to think that you had to keep your labor cheap in order to compete; that you had to make them have a low standard of living. Many farmers are willing to accept a low standard of living. They are the fellows who are keeping the whole progress back. They can raise their crop for less than the man who has a six-room house and is trying to educate his children."

Conference Lectures.

Conference lecturers from the extension division included J. R. Hutcheson, director; W. P. Moore, assistant director, M. M. Davis, state home agents; C. A. Montgomery, state boys' club agent; Eldona Oliver, clothing specialist; M. B. McGowan, food specialist; L. A. Jenkins, district home agent; T. B. Patterson, district farm agent and J. L. Charity, district farm agent. Speakers from the federal extension division were C. L. Chambers, I. W. Hill, and J. B. Pierce.

Mrs. M. Davis, State agent for home demonstration work, brought twenty-five dollars in prize money to the home agents, whose county made the most showing at the state fair at Richmond this year. Home Agent M. E. Sydnor of Halifax County was awarded two prizes, a ten dollar gold piece for the largest number of exhibits for Club women and a five dollar gold piece for 4-H Club girls. Home Agent V. B. Flagg of Bedford County received the award for the greatest amount of prize money won on exhibits of club women.

Section Meetings.

Emphasis during the conference was placed upon the demonstration method and the necessity of reaching more farmers and farm women through improved organization of county work. Section meetings for both men and women dicsussed technical problems of the home and farm, load by district agents T. B. Patterson, J. L. Charity, and Lizzie Jenkins in charge of home demonstration work.

The conference was one of the most successful held, according to J. B. Pierce, field agent. "Every agent for Virginia is here at the meeting," said Mr. Pierce, "and every speaker scheduled has appeared at the appointed time. Last year we lost four men from the service and now have twenty-six on our force instead of thirty, but at the same time the territory reached by Negro extension workers has increased, covering 42 counties, with no duplications. We reach 31,20' Negro farm families and of that number 20,000 own their own farms, while 11,000 are tenants."

Extension - 1927
Demonstration Work.

Rome, Ga., News-Tribune

FEB 1 1927

Negro Farm Owners

Agricultural extension work for negroes by negroes, under the direction of the United States department of agriculture, has passed its first 10-year milestone. Some of the achievements of the period are recorded in a new publication just issued by the department. The figures indicating progress in the work are of interest now, but they will increase in importance and value with the passing of time, says the department.

Southern negro farmers are learning better methods of farming and home making. They are becoming land owners and home owners as a result of their renewed interest. Home ownership is the largest factor in the solution of the so-called negro problem, says the department, and cooperative agricultural extension work has exerted a great influence in this direction. This is especially true since negroes have been appointed as demonstration agents.

The gradual increase in the number of negro agents and also in the appropriations for their support during the last 10 years gives promise for the development of this work. During the first year under the Smith-Lever act there were 66 negro men and women demonstration agents, in 1924 there were 299.

During 1924, 3,659 negro farmers undertook demonstrations with cotton and 3,072 carried the work to completion and submitted reports. In addition, 2,630 junior club members planted an acre or more of cotton and 1,734 of them completed the work. Many of these boys cleared more than $100 each on their acres and some more than $200.

Corn has always been a favorite crop for demonstrations by adults and juniors in the south. More than 3,000 adults and 4,000 club members completed work with this crop. From a demonstration viewpoint alone, it is estimated that a million negro farmers and home makers are being influenced effectively. Demonstrations with other crops and with livestock have been equally effective. The agents have visited in the course of their demonstration work more than 28,000 farms and 26,000 homes.

The extension work for negroes by negroes has been built up practically in the last 10 years. It is a fine tribute to the good work of the negro agents that, when the period of retrenchment came soon after the World War, their forces and their appropriations were the only one which were not reduced. With this solid foundation, with this inspiring record, and with this successful story the near future holds much hope for even more rapid development.

The south is specially interested in the work of the government toward helping the negro farmer. Increased ownership of homes on southern farms means that more colored farm labor will stay south and not migrate via the cities to the east and north.

Opelika, Ala., News

FEB 1 1927

MORE LAND OWNERS AMONG NEGROES AS RESULT PROGRAM

Agricultural extension work for negroes by negroes under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture has passed its first 10-year milestone. Some of the achievements of the period are recorded in a new publication just issued by the department as Miscellaneous Circular 72-C, "A Decade of Negro Extension Work, 1914-1924."

The figures indicating progress in the work are of interest now, but they will increase in importance and value with the passing of time, says the department.

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A copy of the circular can be obtained as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dublin, Ga.

News

DEC 30 1926

GEORGIA BOYS WINS PRIZES

Oklahoma takes first place; Georgia Second at Tuskegee Conference

The real climax was reached in club work when the rural districts of five states met in conference for three days at the Tuskegee Institute, Ala., on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, of December. This conference was held under the auspieces of the United States department of agriculture, and the five states participating, including Georgia, Alabama, Louisana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma.

This was the second conference of its kind to be held for club boys and girls at Tuskegee and the first time that Georgia participated. T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. department of agriculture, was in charge of this meeting. There was greater interest than at any time since club work has been carried on with boys and girls in the history of extension work. The people of Tuskegee were aroused by the group of boys and girls coming from the different states, with the spirit of rivalry in yells and club songs,ready to compete in the judging program that had been previously arranged by the extension official.

Under the supervision of P. H. Stone, Georgia State agent, 28 boys and girls representing ten counties met at Fort Valley in December and motored from there to Tuskegee Institute accompanied by twenty community workers and agents farm and home demonstration agents. These boys and girls participated in every judging contest held during the conference and gringing away Georgia's share of the prizes. Out of 7776 places on the different judging teams Georgia ranked second winning 18 of these places, while Oklahoma won first with 23 places, Mississippi third, with 16 places, Louisiana fourth, with 13 places and Alabama fifth with 10 places.

The winers from Georgia were as follows:

Milking contest, Lester Kennedy

Fort Valley, Ga., 4th. prize.

Darying contest, Wm. Watson, Fort Valley, 3rd. prize.

Corn judging—Scipio Wilson, Savannah, 4th. prize.

Plowing contest—Guy Morgan, Milledgeville, 4th. prize.

Plato judging—William Watson, Fort Valley, 2nd. prize; A. C. Veal; Milledgeville, 4th. prize.

Poultry judging—William Watson Fort Valley, 4th. prize.

Athletics—Scipio Wilson, Savannah, 100 yard dash, 2nd. prize. Wiliam Watson Fort Valley, 50 yard dash, 2nd. prize.

Mat making contest for the girls—Mamie Rosser, Newnan, 4th. prize; Cornelia Harris, Newnan, 5th. prize.

Bread making contest—Cornealia Moore, Macon, 2nd. prize.

Oratorical contest—Curtis Miller Fort Valley, 4th. prize.

Health Contest—Lucille Jackson, Fort Valey, 1st. prize.

Cow calling contest—Mrs. Effie Lamkin, Dublin, 1st. prize.

These prizes ranged in value from $5.00 to $25.00.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JAN 30 1927

NEGROES LEARNING BETTER METHODS OF HOME-MAKING

Washington, January 29.—(AP)—Notable progress in agricultural extension work among negroes, conducted by negroes under the direction of the United States department of agriculture was indicated in a report just issued covering the first 10 years of this work.

"Southern negro farmers are learning better methods of farming and home making," the report said. "They are becoming land owners as a result of their renewed interest. Home ownership is the largest factor in the solution of the so-called negro problem. Cooperative agriculture extension work has exerted a great influence in this direction.

"The gradual increase in the number of negro agents and also in appropriations for their support during the last 10 years gives promise for the development of this work.

"It is a fine tribute to the good work of the negro agents that when the period of retrenchment came immediately after the world war, their forces and appropriations were the only ones which were not reduced."

Savannah, Ga. News

JAN 29 1927

MAKING NOTABLE PROGRESS

Agricultural Extention Work Among Negro Farmers.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28 (AP).—Notable progress in agricultural extension work among negroes, conducted by negroes under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture was indicated in a report just issued covering the first ten years of this work.

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Burlington, N. C. News

DEC 31 1926

NEGRO COUNTY AGENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR

J. W. Jeffries, in His Report of the Year, Shows Great Activity in His Work.

In determining the program of work for the year, local leaders and leading farmers were consulted. Community meetings were held and the needs of the community threshed out in these meetings. In most cases the projects that needed to be pushed were things already under way.

Local people, civic organizations, bankers, editors, merchants and others have contributed their time and means to a good advantage of the Extension program.

Demonstrations in soil building have been carried on in four communities with five different farmers. A plan of crop rotation was worked out for these farms with the assistance of the state agronomist. These are bringing about changes on these farms that are being watched with interest by other farmers. We are teaching through these demonstrations that good soil is essential to do good farming. Farmers have been advised about the use of commercial fertilizers and lime. Legume crops and green manure crops have been turned under as soil improving agencies.

Forty-two boys and eight adults were assisted in getting improved seed corn to plant on demonstrations. This corn was all of one variety, and has helped to standardize corn growing in eight communities. Farmers have been aided in treating seed grains for smut.

Ten demonstrations in growing soy beans for hay were conducted on as many different farms. These have taught farmers that a lot of hay can be grown on one ortwo acres. One plot of two acres produced 3 1-4 tons per acre. A soy bean variety test on one farm was visited by several farmers to observe the varieties best suited for hay and seed.

Sweet clover, velvet beans and lespedeza have all been used by permanent pastures started.

In a campaign put on in the fall to get more cover crops farmers during the year as profitable legume crops. Three farmers have been aided in getting planted, one hundred farmers responded by planting abruzzi rye, crimson clover and oats to be grazed and for turning under as green crops.

Improved seed, good fertilization, and thick spacing was stressed to farmers through cotton demonstrations. A good yield was made on practically every plat planted. Because of the low price of cotton these demonstrations have not helped to enourage cotton growing so much, but has helped the farmer to lower the cost of production, leaving him in better shape than he would have been otherwise.

In tobacco growing farmers were assisted in treating seed to prevent leaf spot diseases, and have been advised about the use of more potash and lime to produce a better quality of tobacco.

The matter of having better home orchards has been given considerable attention. Pruning, spraying and fertilizing has helped to improve fifteen home orchards in the county.

A campaign for better gardens was put on in the spring. This resulted in getting more vegetables grown than ever before by negro farmers. The hardware merchants of Burlington, Graham and Mebane, donated $20 worth of garden tools as prizes for the ten best gardens grown in the county.

Two farms put on forestry demonstrations in thinning stands of timber. Twenty four negro farmers were assisted in shipping 4407 feet of walnut timber, for which they received $317.27.

Farmers have been urged to keep more daily cows, and to sell milk and cream as a sideline cash rop. Two pure bred Jersy bulls have been placed during the year to raise the standard of grade cows in two communities.

Poultry growing has received considerable attention. Boys and girls doing club work have been asisted in securing pure bred eggs for hatching. They are doing a great deal towards putting flocks of pure bred poultry on farms in the county.

Boys doing pug club work have helped to increase the supply of pork on many farms.

In farm engineering, we have helped farmers to construct terraces on twenty farms, with the use of the county farm level. Some farmers consider this worth more to them than anything else done, because it has prevented several acres of land from washing. Farmers were assisted in securing government explosives for stump and rock blasting.

Under marketing, we assisted farmers in marketing poultry, and eggs, in selling dairy cattle on cattle sale, and in marketing walnut timber. We also assisted in conducting a pig sale, through which 100 pigs found new homes.

We assisted farmers in purchasing corn, hay and soy beans cooperatively. We never encourage buying corn and hay under normal conditions, but because of the severe drought last year we were forced to aid the farmer in this work.

Community fairs were held in four communities this year. The exhibits at all the fairs showed improvement over last year. At Burlington, a community fair was held this year for the first time. The faculty of the Colored County Training school aided greatly in making this fair a success. The Merchants' association of Burlington also helped, when help was very much needed by contributing $124,000 worth of merchandise as premiums for the Burlington fair.

One of the most interesting meetings held in the county this year was the county-wide picnic of junior club members and their parents. Two hundred and fifty men, women, boys and girls gathered at Rock Creek for the second annual picnic. Addresses were made, and demonstrations given. A picnic dinner was served on the grounds, and all spent a day of profit and pleasure.

In carrying out the above program of work we spent 64 days in the office and 224 days out in the county. Five hundred and fifteen farm visits were made to 90 different farms. Meetings totaled 125, with an attendance of 6,014 people. We travelled 11,708 miles.

J. W. Jeffries, Local Agent.

Sanders-ville, Ga. Progress 2/2/27

EXTENTION WORK AMONG NEGRO FARMERS.

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Extension - 1927
Demonstration Work.

Tuskegee Negro Farmers in Annual Meet at Tuskegee

By Albon L. Holsey

The thirty-sixth annutl Negro Farmers Conference held one of the most interestinet sessions of its history yesterday. Never was there a more serious minded group assembled at Tuskegee Institute than was true yesterday. The farmers came from all states in the South, they came with the same problem—the present farm crisis—and all of them had been brought sharply to the wisdom and soundness of the conference doctrine, covering nearly half a century, that home ownership, diversification and moderate living habits will give the Negro farmer a safe place in the economic life of the South.

Throughout the deliberations there were frequent references to the Founder and first President of the conference, the late Booker T. Washington. Smothers, a successful farmer of Montgomery County, said that he received his inspiration from Booker Washington. The same is true of Hampton of Culloden, Georgia, who stated that he had attended a number of conferences during the life-time of Tuskegee's Founder. Not only was this sentiment expressed by the coolred farmers, but i was also expressed by the whit speakers. Dr. Spright Dowell who delivered the principal ad dress, felt that there was n better place than Tuskegee fo the Negro farmer to discuss safe farming program for 1927 because "the atmosphere at Tus kegee has been struck throug and through with the spirit o its gifted Founder whose majo objective was to lead a race for ward and upward to economic independence." Secretary Jardine of the United States Department of Agriculture told the farmers in a telegram of greetings that Booker Washington had left them through the conference "a great heritage in educational and agricultural philosophy."

Instance after instance was

Typical Reports

recorded where farmers reported that while they had not been able to sell their cotton at a profit, they were not suffering because they had a plenty of meat in their smoke houses, sweet potatoes and other food products as well as plenty of feed for their cattle.

A typical report was made by O. C. Crowe of Montgomery County, Alabama.

He reported that during 1926, he had a gross income of $1,-649.17 from dairying of which the upkeep was $312.28, leaving him a net profit of $1,336.89. When asked how much land he owned, he replied that he owned fifty-seven acres, and when presesd for moer details stated that he and his wife had been partners in the farming business. He began with nothing, he said, and after having contracted for some land he had "to borrow the down payment." "All my life I had been raised up to take an interest in the church and to be kind to everybody, and while I did not know whether we should be able to pay for the farm, we had no 'suspectation of failin'."

Mrs. Annie Dowell from Lee County, presented one of the most interesting addresses of the session. Starting back in 1880 with nothing according to her statement, she and her husband by stinting and saving had accumulated 380 acres of land which is now under cultivation. She is the mother of nine children, most of whom have been educated. Since the death of her husband, the farm has been managed by her. She reported that last year she cleared 600, from chickens, milk and vegetables.

Many Attend Conference

Where formerly the farmers came in all manner of vehicles —ancient buggies, heavy carts, some astride mules and horses, they come now in various kinds of automobiles. Some of them high priced, some middle priced, and a great throng of Fords. An extensive area near the Institute Chapel was converted into a parking place where hundredso f cars were parked.

As early as Sunday evening visitors to the conference had begun arriving at Tuskegee. And they came in constantly increasing numbers through the first of the week until the crowd Wednesday rivaled those of more prosperous agricultural years.

Executive Committee Teachers Association Meets at Tuskegee.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools held its annual mid-winter meeting here Tuesday, Jan. 18. Mr. W. T. B. Williams, field secretary of the Jeanes-Slater fund and vice-chairman of the committee, presided. Other members of the committee present included: Miss F. C. Williams, New Orleans; Messrs. M. Grant Lucas, Washington; M. A. Jones, Atlanta; M. L. Morrison, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. M. W. Dogan, Marshall, Texas. Other officers of the association who were present included: Mr. W. A. Robinson of the North Carolina State Educational Department, who is the president; Mr. J. C. Wright, assistant director, Academic Department, Tuskegee Institute, vice-president; Mr. C. J. Calloway, director of rural extension work, Tuskegee Institute, executive secretary; Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary, National Urban League, Atlanta, transportation chairman, and Mr. F. Rivers Barnwell, Austin, Texas, chairman health committee. Among the white friends who attended and addressed the meeting were: Mr. Leo M. Favrot, New Orleans, field representative, general education board, and Miss Earl Chambers, Little Rock, Ark., executive secretary, Arkansas Tuberculosis Association.

Mr. R. R. Taylor, vice-principal of Tuskegee Institute, extended words of welcome to the visitors and congratulated them upon the growth of their work.

This association represents through its direct affiliation membership more than 5,000 negro teachers.

Opelousas, La.
DEC 17 1926
Progress

4-H CLUB WINS AT TUSKEGEE, ALA.

St. Landry Parish was represented at the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club conference at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, by W. W. Solete, demonstraton agent of this parish and Audrey Solete, club member, December 7, 8, and 9th. Five states were represented, namely: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Audrey won 4th place in the sweet potato contest in which there were fifteen contestants, three from each states. Louisiana delegation consisted of seventeen boys and girls.

The Louisiana members won the following prizes: dairy cattle, East Baton Rouge, first; Caddo, fifth; corn, East Feliciana, fifth; hogs, Caddo, second; sweet potato, St. Landry, fourth; dress making, East Carrol, first; Point Coupee, fifth; bread making, East Carrol, third; Washington, fifth; plowing, East Feliciana, fifth; East Carrol boy won first place in the oratorical contest.

It was very inspiring to see how much interest is being manifested by the 4-H Club members along agricultural lines. Agent Solete has begun to reorganize clubs in each school.

Citizens from each parish represented were asked to assist in financing the trip. Agent W. W. Solete desires to thank the following persons of St. Landry parish: Supt. W. B. Prescott, Danel Lumber Co., Messrs. J. F. Dezauche, Henry D. Larcade, C. A. Parnell, J. P. Barnett, Mayor A. J. Perrault, Editor J. N. Langford, H. Bodemuller, Robt. E. Perkins, J. A. Dejean, R. Mornhinveg, R. C. Fonteriot, Robt. Sandoz, Miss Irene Shute, Dr. Chas. F. Boagni, Hon. E. M. Boagni, Mr. Cain, Mr. R. Montgomery, Geo. Moore, J D. Lee, Deola M. Lango, Bertheaud Gin Co., Parish Bank, Opelousas-St. Landry Bank, Planters Bank, Jacobs

News Depot and Mr. Frank Dimmick.

SUN

Orangeburg S.C.

JAN 26 1927

NEGRO EXTENSION AGENTS OF THE SOUTH MEET HERE

The conference on Negro extension work for the Southern states scheduled at State College Jan. 26-28, will be an event of much importance. From announcements just issued it appears that the meeting will be attended by federal and state officials as well as Negro supervising agents of agriculture and home demonstration work in 15 Southern states, extending from Maryland to Texas, and as far west as Oklahoma.

O. B. Martin former state superintendent of education of South Carolina, but now in charge of extension work for the South, will preside. He will be assisted by coworkers in the department of agriculture, several of whom will be present. Dr. W. W. Long, director of extension work in South Carolina, and W. W. Watkins, assistant directors of extension work are cooperating with President Wilkinson to make the conference a success in every way, as this is the first meeting in South Carolina. There will be at least 100 persons, white and negro, in attendance.

The conference program covers subjects of interest of extension workers in agricultural and home demonstration which will have an impressive bearing on farm and community prosperity in the South among Negroes.

Among those listed to attend are:

Federal Officials—C. W. Warburton, director of extension work C. B. Smith, chief office of cooperative extension work; J. A. Evans, assistant chief, office of cooperative extension work; A. B. Graham, in charge, subject matter; O. B. Martin, in charge, Southern states; I. W. Hill, field agent, Southern states; C. L. Chambers, field agent, Southern states; Ola Powell Malcolm, field agent, Southern states; T. M. Campbell, field agent, Negro work; J. B. Pierce, field agent, Negro work.

State officials—L. N. Duncan, director of Alabama; Dan T. Gray, director of Arkansas; Wilmon Newell, director of Florida; J. Phil Campbell, director of Georgia; T. P. Cooper, director of Kentucky; W. H. Perkins, director of Louisiana; T. B. Symon, director of Maryland; R. S. Wilson, director of Mississippi; I. O. Schaub, director of North Carolina; C. R. Hudson, state agent, Negro work; W. D. Bentley, director of Oklahoma; W. W. Long, director of South Carolina; D. W. Watkins, assistant director of South Carolina; Lonny I. Landrum, state agent of South Carolina; C. H. Alford, director of Texas; John R. Hutcheson, director of Virginia; C. A. Keffer, director of Tennessee; Nat. T. Frame, director of West Virginia.

Negro supervising agents of states:

Alabama—E. C. Dobbs, state agent; R. B. Jones, state home agent; C. M. Kynette, club agent; N. Kollock, agent for movable schools; E. V. Rivers, state health nurse.

Arkansas—H. C. Ray, district agent; M. L. Ray, district home agent.

Kentucky—A. C. Burnette, state agent.

Louisiana—T. J. Jordan, assistant state agent.

Maryland—L. H. Martin, local agent; J. F. Armstrong, local agent; L. W. Hopekell, local agent.

Mississippi—M. M. Hubert, district agent; A. C. Oliver, district home agent; G. C. Cypress, boys' club agent.

North Carolina—L. E. Hall, district home agent.

Oklahoma—J. E. Taylor, district agent.

South Carolina—R. S. Wilkinson, district agent; H. E. Daniels, assistant district agent; D. E. Boston, district home agent.

Tennessee—A. M. Dobbins, local agent; Rebecca Davis, local agent.

Texas—C. H. Waller, state agent; H. S. Nichols, district agent; M. E. V. Hunter, district home agent.

Virginia—T. B. Patterson, district agent; A.L. Charity, district agent; L. A. Jenkins, district home agent.

West Virginia—J. E. Banks state club agent.

Mobile, Ala., Register

JAN 23 1927

NEGROES PROGRESS

Total of 2,174 Boys Enrolled in Agricultural Club Work.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 22.—During 1926 a total of 2,174 negro boys were enrolled in agricultural club work, according to the annual report of C. M. Kynette, State Negro club agent. These boys live in 20 counties having 153 active clubs.

The purpose of this work is to train these negro boys in better methods of farming by giving them practical training on the farm. Their projects included practically all kinds of crops and animals, with corn, cotton and pigs predominating. Most of the boys carried two or more projects.

Along with their projects livestock and farm crop judging teams were trained in the different counties in order to acquaint them with the different factors going into quality production.

While receiving this training these boys, the report shows, were stimulated to obtain further knowledge in order that they may grow into scientific and successful farmers.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

JAN 21 1927

2,174 NEGRO BOYS JOIN AGRICULTURAL BODIES

To Train Youths in Better Methods of Farm Operation

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 20.—Special to The Advertiser.—During 1926 a total of 2,174 negro boys were enrolled in agricultural club work, according to the annual report of C. M. Kynette, state negro club agent. These boys live in twenty counties having 153 active clubs.

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While receiving this training these boys, the report shows, were stimulated to obtain further knowledge in order that they may grow into scientific and successful farmers.

Skilled Hands of Clay County Women Turning Pine Needles Into Baskets

LINEVILLE, ALA., Jan. 15.—Special to The Advertiser.—Unique as it may seem, the Clay county club women are turning the needles and cones of the original long leaf yellow pine, of which this section is noted, into real things of value, beauty and money for the farm homes. They have been, for the last 30 days, turning this seemingly worthless product of the pine into baskets, trays and other ornamental household goods.

The basket-making industry started in the northern part of the county when Mrs. John B. Kelly, a member of the Clay county council, which is an organization of women in the home demonstration classes, brought the idea from Atlanta, where she learned to weave this product. Soon after it was introduced plans were made to spread it over the county and make it a product of commercial value.

This has successfully been done and through the aid of Mrs. J. E. S. Rudd, county home demonstration agent, the work has been introduced to near 1,000 farm women of the county and has been placed upon the market with great success. One shipment to Birmingham netted the club members upwards of $800. Large quantities have been placed on the local markets. Small shipments have been made to Alexander City, Montgomery, Roanoke, Alabama and LaGrange, Ga.

Pretty Effects

The novelty baskets are made of light brown needles of the long leaf yellow pine, woven together around a suitable frame, sewed securely together with rappier or strong thread, the cones artistically arranged and then varnished.

When it is thought that no many states in the Union have the pleasure of claiming the long leaf yellow pine as a native plant, it can readily be seen that the industry has a great opportunity to grow into commercial value. The luster of the golden needles artistically arranged has a pleasing effect to the eye.

The thought that pine needles and cones have no value has long passed into history here, for the people have realized the value it can be put into if only skill is applied.

Industry Growing

As young as the undertaking is, already it has grown to commercial importance. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company of Birmingham, purchased one lost which amounted to more than $500. The Alabama Power company has bought near $200 worth and several large department stores in Birmingham have placed them on the local market.

Efforts are underway to standardize the product and establish a permanent market in the east. Mrs. J. E. S. Rudd cooperating with the Auburn extension service, the marketing division of the T. C. I. company under the direction of Dr. M. L. Jackson, the Alabama Power company and others have assisted in creating the market for these baskets.

No undertaking ever launched in Clay county has attracted more attention from local and outside people than this. The daily press of the state is receiving great praise in this section for their kindness in carrying articles about this movement.

Dublin, Ga. Courier-Herald

JAN 31 1927

More land owners and home owners among the negroes of recent years

Washington. D. C. Jan. 31.—Agricultural extension work for negroes by negroes under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture has passed its first 10-year milestone. Some of the achievements of the period are recorded in a new publication just issued by the department as Miscellaneous Circular 72-C, "A Decade of Negro Extension Work, 1914-1924." The figures indicating progressin the work are of interest now, but they will increase in importance and value with the passing of time, says the department.

Southern negro farmers are learning better methods of farming and home making. They are becoming land owners and home owners as a resutl of their renewed interest. Home ownership is the largest factor in the solution of the so-called negro problem, says the department, and cooperative agricultural extension work has exerted a great influence in this direction. This is especially true since negroes have been appointed to act as demonstrations agents.

The gradual increase in the number of negro agents and also in the appropriations for their support during the last 10 years gives much promise for the development of this work. During the first year under the Smith-Lever act there were 66 negro men and women demonstration agents; in 1924 there were

Extension- 1927

Demonstration Work.

Tuskegee Ala. News

JUL 28 1927.

TUSKEGEE NURSE ASSISTS WITH SURVEY OF VITAL STATITICS ON RURAL NEGRO CHILDREN IN ALABAMA.

The State of Alabama is making a somewhat detailed survey of birth and health conditions of people in the rural districts of Alabama. This survey is to cover three or more counties which will indicate typical conditions throughout the State.

Heretofore, it has been found very difficult to secure accurate, or reasonably reliable, figures on the vital statistics applying to Negroes of the more dense and remote sections. In view of the fact that it is now realized that the health and well-being of the whole populace is dependent upon a thorough knowledge and care of all of its component parts, a special effort is being made to secure correct data so that more extensive and practical health activities may be carried on throughout the State.

Nurse E. V. Rivers, who for tne past five years has been traveling over the rural districts of the State in conjunction with the operation of the Booker T. Washington Movable School, has been chosen by Dr. F. M. Welch, state health officer, to assist with the registration of births and deaths of Negroes in Wilcox, Monroe and Clarke counties. The very excellent work work which Nurse Rivers has done with the Movable Schools has fitted her admirably for the performance of her duties with the Bureau of Vital Statistics. During her absence from Tuskegee, Nurse Annie L. Bostick, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, will carry on the health program with the Movable School.

Waycross, Ga., Journal Herald

SEP 27 1927

REPORT MADE ON NEGRO WORK

State College Recognizes Work Done by Agent Hinesman.

The report of the State College of Agriculture has the following to say about the work in Ware county for the negro boys and girls under the supervision of A. H. Hinesman:

"The annual boys' and girls' short course was held with 65 boys and girls in attendance from the various communities. During the week of the short course the county agent was assisted by agents from other counties and much valuable information was given the boys and girls in club work in all phases of farm and home lives. The program dealt with the making of household articles, canning, studying livestock and plants, and taking proper physical exercise. Everything possible was done to create a better desire for the club work in the community and to impress the inspectors with the value of such training for the rural boys and girls."

Greensboro, N. C., News

JUL 26 1927

NEGRO CLUB GIRLS AND BOYS TO MEET

Annual Short Course at A. and T. College to Open August 1 And Close August 5.

Everything is in readiness for the short courses in agriculture and home economics which will be offered at A. and T. college, August 1 to 5. The conference will open officially Monday, August 1.

Last year 215 boys and girls dropped their hoes, left their farm work and journeyed to Greensboro where they attended a conference that was featured with inspirational addresses, social activities, demonstrations, physical and religious development. According to advance reports the college is expecting over 300 prospective farmers and farmers' wives to assemble at the local college next Monday.

Outstanding leaders will be on hand to give lectures and practical demonstrations. Local Agents H. E. Webb and Annie Murray are making ample preparations to see to it that Guilford county will have a 100 per cent attendance.

Waycross, Ga., Journal Herald

SEP 16 1927

AGRICULTURE

The chief and foremost task of the Waycross and Ware County Chamber of Commerce is the promotion of Waycross as an agricultural center.

There is nothing immediate or of a particular nature that Waycross can do to increase the payroll at the Atlantic Coast Line Shops. As a matter of fact this payroll is increasing weekly. The utmost Waycross can do is to maintain friendly relations, and the utmost good will with the railroad.

Sometimes a Chamber of Commerce makes the mistake of considering its chief work to be that of securing new industries. That is a serious mistake.

The city without an agricultural territory has little chance of becoming an industrial center.

Every time a large industry sends a representative to Waycross to look over this city as a probable location the first question asked is "What about the supporting territory for Waycross?"

This same question is one that should be uppermost every day in the minds of President W. D. O'Quinn, Secretary George Upfold Gates, and the directors.

This means unstinted support for the work being done by Dr. R. J. Heyde, the county agricultural agent, Miss Lizzie Mae Hancock, County Home Economics Agent, and A. H. Hinesman, Negro Agricultural Agent.

Every once and a whole some one bobs up and criticises the Chamber of Commerce for such work. The only possible criticism is that the support is limited because of limited finances. No one doubts that Ware County ought to have more agricultural agents, more Home Economics Agents.

As to the nature and quality of the work done by these agents the expert judges at the State Fairs have time and time again awarded first prizes to Ware County products. These judges are recognized experts and their judgment must be accepted as unquestioned proof of the fine quality of work being accomplished by the Ware County agents.

Every time the Waycross and Ware County Chamber of Commerce extends a courtesy, give information, assists a farmer a friend is made for Waycross and a step forward is taken towards making Waycross an agricultural center.

Waycross has lost years of progress because it has neglected agriculture. The attention that Waycross has given to the Railroad shops has not increased the railway payroll one man; it has only served to take attention away from the farms, from the forests, from the drainage problems.

All of the attention possible to be given by Waycross to agriculture will but serve to make Waycross a better location for the Railroad Shops. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad officials know this. They keep a man employed for this purpose. They are quick to support community work for agriculture. Wilmington knows the necessity of a strong supporting territory.

The Waycross and Ware County Chamber of Commerce, by virtue of its position, should be the outstanding leader in the work to make Waycross an Agricultural Center. There will be unanimous approval if the Chamber of Commerce accepts this as its task of priority.

OKLAHOMA 4 H BOYS AND GIRLS WIN FIRST PLACE AT CONFERENCE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 14.—For the second consecutive year the boys and girls of the Four H clubs of Oklahoma won first place in the various contests which featured the third annual camp which closed here with a mass meeting in the Institute Chapel Thursday night at which oratorical and harmonica contests were held and prizes awarded to winners of all the contests. The youth of the Sooner state annexed 27 points winning the handsome silver loving cup awarded annually to the state organizations securing the highest number of points during the camp. Alabama was second with 21 points. Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana each had 18 points.

It was Alabama, however, that won

both health prizes; Roy Kent, of Tuskegee, being adjudged the healthiest boy, and Rozenia Harris, of Haynesville, the healthiest girl. Likewise, Nathaniel Cox, of Coffeeville, won for Alabama first prize in a keenly contested oratorical field. Other Alabama boys and girls who won prizes were James Sykes of Hartselle, second prize in milking; Pearline Hubbard and Edna Fitzgerald, first and third prizes respectively, in hat making; Lucy Jackson, third in bread making; Agnes Thornton, second in table setting; and Evelyn Talley, third, in the fashion show.

Amid the cheers and songs of the rival groups prizes were awarded by R. C. Atkins, director of the agricultural department, who presided. Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, made the presentation of the trophy to Oklahoma, congratulating them upon the excellent showing they had made and extending an invitation to all the Four H clubs to return to Tuskegee next year for their fourth annual camp.

Others who spoke included I. W. Hill, field agent for U. S. Agricultural Extension Service, who pointed out as requisites for leadership, honest work, cooperation, willingness to fight for what one is convicted is right, and love for humanity; George C. Bigger, of the Atlanta branch of Sears, Roebuck Company and Dr. William T. Fales, of the state health department.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
Gazette
DEC 3 1927

Negroes Go to Farmers Week.

Osceola, Dec. 2.—C. C. Harraway, negro county agent, and Mary McCain, negro home demonstration agent for Mississippi county, accompanied by 13 negro farmers, farm women and 4-H Club boys and girls, left today to attend the third annual session of the Southern Negro 4-H Club Camp and Farmers Week to be held at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., December 5 to 8. The party includes six 4-H Club boys and girls who will represent the county in club judging contests. Twenty-five entrants in judging contests will go from this state. The largest number will go from this county because Mississippi county won state honors for the highest number of individual points in judging contests held at Pine Bluff in August.

DALLAS, TEX.
Semi-Weekly Farm News
DEC 6 1927

Dallas County Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Clubs Hold 2-Day Course

BY MRS. J. W. BAIRD,
Staff Writer for The Semi-Weekly Farm News.

An interesting story of a two-day short course recently held in the Bear Creek community of Dallas County, comes from I. O. W. Hodge and C. A. Walton, Dallas County home and farm agents, resuectively, on the field staff of the extension service of the Prairie View College for Negroes.

Both agents are enthusiastic over the large attendance at the short course and the fine quality of interest shown by their people from all sections of the county. During the two days over 700 persons were present some part of the time. They felt especially pleased that so many school trustees and teachers valued the educational opportunities of the short-course programs sufficiently to close their schools in order to permit the school children to attend.

Four schools closed their sessions for the first day—Thursday, Nov. 17—and twelve did likewise the following day. These twelve schools represent the twelve rural communities in which club work is conducted. These two agents work in close co-operation in their educational work, organizing separate clubs in the same communities and uniting these clubs in community club work. Each of the twelve communities has girls, boys, women and men's clubs; each has a combined girls and boys' community club, and the farm agent is at present actively engaged in organizing his men into community club councils.

The Prairie View extension service clubs have been organized in Dallas County only about five years for boys and three years for girls, yet each agent is supervising a large number of club members. The home agent has 615 women and girls enrolled in twelve rural clubs and one women's club in the city of Dallas, and the farm agent directs the club work of more than 400 men and boys.

Combined Club Fair and Short Course.

The two-day event at Bear Creek was called a short course, but in reality it was a combined club fair and short course, one of its greatest attractions being a large exhibition of the 1927 club work of men, women, girls and boys.

Bear Creek community is splendidly equipped for such an event, having two churches and a schoolhouse in close proximity. All three were used. The schoolhouse was converted into an exhibition building and each church housed a separate group of classes.

County Agent Walton gave demonstrations in corn and grain-sorghum judging, poultry culling, and discussed balanced ration feeding of live stock and poultry with men and boys in one church, while Home Agent Hodge conducted classes for women and girls in the study of homemaking topics in the other church.

Then there were contests, open to boys and girls of all ages, in which artificial flowers, nut and candy baskets were made and dish-mats were woven out of corn shucks. And there were games on the grounds—basket and volley ball and mass games of various kinds.

Each night the largest church was filled to overflowing with an appreciative audience, which the first night enjoyed an inspiring address from their district agent, H. S. Estelle of Waco, who also made public presentation of the prizes Dallas County girls and boys had won in the State Fair recently held in Dallas. Incidentally, there was much applause when announcement was made that thirteen State prizes had been awarded Dallas County girls and eight to the boys of the same county. These boys, by the way, having won one-fourth of all the prize money offered in their section of the agricultural exhibit, in competition with entries from twenty-two other countries.

The second night the address of the meeting was given by L. G. McDonald of Groesbeck, and the entertainment features were furnished by the Community Club of girls and boys from Hutchins, who rendered songs, readings and a well-presented playlet.

Excellent Display of Club Products.

The club product fair was the center of interest during the entire two days. The women and girls showed exhibits of the work they have been doing in sewing, canning, waxwork, flower-making, rugs, mudscrapers, drinking cups, etc., and the boys and men displayed fine specimens of cotton, corn, grain sorghums, potatoes, pumpkins, peanuts and other farm and garden crops, besides an unusually varied collection of live things. There were poultry of every type, cows, pigs, sheep and a number of live and dressed possums.

The exhibit rooms were very attractively arranged for the effective showing of the club products. White sheets formed a wainscoting around the walls, with their tops outlined with a wide border of mistletoe and colorful autumn leaves, making a beautiful background for the many and varied articles of club workmanship.

Both the fair and the short course received much praise from a number of visitors from Dallas, among them the County Judge, Hon. F. H. Alexander, and County Commissioners Slaughter, Miller and Ledbetter.

One of the geratly enjoyed features of the two days was the daily picnic luncheon on the grounds, where over good things to eat, furnished by the club women of Bear Creek, supplemented by baskets of luncheon brought by each club represented, people from various parts of the county became acquainted. It is said to be the first occasion of that description ever held by the negro population of Dallas County.

OKLAHOMA CY., OKLA.
Times
DEC 30 1927

Negro 4-H Members Win National Trophy

STILLWATER, Dec. 28.—(Special.)—Oklahoma 4-H club boys and girls scored another decisive victory when they were awarded the championship trophy for the most points scored at the negro club camp held at Tuskegee, Ala.

On the basis of three points for a first place, two points for a second place and one point for a third place, the Oklahoma juniors scored 27 points. Alabama was second with 21, while Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas were tied for third with 18 points each.

Boys and girls from eight different Oklahoma counties staged a model club meeting for the entire group of visitors. An important part of this meeting was a rope making demonstration conducted by T. J. Macklin of Luther, assisted by four others.

OKLAHOMA CY., OKLA.
Oklahoman
DEC 29 1927

ncouraging Negroes

EGRO boys and girls from Oklahoma won the championship trophy at the 4-H club camp at Tuskegee, Ala. Oklahoma should be proud of and satisfied with that showing. hese young people, trained to usefulness and helpfulness, will never be a race problem. Moreover, they will grow up to improve the citizenship of their race. We have the negroes with us, and, unhappily, race prejudice endures, but enlightenment and honorable endeavor on the part of the negroes will help to allay it.

AMERICUS, GA. Times-Recorder
NOV 11 1927

SUMTER NEGRO CLUB BOYS WIN HOG AND POTATO JUDGING PRIZES

A few weeks ago a group of Negro club boys of Sumter county won the first places in corn, potato, dairy cow, poultry and hog judging in the district contest at Albany, Georgia. E. Stallworth, Negro farm demonstration agent has just returned from the state judging contest held at Fort Valley, Ga., His judging teams consisting of the winners in the district contest have also won in the state contest first honors in hog and sweet potato judging. The boys will go in December to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, to compete in the national judging contest, Bosy and girls from t[illegible] eral southern states will [illegible] pate.

The club boys and their parents, also communities in which they live are expressing much joy over the honors these boys have won in the district and state contests.

In two of the United States, South Carolina and Mississippi, the negro population is larger than the white.

Extension—1927
Demonstration Work.

Cairo, Ga., Messenger
AUG 19 1927

Meeting For Colored Farmers at Beachton

The Grady county colored home demonstration agent and the princi- of the Grady County Colored Training school, and others, are arranging a mass meeting of colored farmers, to be held at Beachton next Friday, August 26th.

The program follows:

10 a. m.—Devotional, W. W. Walden; Purpose of Meeting, Rev. G. W. Hanner; Prospects for 1927 Crops, County Agent E. L. England; Progress of Rural Schools in Grady county, Supt. J. P. Swann; Relation of the School to the Farm, Chairman J. B. Wight, of the Grady County Board of Education.

11:15—Music; 4-H Club Work in Georgia, Prof. P. H. Stone; Round Table Discussion, led by Will Babb, Prof. A. W. Ackers and the colored Home Demonstration Agent.

All colored farmers are urged to be present and take an active interest.

Special Exam For Teachers.

Newton, Ga
News.
JUL 29 1927

Culling and Caponizing Demonstration.

A poultry culling and caponizing demonstration will be held Thursday, August 4th at 9 a. m. at the home of club member Harvey Pate, who lives about one mile out from Albany on the left side of the Dawson road. Pate has a large flock of birds with which to work so the demonstration promises to be exceptionally valuable. The work will be done by Asst. County Agent Cooper Morcock, assisted by the Negro County Agent, William King. Anyone interested in poultry is invited to come and be with the club members at this time.

4-H CLUB BOYS AND FARMERS TO MEET SAME TIME

Youth and Adult Agriculturists Will Be At Tuskegee Inst.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—The farmers of today and the farmers of tomorrow will meet on common ground when the third annual boys and girls Four H. Clubs and the thirty-seventh annual Tuskegee Negro Conference hold consecutive conferences at Tuskegee Institute, December 5-8.

The Four H Clubs, representing the rural youth of the South, and the Tuskegee Negro Conference, attended by farmers and educators have so timed their meetings that the parents may be able to peep in on the activities of their sons and daughters and the children on those of their parents. The The opening days, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday, will be devoted to the boys and girls. On Wednesday afternoon the annual Workers Conference will be held and on Thursday the Farmers Conference, the two of which comprise the Tuskegee Negro Conference.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference was founded by Booker T. Washington to give the farmers, teachers, ministers and social workers of the South an opportunity to get together and to study and discuss common problems.

The Four-H Clubs are composed of rural boys and girls, and these clubs in Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas will be represented at the Tuskegee meeting. These clubs are organized under the auspices of the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The four H's symbolize Head, Heart, Hands, Health, the development of which is the organization's aim. T. M. Campbell of the Extension Service and R. C. Atkins, director of the institute Department of Agriculture, are planning the program.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
Builder
SEP 1 1927

TO AID COLORED PLANTER IN HIS FARM PROBLEMS

Tuskeegee Institute To Bring Agricultural Institution To Farms

DECATUR, Ala., INS—For years farm leaders, business men and financiers have teaching the southern negro how to make his one horse farm into something of value, not only to himself and family, but to the state in which he lives—the Tuskegee Institute, one of the mostwidely known negro colleges in the country has at last begun to work on the matter.

The institute, realizing that the average southern negro would never have the opportunity to go to an agricultural school decided to take the school to him. An dthey have done this through the Booker T. Washington traveling school.

This school sponsored by the negro farm extension service of Alabama is equipped with all manner of farm implements, a Delco light system and four teachers from the institute. Included in the classes it conducts for men are courses in construction of model poultry houses, sanitary toilets window screening, selection of seed corn and judging of live stock.

Classes for women include instruction in canning, hand painting, poultry raising, mattress making, use of fireless cookers, sewing, health and sanitation.

Republic
LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS
JUL 31 1927

NEGRO 4-H CLUBS HOLD ENCAMPMENT

More Than 1,500 Members Attend Annual Two-Day Affair at Galloway.

More than 1,500 negroes, members of 4-H clubs in Pulaski county, attended the annual Pulaski county club encampment at Galloway yesterday and Friday.

The rally was held by extension workers in the county to stimulate interest in club work among the negroes on the farms. The morning programs were taken up by addresses by County Judge Newton, Miss Minnie T. Allen, home demonstration agent; J. W. Sargent, county agent, and C. L. McNutt, secretary of farm bureaus.

Yesterday afternoon the club members enjoyed a barbecue and a basket dinner, given by the white plantation owners in the vicinity. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Letter Carriers' band.

Clipped From
Smithfield
N. C. Herald
JUL 29 1927

Commends Negro Farm Work Here

State Department Think Work of Negro Farm Demonstration Agent Fruitful; Gardens Are Stressed.

C. R. Hudson, who is in charge of the Negro Farm Demonstration work in the state, was in Johnston county a few days ago inspecting the work of local Agent McKay McNeill, and upon his return to Raleigh made the following report concerning it:

He states that he found the work in a very fine condition and found the negro farmers very much interested in getting the better methods which the extension service has to offer them. In going from farm to farm he found soybeans growing on a number of them that had not grown them before. These beans will be used as a hay crop or for grazing off by hogs. He also found a number of farmers growing sudan grass for hay and for pasturage. Corn and cotton crops that were in the demonstration work were much better than the average of those that did not have the benefit of the work.

One of the most valuable features of the work he found to be that of the garden. Local Agent McNeill has a garden contest on in the county. Mr. Hudson visited, inspected and judged 21 of the gardens. His average score for them was 92 per cent. The average number of vegetables found per garden was 18. The score on cultivation was 88; that on fertilization, 77; size of garden, 98; location, 90.

The gardens averaged almost exactly one-fourth of an acre. This was found to produce more vegetables than the average family can consume, so quite a number of the gardeners have been selling vegetables. Many of them will can, and in other ways preserve vegetables for winter use. A number of the gardeners were asked as to the value of their garden. While the answers varied naturally, yet is was ascertained that the gardens on an average were worth more than $100.00 each, that is, over $400.00 per acre. Thus it will be seen that the garden is the most important and most valuable part of the farm, hence the attention given it.

Spartanburg, S. C., Journal

AUG 15 1927

NEGRO FARMERS OF COUNTY WILL MAKE LATE TOUR

Extensive Itinerary Arranged for August 30 for Visit to Many Farms.

MEETINGS FOR WEEK

By W. C. BUNCH
Negro Farm Agent

The meeting held Saturday afternoon in the Woodward building on Short Wofford street was unusually largely attended and was of much interest. There were two meetings held at the same time. Members of the 4-H clubs, boys and girls from various sections of the county, met in the office of the agent, during which time plans and arrangements were made for giving the regular club annual picnic Thursday, August 18, most likely, at Cedar Springs. The public is invited to attend.

This meeting was presided over by Walter Burgans, a member of the club of Inman route 4, while the meeting for the adults was presided over by J. C. Brown of Spartanburg route 1. The outcome of the meeting for the farmers was plans for the annual farmers' county inspection tour, which will be staged Tuesday, August 30. All persons wishing to join this tour are asked to be at the courthouse grounds promptly at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, August 30, as the party will leave promptly at 8:30, making the first stop at the home of J. C. Brown, where a demonstration of home mixing fertilizer will be conducted.

The second stop will be at Foster Grove church in the Cherokee Springs community, where a short program will be given.

The third stop will be at J. F. Hunter's, Cherokee Springs community, where the farmers will inspect the five acres of cotton being grown under the state-wide five-acre cotton contest by Hunter.

The fourth stop will be at Edd Bass' place in Boiling Springs community, where a pure-bred Jersey calf and the pure-bred Hampshire hog rasling is being carried on by the sons of Bass, who are members of the county club in growing live stock.

The fifth stop will be at the home of R. A. Tipsley, where his modern home will be inspected and a pure-bred O. I. C. hog of his son, Pierce, a contestant in live stock raising among club boys, will be seen.

The sixth stop will be at John Burgano's home, where a pure-bred Duroc Jersey boar is being cared for by Walter Burgano, a member of the club in live stock raising. This hog is the one won by Burgano at the state short course held in Orangeburg last June.

The seventh stop will be at the home of A. E. Henderson, Inman community, where inspection of the beautification of a home with flowers, etc., will take place. His son has a live sotck project and is a member of the live stock raising contest of the county's 4-H club boys.

The eighth stop will be on the farm of C. V. Foster, of the Fairforest community, where a demonstration conducted by Foster in corn growing with barnyard manure beside that with commercial fertilizer will be seen. The ninth stop will be at the home of J. C. Gist, where the party will disband.

Luncheon will be served at the home of John Burgano, where suitable accommodations are available for a large crowd, while the farmers of that community will assist in serving dinner. Every person is asked to carry along his lunch, melons, etc. Speakers for the occasion will be announced later.

Meetings will be held as follows:

Tuesday night, August 16, the Union School Community Fair association will meet in the Union school at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, August 17, the agent and Dr. J. B. Walker will meet the farmers of the Cherokee Springs community in the school room at 12 o'clock noon. All farmers are urged to attend.

Friday, August 19, the Women's club of the Cherokee community will meet Dora E. Boston, state supervising agent for negro women, at the home of O. D. Meadows at 2 o'clock p. m. A large attendance is expected. Prof. Harry E. Daniels, assistant district agent of Orangeburg, will arrive in the city Monday to visit several sections of the county and projects being conducted by the local agent.

ALBANY GA., Herald.

SEP 15 1927

Negro Farm Boys And Girls Hold Judging Contest

First Meeting of the Kind Ever Held in This Section Here Yesterday.

The Agricultural Agents and more than a hundred members of the Corn, Cotton, Potato, Pig, Poultry and Home-makers clubs, men and women from Grady, Thomas, Sumter, Lee and Dougherty counties, met Wednesday at the Georgia Normal and Agricultural School in the eliminating contests for their final test for the state contest which is to be held at the Fort Valley N. and I. School during November.

This is the first meeting of its kind ever held in this section of Georgia with colored farm boys and girls, but beyond a doubt proved very successful in every phase.

The girls, instructed by Camilla Weems, State District Agent, Savannah, Ga., and Mrs. Rosa L. Love Martin, County Home Demonstrator, Grady County, Cairo, gave demonstrations in domestic science; while the boys took part in contests of judging corn, potatoes, poultry, cows, hogs and plowing, under the direction of O. S. O'Neal, local farm demonstrator, Fort Valley; E. Stallworth, local farm demonstrator, Americus, and William R. King, local farm demonstrator, Albany.

All of the boys did admirably well in the contest; most especially the boys of Lee and Dougherty counties. Dougherty and Lee counties won first place in the plowing contest and judging sweet potatoes, and won second place in judging corn. The averages were as follows: Sumter County, 84 per cent; Dougherty and Lee counties 80 per cent; Grady and Thomas counties, 69 per cent.

The boys of Dougherty and Lee are to be commended for having run such close average with Sumter, where the boys have had agents for ten years, compared with Dougherty's agent for two months. It is hoped that many may subscribe to the encouragement of these boys as they shall pursue further their projects.

Athens, Ala., Limestone Democrat

SEP 15 1927

Negro Club Boys Start Bank Account

On the teaching of thrift to the negro boys through negro extension work, the 4-H club boys in Ezekiel community made a nice deposit in the Farmers & Merchants bank. We are practicing this experience throughout the county among negro farm boys.

The county is now being organized into men and boys clubs. The following communities have been organized and their presidents and secretaries elected:

Big Creek community—George Cannon, president of men's club and Jack Flannigan, secretary.

St. John's community—L. C. Cox, club leader of boys and girls 4 H. club.

Harris community—Pleas Orr, president and Robert Johnston, secretary.

Ezekiel community, Boys 4 H. Club—Sandy Lucas, secretary and T. H. Hines, president.

Beulah Land community—Button Parham, president and Adam Lucas secretary.

Little Zion community—W. M. Malone, president and Frank Malone, secretary.

These community clubs are being organized throughout the entire county and meet once a month to discuss their farm problems.

One of the outstanding campaigns we are putting on through the community club is the planting of Hairy Vetch for soil building and winter cover crop.

Oklahoman
Oklahoma City-Okla.

SEP 5 1927

CLUB WORK IN NOBLE GROWS

Twenty-Four Groups Cater To White and Four To Negroes.

PERRY, Sept. 24.—(Special)—Boys and girls 4-H club work in Noble county has grown and developed until there are twenty-eight clubs with a membership exceeding 580 according to the records of Mrs. Jessie McCafferty and R. C. Outheir, county agents.

Eighty Negroes Enrolled

Of the twenty-eight 4-H clubs in the county twenty-four are for white rural boys and girls and four are for negro members. The negro clubs have more than eighty members enrolled since the beginning of the club year when the work was started among them. The other twenty-four clubs number more than 500 members in every part of the county.

During the summer the work of the clubs was concerned with preparing exhibits for the Noble County Free Fair and for the State Fair at Oklahoma City. The five best exhibits in each department were sent to the State Fair at Oklahoma City for a try at state-wide honors. Teams from the clubs were in charge of the exhibits both at the county and the state fairs and managed the work in the absence of the county agents.

Federations Are Formed

The most important work accomplished by the county clubs during the last club year was the formation of an efficient county and district federation. Four district federations were formed each with their own officers, and a county federation was organized with Matilda Cottle as president; John Gillaspie as vice president, and Maxine Winkler as secretary.

The club records list as honors won during the past year the election of Elizabeth Wilson as state song leader, the presence of thirty-seven Noble county club members at the farm congress held at Stillwater and the various ribbons won by exhibits at the three state fairs.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

JUN 16 1927

NEGRO SCHOOL TO OPEN

Agriculture And Home Economics Will Be Given At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 15.—(AP)—The annual Summer short course in agriculture and home economics for negro boys and girls in Alabama will be held at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute July 11-23, according to C. M. Kynette, state club agent for negro boys.

The short course will be held under the auspices of the agricultural department of the Tuskegee Institute and the United States Department of Agriculture. The regular faculty with specialists from Washington and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, will take part.

Negro boys and girls, 10 to 18 years of age, are eligible to attend and special credit certificates will be given those attending three consecutive years.

Extension- 1927

Demonstration Work.

Tuskegee, Ala. News.

MAY 5 1927

MOVABLE SCHOOLS IN MACON COUNTY DEVELOP GRATIFYING RESULTS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 30.—The movable schools which have been conducted in Macon County this week, under the auspices of the Negro branch of the Extension Service, have been some of the most successful held in the State this year. Between five and six hundred persons have attended the schools and participated in the various demonstrations to be given to men and women. Meetings were held at Roba, Baldwin Farms, Milstead, Tysonville and Shorter, beginning Monday and continuing through Friday.

At each session a sanitary toilet was constructed. This is one of the cardinal plans of the general health schedule which is a part of the programs of Movable School work. In addition, the men were given lectures and demonstrations in crop cultivation, year-round gardetning, organization of farm work to secure best results of bread-making, preparation of balanced meals on the farm, making curtains and general home beautification. Lessons in health and sanitation were given to both men and women; special instructions being given to women with reference to care of babies and the pre- and post-natal care of mothers. All of these lectures, including care of the sick in the home, were accompanied by carefully prepared demonstrations, so that all the lessons can be put into practice by the people to whom they were given.

A number of prominent white and colored visitors inspected the schools during the week, including Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mott and daughter, who are doing supervisory missionary work in India; Mr. Fred F. Goodsell, field Secretary of the American Board of Missions in the Near East, with headquarters at Constantinople; and a number of officials from Tuskegee Institute and U. S. V. Hospital No. 91, located near Tuskegee.

These people have expressed themselves rather generally and feeling that the work that is carried on by this group of workers is most vital and presented in such a manner as to secure permanent and far-reaching results.

DEMOCRAT

Marks-Miss

JUN 9 1927

NOTES ON NEGRO HOME DEM. WORK

Cornelie A. Richard, Negro Home Demonstration Agent

General Activities for the Month of May

During the months of May nine monthly meetings of Home Demonstration Clubs were held on the meetind day of each club. I worked with the club girls in the forenoon and women in the afternoon. These meetings were well attended by club members and visitors. Demonstrations for the month were bread-making, canning vegetables, dyeing, rug making, sewing, and lessons in cooking for 4-H. Club girls.

Home visits were made to club members in each community to inspect garden, poultry, dairy and home improvement projects.

One day was spent attending conference held at Clarksdale by Mrs. Mary Barrow Giesen of A. & M. College, State Agent of Home Demonstration Work. The object of this meeting was to make plans to aid flood sufferers.

The week May 23-28 was devoted to doing relief work for flood sufferers, the result was that the women of the extension work nobly answered the call and donated clothing, shoes, and a few canned goods. We also have cabbage and tomato plants ready to be sent to the flood sufferers.

Leaders of the various projects are doing some splendid work in their communities. A check has been made on their work and the result will be mentioned later.

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Each Club has fixed a date to go on a "Plum Hunt" to the near hills of Panola County. The plum is one of the most useful fruits that grows, and it can be utilized in making twelve different conserved products.

:—:—:—:—:

The canning season is now here and the leaders of the Food Project are planning big things along their line of work throughout the summer, aside from the regular canning of each house wife, there will be all-day cannings in each community.

:—:—:—:—:

Our next Leaders Training meeting will be held at the Clored School building at Marks, Saturday June 25th. We hope to have with us our District Home Agent, Mrs. Alice Carter Oliver, of Clarksdale.

The program will be mentioned later.

Bayonne, Co., N.J.

MAY 27 19

COLORED CLUBS END SHORT COURSE

The third annual short course for the Colored home Demonstration Clubs of Chatham county ended yesterday at the Georgia State Industrial College after a most constructive session.

At the close of the meeting resolutions were adopted attesting to the benefits derived by the club members through the lectures, demonstrations and conferences during the two days of the course. For the co-operation, extended by the Georgia State Industrial College, President Hubert, the faculty, and the students were thanked. Those signing the resolutions were A. E. Manes, A. B. Harris, M. E. Fylnn, Georgia Ward and S. T. Martin.

ANNUAL SHORT COURSE BEGINS AT TUSKEGEE

Boys And Girls Gather For Instruction In Methods Of Better Practices

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, July 20—Monday, July 11, was the opening date of the annual short courses at Tuskegee Institute, which are conducted under the joint supervision of the Alabama Extension Service and the agricultural department and home economics division of the Institute.

Twenty-six Smith-Hughes teachers are attending a three-weeks course in vocational agriculture under the State and Federal departments of agriculture. Dr. H. O. Sargent, federal vocational supervisor, Mr. R. E. Cammack, supervisor of vocational education in Alabama, Mr. J. M. Hobdy, director of vocational education in Alabama and Mr. J. E. Beddingfield, itinerant vocational instructor from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, are giving the instructions in this course.

Smith-Lever Agents Assemble

Eighteen men and eight women who are engaged in Smith-Lever work in Alabama convened for a period beginning July 11 and lasting through the 23rd, for the purpose of making some special studies in farm and home methods, and to hold conferences on matters pertaining to the execution of their county programs.

Boys and Girls Short Course Gratifying

There are boys and 125 girls atending the short course at Tuskegee this summer. This is an increase of about 20 per cent over last year. This increase in numbers indicates the increased interest on the part of the parents of these boys and girls, and of the young folks themselves, in the kind of knowledge and training which is inculcated at the Institute and through the work of the Extension Agents

Perhaps, the largest contributing factor toward the success of the Short Courses this year, is the splendid organization and enthusiastic leadership to be found in the agricultural department of Tuskegee Institute, under the supervision of Mr. R. C. Atkins, director; Miss R. B. Jones, state agent for Negro women; E. C. Dobbs, state agent for men; C. M. Kynette, state club agent for Negro boys, and Arthur Flood, vocational teacher, co-operating with Director Atkins, composed the committee, which worked out a schedule that makes possible the achievement of the most concentrated and far-reaching results with the least lost motion, in conducting the work of both the children and adults. The boys and girls are, each divided into four sections. In the forenoons, the boys alternate between classes in the study of dairy cattle, hogs, chickens and corn. During the same periods—forty-five minutes each—the girls are being taught bread-making, sewing, handicraft, health and sanitation. Most of the boys and girls are keenly alert to the advantages which are offered them during these ten days at Tuskegee and are putting activity into their class-work. This attitude is most encouraging, for, all of the efforts put forth in their behalf cannot serve to enlighten these young folks unless they are willing to co-operate. Efficient instructors have been secured to teach these classes. The teaching staff is composed of R. C. Atkins, W. W. Hoyes, V. C. Turner, A. M. Britton, A. C. Whisenton, Cleve L. Abbott, J. H. Bias, Miss Arnena West, Miss Maggie Pierce, Miss Annie L. Bostick, Miss Ruth Coleman and Miss Malvolia Genneratt, all of whom have special preparation in the subjects which they are teaching.

In the afternoons the first period is given over to devotions. After prayers and scripture reading, sparkling songs pertaining to the out-of-doors and youth, and happiness, are taught the children, under the leadership of Mrs. A. J. Neely of Tuskegee Institute.

Field Agent T. M. Campbell of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has had headquarters at Tuskegee Institute for twenty years, expresses the opinion that the Extension work being conducted for rural boys and girls, such as the present Short Course, is one of the most effective and sure procedures for the permanent establishment of agriculture in the South.

BANNER

NASHVILLE, TENN.

JUL 15 1927

NEGRO CLUBS WILL CAMP AT WALDEN

Boys to Study Agriculture and Girls Home Economics August 15-20.

Negro 4-H Clubs of Middle Tennessee will hold their camp on the grounds of Walden college, near Nashville on the Murfreesboro pike, August 15 to 20. The program will center around the study of agriculture for the boys, and of home economics for the girls, with recreation and entertainment included. The subjects will be taught by experts.

No charge will be made for board and lodging during the camp meeting, but those who attend have been asked to bring $3 in money, or $1.25 and the equivalent of the remainder in groceries. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the opening day, club members will hold a picnic on the campus.

The daily schedule will be as follows: 6 a. m., out of bed; 6:30 to 7 o'clock, physical training; 7 to 7:30, bath; breakfast, 7:30 to 8:15; clean up, 8:15 to 9; classes, 9 to 10:30 at which time boys will be taught mixing feed for hogs, dairy cows and poultry, corn rotation, fertilizers and seed; and girls will be taught food conservation, canning, preserving, making bread and sewing.

From 10:30 a. m. to noon, boys will be taught the testing of milk for butter fat, judging hogs and cows, corn and seed cultivation, and culling poultry; and girls will be further taught in canning, preserving and sewing.

From 12 to 12:45 p. m. chapel hour will be held. Dinner will be from 12:45 to 1:45 o'clock; 1:45 to 2:30, clean up; 2:30 to 5 o'clock, recreation; 5 to 6 o'clock, rest; 6 to 6:45 o'clock, supper; 6:45 to 7:20 o'clock, clean up; 7:30 to 8 o'clock, stunts; 8 to 9 o'clock, entertainment; 9:10 o'clock, taps; 9:30 o'clock, lights out.

MOVABLE SCHOOL SPENDS WEEK IN MACON COUNTY

The movable schools which have been conducted in Macon County recently under the auspices of the Negro branch of the Extension Service, have been some of the most successful held in the state this year. Between five and six hundred persons have attended the schools and participated in the various demonstrations given to men and women. Meetings were held at Roba, Baldwin Farms, Milstead, Tysonville and Shorter, during an entire week.

At each session a sanitary toilet was constructed. This is one of the cardinal plans of the general health schedule which is a part of the programs of Movable School work. In addition, the men were given lectures and demonstrations in crop cultivation, year-round gardening, organization of farm work to secure best results, building of door steps and terracing. The women were instructed in proper methods of bread making, preparation of balanced meals on the farm, making curtains and general home beautification. Lessons in health and sanitation were given to both men and women; special instructions being given to women with reference to care of babies and the pre-and-post-natal care of mothers. All of these lectures, including care of the sick in the home, were accompanied by carefully prepared demonstrations, so that all of the lessons taught can be put into practice by the people to whom they were given.

A number of prominent white and colored visitors inspected the schools during the week, including: Mrs. John R. Mott and daughter, who are doing supervisory missionary work in India; Mr. Fred F. Goodsell, field secretary of t ehmAerican Board of Missions in the Near East, with headquarters at Constantinople; and a number of officials from Tuskegee Institute and the United States Veterans' Hospital No. 91.

These people have expressed themselves rather generally as feeling that the work that is carried on by this group of workers is most vital and presented in such a manner as most likely to secure permanent and far reaching results.

SANFORD, N. C., Enterprise
MAY 13 192

DEMONSTRATION WORK AMONG COLORED WOMEN OF GUILFORD COUNTY

Intensive work is being done among the colored women and girls of Guilford county by Annie M. Murray, colord home demonstration work, as her reports to the county commissioners for the first four months of the year show. Sixtythree meetings held by the worker had a combined attendance of 1,337 and 25 other meetings attended had an attendance of 1,114, making a total of 2,451.

During the first four months of the year, she visited 55 homes at different times and had 210 calls relative to extension work. Sixty-three letters were written and 400 circulars sent out. A total of 67 1-2 in the office, the reports shows. During this time she drove a distance of 2,252 miles at an automobile expense of $94.03.

The narrative report of the workers describes what is being done among the colored women and girls. "There were four clubs organized in which special emphasis was laid on biscuits and muffins- All were girls' clubs. Demonstations were given and each one was asked to carry out the instruction and make biscuits once each week for three months There were 17 girls who choose this as their project. The agent gave eight demonstration for this lesson. This work was not completed for all were to bring biscuits and put on exhibit to be judged at the fair. Only two girls exhibited, yet they made splendid biscuits in the home.

"The organization of my girls clubs was easily perfected for the lecture demonstration had served as a great stimulus. All clubs were organized February 1 with the required number of officers. I made the girls feel that it was their club, and I was only their director or assistant. I left the clubs select their own names.

"In organizing the women after several meetings I found out they were often too busy to come out to public meetings so I mended the mistake by making home visits and giving assistance needed in homes. Only two clubs of women have met regularly, but they have been very faithfu

After completing the organi zation, the worker reported that she made an outline. Five lessons were given in food, the worker furnishing all materials used and giving it to the Hot Lunch club. This was a lesson in making white sauce, and while she was she was making it, she heard some of the girls say they didn't like the way it looked. "This was just what I expected," the worker reports. "I used the white sauce over spaghetti and sprinkled grated cheese on top of this which gave the dish a different look. The next week we used the sauce as a soup foundation. The Parent-Teacher association not only promised me co-operation, but at the next meeting a new threeburner stove was placed in the school kitchen. The Hot Lunch club with the assistance of the teachers served one hot dish twice a week in school. There were two clubs that could carry on such work; in other places there were no stoves and homes were too far away to carry groupe of students so I gave lesson in measurments stiching and laying the table."

Two clubs in the county planned to make uniforms, these clubs having a membership of 35 girls. Their work involved cutting, basting and sewing. Aprons were also made, some of them being of an excellent c l. Evelyn Sellars, of, Gibsonville, made one that cost her 47 cents. She wouldn't take $10 for it. is one of the most advanced sewers among the colored girls of county, accordihg to the home agent't report.

Twenty-two girl enrolled in the first short course ever given in Guilford county, which is declared to have been very beneficial. Over 100 gardens were planted in the county, 42 of which were visited by the worker. Five of the gardens were laid off correctly and fenced. Some of the gardens sold vegetables, while others canned them. "Grandma Rapper, who lives in Rock Creek township, is 82 years old but planted her garden herself She dug and spaded the ground and has had something from it on her table all the time. She saved okra seed along with others this year and the okra took first prize at the fair which she is much elated over."

Five colored communities joined in staging the Florence community fair last fall, which was an avowed success, products of the farm, garden and home being exhibited.

Food conservation work was carried on in eight communities and more than 3,000 cans were stored for winter use. Lots of work was done where there were no clubs, but the agent went in in and gave instructions to the women and girls and also mailed bulletins on canning which some hold as a real treasure. They have canned everything that could be used from the early green peas to wild wood grapes. There was marked interest in canning and the worker in her report expressed the belief that the number of women reached during 1927 would greatly exceed the number contracted during 1926.

Negro Club Boys and Girls To Meet Aug. 1-5

Annual Short Course at A. and T. Expected To Be Most Successful Yet Attempted

Greensboro, N. C., July 25.—Everything is in readiness for the short courses in agriculture and home economics which will be offered at A. and T. College, August 1 to 5.

The conference will open officially Monday, August 1. There is not a gathering in all the year that gives the college officials more pleasure or that passes off with more satisfaction than the annual short course.

Last year 215 boys and girls dropped their hoes, left their farm work, and journeyed to Greensboro, where they attended a conference that was featured with inspirational addresses, social activities, demonstrations, physical and religious development. According to advance reports, we are expecting over three hundred prospective farmers and farmers' wives to assemble at the local college next Monday. They will come in private cars, by bus, on train, and many in school trucks.

Outstanding leaders will be on hand to give lectures and practical demonstrations. Local Agents H. E. Webb and Annie Murray are making ample preparations to see to it that Guilford County will have a 100-per-cent attendance.

This year, as last year, the local college will give the boys and girls a sight-seeing tour, including the Guilford Battle Ground, ending with a delightful picnic at the college farm

Extension - 1927
Demonstration Work

Andalusia Ala. Star
FEB 1 - 1927

More Land and Home Owners Among Negroes Result Extension Work

Agricultural extension work for negroes by negroes under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture has passed its first 10-year milestone. Some of the achievements of the period are recorded in a new publication just issued by the department as Miscellaneous Circular 72-C, "A decade of Negro Extension Work, 1914-1924." The figures indicating progress in the work are of interest now, but they will increase in importance and value with the passing of time, says the department.

Southern negro farmers are learning better methods of farming and home making. They are becoming land owners and home owners as a result of their renewed interest. Home ownership is the largest factor in the solution of the so-called negro problem, says the department, and cooperative agricultural extension work has exerted a great influence in this direction. This is especially true since negroes have been appointed to act as demonstration agents.

The gradual increase in the number of negro agents and also in the appropriations for their support during the last 10 years gives much promise for the development of this work. During the first year under the Smith-Lever Act there were 66 negro men and women demonstration agents; in 1924 there were 299.

During 1924, 3,659 farmers undertook demonstrations with cotton and 3,072 carried the work to completion and submitted reports. In addition, [illegible] members planted an [illegible] 1,734 of [illegible] my of these boys cleared more than $100 each on their acres and some more than $200.

Corn has always been a favorite crop for demonstrations by adults and juniors in the South. More than 3,000 adults and 4,000 club members completed work with this crop. From a demonstration viewpoint alone, it is estimated that a million negro farmers and home makers are being influenced effectively. Demonstration with other crops and with livestock have been equally effective. The agents have visited in the course of their demonstration work more than 28,000 farms and 26,000 homes.

The extension work for negroes and by negroes has been built up practically in the last 10 years. It is a fine tribute to the good work of the negro agents that, when the period of retrenchment came soon after the World war, their force and their appropriations were the only ones which were not reduced. With this solid foundation, with this inspiring record, and with this successful history the near future holds out much hope for even more rapid development.

WINGTON SALEM, N. C.
JAN 31 1927

Extension Big Aid to Negroes

Home Ownership Largest Factor in Negro Problem

Favor Corn Crop

Future Holds Much Promise for Race

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During 1924, 3,659 negro farmers undertook demonstrations with cotton and 3,072 carried the work to completion and submitted reports. In addition 2,630 Junior Club members planted an acre or more of cotton and 1,734 of them completed the work. Many of these boys cleared more than $100 each on their acres and some more than $200.

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The extension work for negroes and by negroes has been built up practically in the last 10 years. It is a fine tribute to the good work of the negro agents that, when the period of retirement came soon after the World War, their force and their appropriations were the only ones which were not reduced. With this solid foundation, with this inspiring record, and with this successful history the near future holds out much hope for even more rapid development.

A copy of the circular can be obtained as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C. Herald
FEB 2 1927

HOMES PROBLEM FOR THE NEGROES

Factor in Solving the So-Called Negro Situation.

SAYS FEDERAL DEPARTMENT

Washington, Feb. 1 (AP).—Home ownership is the largest factor in the solution of the so-called negro problem, says the Department of Agriculture in a bulletin recently issued which discusses the progress made by the department through the first ten years it has been carrying on agricultural extension work among the negroes, 1914 to 1924.

"Southern negro farmers are learning better methods of farming and home making," says the department survey of its progress during the decade. "They are becoming landowners and homeowners as a result of their renewed interest. Home ownership is the largest factor in the solution of the so-called negro problem, and cooperative agricultural extension work has exerted a great influence in this direction. This is especially true since negroes have been appointed to act as demonstration agents.

"The gradual increase in the number of negro agents and also in the appropriations for their support during the last ten years gives much promise for the development of this work. During the first year under the Smith-Lever act there were 66 negro men and women demonstration agents; in 1924 there were 299.

"During 1924, 3,659 negro farmers undertook demonstrations with cotton and 3,072 carried the work to completion and submitted reports. In addition, 2,630 junior club members planted an acre or more of cotton and 1,734 of them completed the work. Many of these boys cleared more than $100 each on their acres, and some more than $200.

"Corn has always been a favorite crop for demonstrations by adults and juniors in the South," adds the report. "More than 3,000 adults and 4,000 junior club members completed work with this crop. From a demonstration viewpoint alone, it is estimated that a million negro farmers and home makers are being influenced effectively."

Boys' Day Conference Draws 800 To Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—More than 800 enthusiastic boys representing 50 school communities attended the ninth annual Macon County Boys' Day conference here Washington's birthday and heard President Coolidge deliver his address over the radio. The boys gathered around the tomb of Booker T. Washington while a wreath was placed on his grave. Reports from various schools were received and contests conducted. The conference was held under the auspices of the Tuskegee Institute Extension Department.

800 Boys at Tuskegee Conference

More than 800 enthusiastic boys attending the fourteenth annual Macon County Boys' Day celebration here Tuesday, February 22, heard President Coolidge deliver his Washington birthday address over radio. The boys represented thirty communities and schools throughout the county.

Representatives from each school gave reports of the activities of the clubs in correlating their school work instruction with their home life. This has been the major activity for the academic year.

Mr. C. J. Calloway, Director of the Extension Department under whose auspices the day's program was conducted sketched briefly the history and purpose for the annual observance of this day.

"The Boys' Day exercises have been going on since 1913," Mr. Calloway said, "and have gradually grown in interest from a group of one hundred boys to more than 800 in attendance. The object is to develop leadership in rural communities. The boys have improved in appearance as well as in scholarship, through reason of this annual stimulus. In each boy's report before the group there is competition, which stimulates group action and co-operative effort.

"The average country boy, before this movement was started, was not only neglected by the teachers of the schools, who were mostly women, but by his parents as well. Now the mothers and fathers with the teachers have begun to make a program

tor the boy, which helps to take care of his school life, in a way to keep him interested in his physical, mental and moral training."

Mr. E. C. Roberts, Director of the Academic Department and Acting Principal, welcomed the visitors and expressed the hope that in after years they would put as much enthusiasm and vigor in their life work as they evidenced during the day.

"Study, work, learn. These are things that make men," Mr. W. B. Riley, Superintendent of Macon County schools, stated in his address to the boys. "This country exists for the younger generation and you must do these things in order to be able to take your place in this country."

The boys closed the morning exercises by gathering about the tomb of Booker T. Washington on which a wreath was placed as tribute to the memory of the Founder of Tuskegee Institute.

Following the morning exercises the 800 boys marched to the dining hall behind the Tuskegee Institute Band.

In the afternoon a spelling contest was held in which representatives from each school competed. First prize of a baseball outfit consisting of ball, bat and mitt was won by L. L. Johnson of Mt. Pisgah. F. R. Reid, Jr., of Dawkins won the second prize, a ball and a bat. The third prize, a baseball, was won by Arthur McDonald of the Children's House.

Through the courtesy of the Institute entertainment course, the boys were entertained at the afternoon session by Mr. Notaes Majahara, an itinerant magician registering from Calcutta, India.

Robert Stewart of the Institute Fourth Year Class delivered the annual Macon County senior boy's address.

Assisting Mr. Calloway in putting over the program were: Miss Vivian Gilmore, County Jeanes Supervisor; Mr. Lee A. Jones, Jeanes Supervisor, District No. 2 of Macon County; Miss T. Beatrice Coles of the Academic faculty; Mr. Walter Dansby, Smith-Hughes agricultural teacher, New Rising Star School; Mr. J. B. Matthews, Principal, Thrasher County Training School; Mr. C. M. Kynette, state agent, boys' club work; and Mr. George Goodwin, county demonstration agent.

Ten Years' Results in Negro Extension

A decade of Negro extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, 1914-24, is summarized in a circular issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The official nature of the pamphlet obviates the criticism of inaccuracy or over-statement that might be a natural inclination in many quarters to make were the facts presented by a private improvement organization. With that in mind, this ten-year report on what has been accomplished and what can be done in the field of Negro extension work will come as a decided surprise to many of us who live next door to the actual progress that Mr. O. B. Martin, in charge of the Office of Co-operative Extension Work for the Southern States, here reveals.

That home ownership is the largest factor in the solution of the Negro problem, is axiomatic. The Government has found that co-operative extension work serves as one of the greatest influences in encouraging the Negro to become a land owner and to succeed with land investments.

That in ten years of trial progress numerical effect is comparatively slow comes as no surprise. The advance of the white agriculturist has not been so rapid as to occasion belief that the Negro, who in a majority of cases starts from farther back, should have shown phenomenal development. Today, however, every southern state has a large group of Negro extension agents who are increasing in numbers as well as in efficiency. The number has grown from sixty-six agents with an estimated cost of $31,589 in 1915 to 299 agents with an estimated cost of $427,266 in 1924.

An interesting set of figures is that which shows that of 3,659 Negro farmers who undertook demonstration work in 1924, 3,072 carried it to completion, a percentage that will compare favorably with the white's willingness to complete such an undertaking.

There is plenty of interesting reading in the report. From generalities it selects individual examples to show success in farming, in boys' and girls' club work. By no means the least valuable and among the most effective aims of the demonstration program is home sanitation, instruction that can be serviceably carried into the cities as well as the rural communities. It is worth noting that a sixteen year old colored girl of Washington County in Texas has acquired from home demonstration instruction an earning capacity as a canner, jelly and pickle maker in her spare time from school work.

Booker T. Washington believed that essentially the Negro is a farmer type. The success of instruction and demonstration in farm work is bearing out his theory. Those who attended the "More Cotton on Fewer Acres" banquet of The News this year will recall that one speaker emphasized the fact that in his county the Negro farmer made a better showing than the white because he was willing to learn from the county agent.

—Dallas (Texas) News.

Salisbury, N. C., Post

JAN 4 1927

Colored Farm Board Met Here

The colored agricultural advisory board for Rowan met Monday morning in the office of County Agent, J. D. Carlton. The duty of this board is to help agent Carlton in putting over the agricultural extension program in Rowan county. After the election of officers for 1927, the board moved to give special attention to the following program:

1. To the reduction of cotton acreage for 1927, and to plant only such acreage as can be profitably grown.
2. To grow food and feeds to amply supply the family and livestock.
3. To encourage the building and improvement of homes among the colored people.
4. To induce more colored people to buy homes; realizing the fact that the best and surest way to become good citizens is through home ownership.
5. To work for better schools and churches in our county for colored people, that our children may be trained the way they should go —for efficient service. The board visited in a body the rooster sale, conducted by Mr. W. G. Yeager, county agent (for white), and got much information about poultry.

The board adjourned to meet when called by Agent Carlton.

Asheboro - N. C. Courier.

APR 20 1927

Progress Recorded In Negro Extension Work

Raleigh, N. C., April 18.—Negro farmers in North Carolina working with the local extension agents are making commendable progress, observes C. R. Hudson who has charge of this work.

At the present time, there are 19 local Negro agents at work with the colored farmers of North Carolina and last year, these agents planned to have 8,553 farm demonstrations. They actually conducted 7,993 or 93 per cent of those planned. This was made possible, states Mr. Hudson, through the fine cooperation given the agents by local leaders among the colored people. Then too, he finds that the agents worked with groups of men rather than with individuals entirely. The demonstrations covered the entire range of farm activities.

This year, much attention is being given to establishing home gardens. It is planned to have a garden on each farm in the territory where the agents are at work. The gardens are to be well balanced having some root crops, seed crops, leaf crops and fruit crops. Particular attention will be given to soil preparation and fertilization and at the proper time encouragement will be given to canning and preserving vegetables and fruits for winter use.

In a number of counties, this garden work will be accelerated by special contests in which prizes will be awarded. The gardens will be visited and judged and proper recognition given those colored farmers who seriously attempt to produce the food needs of the family at home.

Mr. Hudson finds that wherever he goes in North Carolina, the Negro farmers are making an effort to improve their farming conditions and many of the more progressive men are studying how to produce their food and feed crops on the home farm. There are many successful examples of this type of farming and the number increases each year, particularly where the local agents are active.

Extension - 1927
Demonstration Work

GADSDEN, ALA., Times
JUN 2 1927

TUSKEGEE TO HAVE NEGRO FARM CLASS

Annual Summer Short Course For Boys And Girls

Tusgegee, Ala., June 20.—The annual summer short course in agriculture and home economics for negro boys and girls in Alabama will be held at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute July 11-23, according to C. M. Kynette, state club agent for negro boys.

The short course will be held under the auspicies of the agricultural department of the Tuskegee institute and the U. S. department of agriculture. The regular faculty with specialists from Washington and the Alabama Polytechnic institute, Auburn, will take part.

Negro boys and girls 10 to 18 years of age are eligible to attend and special credit certificates will be given those attending three consecutive years.

Appeal
MEMPHIS
TENNESSEE
JUL 26 1927

NEGRO FARMERS HAVE DAY AT THE INSTITUTE

More Than 1,200 Attend Exercises at Jackson.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 25.—With an unusually large attendance and a program of many features, the day of colored farmers of this section of the West Tennessee Farmers' Institute Friday went down in the records of the institute as one of its most successful gatherings on "negro day." The white section of the institute was completed yesterday after three days of wide activity.

The program was launched at 10 o'clock a.m. Friday with general assembly at the main auditorium. This was followed by a complete inspection of the farm and the various projects being carried on there. This tour of the station was made by the men while Dr. Hattie Coleman, colored health department worker, addressed the women at the auditorium.

Following devotional services in the auditorium, a short address was made by Homer Hancock, commissioner of agriculture of Tennesee, in which may points of particular interest to the colored farmers of this section were stressed.

J. B. Pierce, field agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, next delivered an address on "Improving the Farm." Mr. Pierce was followed by H. S. Nichols, district agent, division of extension, University of Tennessee, who delivered an address.

The day's program was brought to an end shortly after 4 o'clock when the cow-calling and hog-calling contests were concluded.

Waycross, Ga., Journal Herald
AUG 10 1927

NEGRO FARMERS SHOW PROGRESS

Report for July on Activity Under Agent A. H. Hinesman.

The state report for negro agricultural work shows that during July in Ware county 1,100 baby chicks were hatched; 500 dozen eggs were gathered; and 488 friers were sold at thirty cents a pound.

In Ware and four other counties 1,500 pigs farrowed most of them being purebred; 542 hogs were treated against cholera; 13 shoats were treated against cholera; 10 Poland China pigs were purchased 6 demonstrations were given in the proper care of young pigs.

Fifteen milk cows were purchased for negro farmers in Ware county.

In Ware county 300 acres have been planted to crops grown as money crops and most of these are in fine condition. All of the plant and animal diseases have been handled.

From July 25 to July 29 an agricultural short course was held for the negro farmers.

The enrollment of the negro Boys' and Girls' club is 62; these being engaged in corn, pig, sweet potato, sugar cane, tobacco, poultry, garden and industrial work.

Courant
Evergreen - Ala
SEP 15 1927

MOVABLE SCHOOL FOR COLORED COMING SOON

We have here in Alabama a group of workers that go to and fro over a large portion of said State, doing Extensive work in Agriculture and Home Economics. These workers have a large truck which is equipped with necessary things to aid in carrying out timely demonstrations.

The Movable School is scheduled here in Conecuh, October 4-12, 1927. We will hold transitory schools while the force is here. These schools will be held in seven communities here in Conecuh. These are: Little Zion community, October 4th., Herbert community October 5th., Nymph community October 6th., Burnt Corn community October 7th., Nichburg community October 10th., Sampy community October 11th., Fruitdale community October 12th.

We trust that the work that we hope to do will aid in removing the iron ban of ignorance and superstition that have some of my people so well harnessed. We know that some of our people believe in omens, charms, and signs. We know that we are destitute of a good many things that we should know. Dr. B. T. Washington said: "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." I do trust that my people will soon learn that to amount to something, you must do something, create something.

George Washington said: "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture and its breed of useful animals." I trust that the people of Conecuh will aid me in the work that I am trying to do here for my people.

Our motto is: My head to clearer thinking; My heart to greater loyalty; My hands to larger service, and My health to better living. For my club, my community, and my country.

GEORGIA FARM AND HOME AGENTS WORK SHOWS PROGRESS

Vital statistics from the reports of the Farm and Home Demonstration Agents in Georgia show that the work of the twenty-six practical workers is advancing by leaps and bounds. In both crop classes, Food and Feed Production and Cach Crops,, the July report shows splendid progress. Washington County is one of the leaders in both divisions of the "Food and Feed Production" class, the Agent's report having shown that there has recently been large plantings of forage corps and an unusual interest in growing corn and other feeds. It also shows that sixteen men in this county are growing corn from pedigreed seed for the first time.

Journal
8-27-27

Under cash crops, Baldwin County and Monroe County are leading in the sale of sour cream, which has recently taken its place as one of the largest money making commodities on the market. Cotton, corn, hogs, meat, peaches and melons are also standard money crops and already six acres of sweet potatoes have been harvested and marketed and seven barns of tobacco have been cured in the Willie Community.

Livestock, which is regarded as one of the most important phases of practical farming, is rigidly stressed by the demonstrators and as a result special attention is given the breeding and feeding of cows, hogs, and poultry. Special emphasis is placed on the matter of cleanliness of quarters and the necessity of keeping the animals free of lice and other insect pests.

In the division of boys' club work, usual stress has been laid this month on the short course. During July, short courses were held in Baldwin, Chatham, Hancock, Liberty, Ware and Washington Counties. These short courses were well attended and the public has been more interested in them than ever before in the history of Club Work. Randolph, Houston-Peach, Sumter and Monroe Counties club work. P. H. Stone, State Agent also sent in splendid reports of boys' for Negro Work, has expressed himself as very much pleased with the men's and boys' July work.

The Home Demonstration Work, under Miss Camilla Weems, District Agent is showing wonderful progress and the reports of agents show that every county is emphasizing the subject, "Home Gardening" "Home Poultry" and "Home Marketing" are alse being stressed. "Sanitation and Health," Home Industry and Thrift, and "Home Improvement," three major phases of Home Demonstration Work, which meet practical needs in everyday life and demonstrated daily by the Agents. These are exemplified in sewing, simple millinery, handicraft, interior decorating and yard improvement.

The July short course for girls have also been brought into tangible form and Agents reported short courses from Chatham, Coweta, Laurens, Liberty, Newton and Washington Counties. Girls from the rural sections of each county were brought together and given thorough training in cooking, sewing, and other household arts Academic training was also given in history, spelling, arithmetic and physical training and entertainment was found in the health talks, games, singing and yelling indulged in. In many of the counties, contests were held, the winners to be sent in the District Contests as Champions.

Summit Mag. 1927
Sentinel AUG 4

22 Negro Boys and Girls Go

G. W. Bryant, Negro Demonstration Agent, Takes 20 Boys and 2 Girls To Short Course.

G. W. Bryant, negro demonstration agent of Pike county, passed by the Journal office Monday morning on his way to Jackson to attend the state short course. A truck carrying Bryant and 18 negro boys, and another car with two boys and two girls are making the trip.

The short course will continue from August 1 to August 6, and there will be about 35 counties represented.

The state short course for negro 4-H club boys and girls in the state of Mississippi is a result of earnest desire on the part of the negro division of the Mississippi extension department to meet the need that now exists for a more efficient, better trained negro population on the farms and plantations of the state, declares R. S. Wilson, director of the extension department.

The course of instruction at this short course for boys will consist of method demonstrations in the following subjects: Building modern poultry houses, sanitary toilets, house screening, cutting doorsteps, care and repair of modern farm machinery, fencing, painting, white-washing and rope tying.

The course of instruction and demonstrations for the girls will be given in the following: Handicraft, domestic science and arts, dairying, poultry, health and recreation. The following contests will be conducted:

Livestock judging, poultry judging, ten-ear seed corn judging, sweet potato judging, milking, plowing, health, bread making, hat making, dress making, table setting, butter making and oratorical.

NEGRO 4-H CLUBS MEET.

Twenty-Five Counties Represented in Session.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 5.—For the first time in the history of agricultural extension work, the negroes are having a state 4-H Boys' and Girls' state short course. There are 25 counties represented with an attendance of 30 agents, three supervising agents and 301 club boys, girls and leaders. The counties represented are: Bolivar, Coahoma, Copiah, Grenada, Hancock, Hinds, Humphreys, Jefferson, Jones, Lauderdale, Leflore, Madison, Marshall, Newton, Neshoba, Noxubee, Pike, Quitman, Sharkey, Stone, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Warren, Winston and Yalobusha.

Welcomes were extended Monday night by Dr. R. L. Johnson on behalf of the colored citizens of Jackson; President Z. T. Hubert, representing Jackson College; Mr. F. J. Hurst, speaking for the extension forces of the city and state, and the welcome to the city of Jackson by Mayor W. A. Scott, honor guest of the program.

FORSYTH, GA.
JUL 23 1927

EXTENSION WORK RESULTS IN MORE LAND AND HOME OWNERS AMONG NEGROES

Agricultural extension work for negroes by negroes under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture has passed its first 10-year milestone. Some of the achievements of the period are recorded in a new publication issued by the department as Miscellaneous Circular 72-C, "A Decade of Negro Extension Work, 1914-1924." The figures indicating progress in the work are of interest now, but they will increase in importance and value with the passing of time, says the department.

Southern negro farmers are learning better methods of farming and home making. They are becoming land owners and home owners as a result of their renewed interest. Home ownership is the largest factor in the solution of the so-called negro problem, says the department, and co-operative agricultural extension work has exerted a great influence in this direction. This is especially true since negroes have been appointed to act as demonstration agents.

The gradual increase in the number of negro agents and also in the appropriations for their support during the last ten years gives much promise for the development of this work. During the first year under the Lever act there were 66 negro men and women demonstration agents; in 1924 there were 299.

During 1924, 3,659 negro farmers undertook demonstrations with cotton and 3,072 carried the work to completion and submitted reports. In addition, 2,630 junior club members planted an acre or more of cotton and 1,784 of them completed the work. Many of these boys cleared more than $100 each on their acres and some more than $200.

Corn has always been a favorite crop for demonstrations by adults and juniors in the South. More than 3,000 adults and 4,000 club members completed work with this crop. From a demonstration viewpoint alone, it is estimated that a million negro farmers and home makers are being influenced effectively. Demonstrations with other crops and with livestock have been equally effective. The agents have visited in the course of their demonstration work more than 28,000 farms and 26,000 homes.

The extension work for negroes and by negroes has been built up practically in the last ten years. It is a fine tribute to the good work of the negro agents that, when the period of retrenchment came soon after the World War, their force and their appropriations were the only ones which were not reduced. With this solid foundation, with this inspiring record and with this successful history the near future holds out much hope for even more rapid development.

A copy of the circular can be obtained as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WORLD
Helena Ark
JUL 31 1927

NEGRO BOYS' CLUBS HAVE MEETING AT POPLAR GROVE

Helena, Arkansas, July 26, 1927.

Editor Helena World,

Dear Sir:

On last Friday thirty representatives from eight of our boys' clubs met at Poplar Grove for the purpose of receiving instruction in the proper methods in judging the dairy cow, the mule, the brood sow, corn, and sweet potatoes. The entire day from nine to six o'clock was spent in studying out and in applying these methods, and the boys seemed to have enjoyed the work.

Some of the best stock of the community were brought out for this purpose. Several farmers accompanied their boys to this meeting and said they were much helped by receiving this practicable information along with their sons. From this group will be chosen teams to compete in the state judging contests at the State Short Course in Pine Bluff next month.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
Local County Agent.

BURLINGAME, CAL. ADVANCE
JULY 26 1927

TRUCK CARRIES SCHOOL ROOM

Booker T. Washington's Educational Venture Made Modern.

"The Booker T. Washington School on Wheels," maintained by the Tuskegee Institute, was founded by Booker T. Washington and is probably the most famous school of its kind in the country, according to the National Automobile club.

Dr. Washington, anxious to assist hsi fellows, many of whom were living in miserable conditions on their farms in the South, secured financial asssitance from a wealthy man in the North and sent out a wagon equipped with garden tools, dairy apparatus and farm implements. With the wagon instructors went through the poore regions of the South and brought education to dwellers in out-of-the-way-places. Specimens of well-bred live stock and of good crops were also shown.

This venture was a success and out of it has grown the present school which is mounted on a truck and reaches hundreds of negro farmers yearly. It travels in districts which are inaccessible by railroad and brings improved means of living to many who would otherwise never come in contact with modern methods. Arrangements for the school's coming are made in advance and it "keeps" the year around, giving an education of a practical nature.

"Schools on wheels" are also operated in some States by the forest service in an effort to educate people in the methods of fire prevention. Last year these schools drew audiences of 27,000 persons and traveled 7000 miles. One truck traveled through the State of Arkansas and another covered the Appalachian regions and Florida. Each school carries several instructors.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
CHRONICLE
JULY 24, 1927

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Extension - 1927
Demonstration Work.

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.
SENTINEL
JULY 31, 1927

SCHOOL ON WHEELS FAMOUS IN SOUTH

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SAN DIEGO, CAL.,
INDEPENDENT—4S
JULY 31, 1927

School On Wheels Famous Throughout Southern States

"The Booker T. Washington School on Wheels," maintained by the Tuskegee institute, was founded by Booker T. Washington and is probably the most famous school of its kind in the country.

Dr. Washington, anxious to assist his fellows, many of whom were living in miserable conditions on their farms in the south, secured financial assistance from a wealthy man in the north and sent out a wagon equipped with garden tools, dairy apparatus and farm implements. With the wagon, instructors went through the poorer regions of the south and brought education to dwellers in out-of-the-way places. Specimens of well-bred livestock and of good crops were also shown.

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NEGRO EXHIBITS WIN.

BELZONI, Miss., Oct. 25.—Grade Gregory Sharpe, negro home demonstration agent for Humphreys County, carried two cars and a truck full of exhibits to the Grenada fair and made a splendid showing for the club members of Humphreys County by winning 55 first prizes, 52 second prizes and three third prizes, a total of 110, and Humphreys County also won the blue ribbon in the single booth contest. The agent reported that Humphreys County won more prizes than any other county. The number of prizes won in the various classes of work were: [illegible]

Women's and girls' canning, preserving, etc., 52; women's and girls' dairy work, butter, cheese, 2; women's and girls' poultry work, eggs, 2; women's and girls' rugs, 2; women's and girls' basketry, 3; women's and girls' culinary work, 5; women's and girls' soap and beeswax, 2; women's and girls' fresh vegetables, 3; women's and girls' quilts and fancy work, 11; women's and girls' plain sewing, 12; women's and girls' room and kitchen improvement, 2; women's and girls' records and reports, 9; boys' work, soy beans, peanuts, peas, corn, 4.

The prizes on women's and girls' work had no money value, but the total winning amount to $159.50. This is a good record for these people, and more so when it is remembered that only a few short months ago most of this county was covered with water.

Gazette
LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS
JUL 31 1927

Prizes Offered for Club Work by Negro Girls.

Prizes of interest are being offered the winners in Home-makers' Clubs for negro girls in the annual summer contests, it was announced yesterday by Miss Ruby Mendenhall, food preservation specialist of the co-operative extension work of the state Agricultural Extension division.

For judging canned berries, peaches, tomatoes and beans, the following prizes are offered: First, one dozen square quart jars to each member of the team; second, one measuring cup and paring knife to each member of the team; third, one spatula to each member of the team.

The contest will be held in connection with the state short course for negro club girls, at the A. M. and N. School, Pine Bluff, August 26-27.

In the gingham dress contest for older negro girls and women, to be held at the same time, prizes have been offered by Henry Glass and Company, New York City, as follows: First, a $100 Singer sewing machine and $30 worth of dress lengths for one first prize, two second prizes and two third prizes.

Savannah, Ga. NEWS
MAY 26 1927

COLORED HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUBS

Short Course Being Held at State College

The annual short course for the colored home demonstration clubs of Chatham county began yesterday under the direction of County [illegible]me Demonstration Agent M. H. [illegible]s and District Home Demonstration Agent L. C. Weems. Twenty women representing the [illegible]rs from the following communities were in attendance, Rice [illegible] Sandfly, Tatemville, Montieth, [illegible]ville, Springfield Terrace, Bonaventure, Ditmersville and Wheat- Demonstrations were given in [illegible] making, canning, salad making, meal planning and preparation, setting and serving. In addition talks were given on the home [illegible]ry flock, home beautification, [illegible]keeping of cost accounts and [illegible]r health

Those assisting with the program were, B. F. Hubert, president, Georgia State, Industrial College; Miss Elizabeth Ravenel, in charge, county nutrition work; Mattie Handy; Prof. C. S. Ross, agricultural instructor, Georgia State Industrial College; Prof. P. H. Stone, state agent for negro extension work, and Dr. H. M. Collier. The large number of visitors who observed the program seemed much impressed with the work being done. The following program will be carried out today to which the public is cordially invited:

9-9:15—Devotions, Rev. N. A. Holmes.

9:15-10—Hat making, Ethel Adams.

10-10:30—Home beautification, W. M. Harris.

10:30-11:30—Invalid cookery, preparing eggs, custard, cereal and making toast, Nurse.

11:30-12—Vegetable cookery, A. Dixon.

12:30-1—Home Dairying, C. S. Ross.

1-1:30—Health talk, Dr. J. W. [illegible]merson.

[illegible]:30-2:30—Demonstrations (dressking), Mrs. W. White.

[illegible]:30-3—Business Man, J. G. Lem-

[illegible]3:15—Club Record Books and [illegible] Work—Miss Katherine Lanier. [illegible]s meeting followed by a two- [illegible]onference of the colored home [illegible]nstration agents from the Sa[illegible]h territory called District [illegible] L. C. Weems, for the pur[illegible] discussing and strengthen[illegible] local county programs. [illegible] Lurline Collier, clothing [illegible]st; Miss Lois P. Dowdle, [illegible]irls' club agent, and Miss [illegible]Vie Dowdy, home improve[illegible]cialist, all of the State Col- Athens, and Mrs. L. E. Chatham county home dem[illegible]n agent, gave valuable [illegible]ative to increasing the [illegible]ficiency.

Forsyth, Ga., Monroe Advertiser
MAY 12 1927

[illegible]K OF THE COLORED [illegible]th CLUBS IN MONROE COUNTY

The members of the 4-H club are down at work now. Every member is working eagerly to make his development be the very best in the contest. All of the developments are under way. The corn and otootan beans, cotton, sweet potatoes are looking fine. Every one is smiling with an interesting spirit to be a winner of a prize, a trip to the 4-H club conference which will be at Tuskegee Institute in December.

One of the aims of extension work with negro farmers in Monroe is to develop local community and county leadership composed of men and women who agree to assist the extension agent in carrying out the county program of work. A community leader is one who after having been taught approved practice and adopted it himself, teaches it to others.

In the 4-H club the boys and girls are taught the meaning of the H's. They are given the training in the art of scientific farming with the hands. They are given a chance to exercise the brains to the fullest extent. They are given educational advantages to develop both the head and heart. And last but not least, they are taught the importance of good health.

When the boys and girls have learned these meanings of the 4-H club, our county, state and nation will be the all-around 4-H people. [illegible] we will realize better farmers, [illegible]r housewives, better homes, bet[illegible]urches and better schools in our [illegible]stricts.

[illegible]e and allow this extension [illegible] grow among our [illegible]ithin a short course of time we shall see these conditions come to pass.

S. W. BOYNTON, Co. Agent.

OPELIKA, ALA., News,

JUL 26 1927

COLORED BOYS AND GIRLS AT SHORT COURSE, TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee, Ala., July 26—(Special To The Opelika Daily News—Saturday, July 23, 1927, marked the close of the Fourth Annual Short Course, held at Tuskegee Institute, for Negro Boys and Girls.

All things considered, this was the best meeting of its kind it has been our privilege to attend.

Two hundred seven boys and girls were in attendance, and six of that number were from Lee County. Those attending were: Lewis Kindred, Opelika Rt. 2, Willie Wilburn, Opelika Route 2, Carey Parker, Opelika, Rt. 8, Gideon Dowdell, Opelika Route 5, Rufus Bickerstaff, Waverly Route 2, and Walter Rowell, Smith Station.

A splendid course of study was offered. The boys had poultry, hog, cattle, mule, horse, potato, and corn judging. The girls had cooking, sewing, handicraft and sanitation.

Nine persons, having completed the course, received certificates. In this connection, we are glad to say that Lee County will have four completing next year.

We do not expect to make farmers out of all these boys and girls, but Tuskegee Institute, with its forty or more trades, is a splendid place to take the rural boys and girls. It broadens their horizons and gives them a larger vision of the possibilities that are within their reach. Whether farmer or mechanic, better citizens and more efficiency are the goals for which we strive.

Located as we are, we should have had a much larger attendance from Lee County. Various reasons were given by fathers why the boy could not attend this conference. One father stated his daughter had to take a trip to Pittsburg and that would require all of his spare cash. One father promised faithfully that his boy would meet us there and 'till yet I have not heard from him.

Much is being written as regards this movement to the cities, but I believe the reason is found in a poem which I, sountering around the Agricultural Building at Tuskegee Institute found on the walls. No writer is mentioned, but whoever he may be, he got nearer the heart of this migration to the cities than anything I have found, and reads thus:

"I left my Dad, his farm, his plow,
Because my calf became his cow.
I left my Dad--'twas wrong of course
Because my colt became his horse.
I left my Dad to sow and reap.
Because my lamb became his sheep.
I dropped my hoe and stuck my fork,
Because my pig became his pork.
The garden truck I made to grow
'Twas his to sell, but mine to hoe.
It's not the smoke in the atmosphere,
Nor the taste for life that brought me here,
Please tell the platform, pulpit, press,
No fear or toil nor love of dress
Is driving off the farmer lads;
But just the doings of these dads."

T. O. MARSH, County Agent.

Evergreen, Ala
Courant.

JUL 28 1927

CONECUH NEGRO FARMERS ATTEND SHORT COURSE

July 11-23, 1927 marked a very successful short course and conference for Negro farm and home demonstration agents, boys and girls of Alabama, which was held at Tuskegee Institute. The agents both men and women carried out a very successful conference also some practical things were taught in the courses that were arranged for them.

While there, Sunday, July 17, marked the third annual health tour conducted under the direction of the Alabama Negro Extension Service. Each year, one Sunday during the Agents short course and conference at Tuskegee Institute, this group of workers, accompanied by physicians, nurses and other specialists in social work, make a trip into the rural districts of Alabama to spread the gospel of better health. The party was headed by Field Agent T. M. Campbell who is in charge of Negro Extension work in the seven lower southern states. He explained the purpose of the tour and emphasized his remarks by saying that, "Where there is no vision, the people perish," and for this reason it is deemed one of the most vital problems of the south today to develop and maintain better health for all of the people." He spoke of the urgent need of ridding one's self of superstitions and other fallacious teachings, and of reaching toward higher standards of living, economically, morally and spiritually.

Mrs. T. M. Campbell, who is a trained nurse, brought to the women the message of better care of babies. Cleanliness and proper sanitation, for infants were stressed in a most effective manner, and in a language common to all.

The principal speaker of the occasion was Col. J. H. Ward, commanding officer of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91, at Tuskegee. He made particular mention of the vital necessity of keeping clean, sound teeth as a basis for general good health. He said, much of the illness from heart complaints, stomach ailments and derangements of other vital organs comes from a decayed tooth which should have been extracted or properly treated.

We had five representatives from Conecuh County, I am very sorry we did not have more. Dear Negro farmers of Conecuh County, if we mean to do better farming, we must have a vision. Please let me help you to help yourself. Director L. N. Duncan of the extension work of Alabama, from the Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, made a very timely talk to the agents, boys and girls. Mr. Duncan fully explained the national 4-H Club camp held a Washington in June. "I pledge my head to clearer thinking, and my health to better living, for my club, my community, and my country."

Reported by J. B. Jordan, Local Farm Demonstration Agent.

Evergreen, Ala., Courant

SEP 15 1927

MOVABLE SCHOOL FOR COLORED COMING SOON

We have here in Alabama a group of workers that go to and fro over a large portion of said State, doing Extensive work in Agriculture and Home Economics. These workers have a large truck which is equipped with necessary things to aid in carrying out timely demonstrations.

The Movable School is scheduled here in Conecuh, October 4-12, 1927. We will hold transitory schools while the force is here. These schools will be held in seven communities here in Conecuh. These are: Little Zion community, October 4th., Herbert community October 5th., Nymph community October 6th., Burnt Corn community October 7th., Nichburg community October 10th., Sampy community October 11th., Fruitdale community October 12th.

We trust that the work that we hope to do will aid in removing the iron ban of ignorance and superstition that have some of my people so well harnessed. We know that some of our people believe in omens, charms, and signs. We know that we are destitute of a good many things that we should know. Dr. B. T. Washington said: "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." I do trust that my people will soon learn that to amount to something, you must do something, create something.

Tentative Program of Demonstrations To Be Carried Out In Conecuh County, October 4, 1927.

George Washington said: "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture and its breed of useful animals." I trust that the people of Conecuh will aid me in the work that I am trying to do here for my people.

Our motto is: My head to clearer thinking; My heart to greater loyalty; My hands to larger service, and My health to better living. For my club, my community, and my country.

Extension- 1938.

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

EDUCATORS AND FARMERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC STATUS OF RACE WITH AGRICULTURE AS BASIC THEME

Dr. Moton Sees Negro Contributing His Best To The Development Of The South As A Landowner

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., Dec. 6—(Special)—Attending the 38th annual Tuskegee Negro Conference here Wednesday and Thursday were representatives of many phases of Negro life. In the main these were those "hard working farmers and mechanics—the bone and sinew of the Negro race—ministers and teachers," the groups to whom 38 years ago Booker T. Washington issued the call for the first conference. There were prominent educators attending the meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. There were agents of the Rosenwald fund who also held a meeting. There were, too, agents of the United States Agricultural Extension Service. And then there were some 300 boys and girls of 4-H Clubs which held their fourth annual camp Monday through Wednesday.

The conference which aims to bring to the Negro in the rural districts information on better methods of farming and home life is composed of two sections. The first, which met Wednesday, is known as the Farmers Conference; the other which held sessions Thursday, as the Workers' Conference. The farmers discussed land-ownership for the Negro farmer. Home improvement was the topic of the Workers' Conference, attended by teachers, ministers and others rendering social service in rural districts.

"It is as a land owner and not as a tenant that the Negro will contribute his best to the development of the South," declared Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute in an address to the farmers. "If we are to contribute to the progress and share in the prosperity of this section we will have to, in increasing numbers, take advantage of the opportunities to acquire land and become independent land-owning farmers. We will have to improve the general level of our home life, to take measures to safeguard our health, to see that our children have the opportunity to become educated. Thus, we will join the entire South in attaining that "ever increasing prosperity" to which Mr. Hoover pledges his heartiest cooperation; and our efforts will have the backing and support of thousands of white people here in our section."

John B. Pierce, a graduate of Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes, now field agent, United States Agricultural Extension Service, told the farmers that if they are willing to pay the price they can get what they want.

"A man who can successfully operate a farm as a tenant, manage it efficiently and produce good paying crops, ought to be able to do even better as a landowner. They are of course a great many people in agriculture who ought to be in other lines; who do not know how to manage, who think they need no special knowledge to run a farm. What we need on the farm is not numbers but men of brains who know the business of farming.

"If the farmer wants good crops, he must have good seed. He must cultivate carefully, guard against parasites and avoid taking on more than he can take care of. If he wants good livestock he will have to start with a good breed and raise them with care. With all the free information and aid which the federal and state governments ofer the farmer there is no reason why he should not be able to produce good crops.

"Ownership stabilizes the family, gives it standing in the community. It inspires that family making the wife and mother mistress of her home and instilling in the children a feeling of pride in ownership. It establishes the citizenship of the farmer. He becomes an integral part of the community and should share fully in making that community what it ought to be."

Dr. William Jay Schiefflin, of New York, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees, spoke briefly comparing agricultural conditions in this section with those in Maine where he owns a farm. "You have resources in soil, climate and length of season which we do not have in Maine," he said.

C. L. Chambers of the United States Department of Agriculture called attention to the responsibility resting upon each farmer to make his farm a demonstration in his community. If one farmer can make a good living and have a comfortable home it will inspire the others in the community to do likewise.

The Wednesday morning session was given over to an open forum at which farmers told of their successes and failures (mostly successes) and answered questions fired at them from the floor.

In rich and racy language flavored with the soil Matt Gross, of Castleberry, Ala., known as the "strawberry king" told the story of his success how he began growing strawberries the methods of cultivation he employed and the marketing of his crops.

"Twenty years ago," Gross stated "I was penniless. Then a white friend gave me some strawberry slips to put out. I didn't anymore know what to do with them than a hog does with a pencil. But on the advice of my friend, who also furnished me fertilizer, I set out an acre of them. That first year I didn't do so well because I didn't know anything about raising 'em. But the berries looked so good and tasted so good that I decided to try them another year."

And so for 20 years Gross has grown strawbefries which for quality are rated the best grown by more than 600 cultivators in that district. He markets them through the strawberry association. He owns a farm of 150 acres, 14 of which are in strawberries. From this plot he gathered last year nearly 4,000 crates, which netted him $8,750. He is the father of 15 children on no one of whom he has ever had to spend a cent "to get out o trouble."

The many questions asked him indicated considerable interest in strawberry culture. Other farmers wanted to know how he did it, the type o plants he used, methods of planting the season, type of soil and fertilizer labor and marketing. To all these questions Matt Gross had ready and informing answers.

John C. Claybrooks, of Simsboro Ark., winner of a certificate of merit as the most outstanding farmer in his state, is a farmer and a lumberman owning 1,400 acres, 890 of which are under cultivation. Claybrooks began work at 75 cents a day in a sawmill He worked and saved his money bought a small plot of land, worked it himself; made money and increased his holdings.

"Before entering any proposition,' he told the farmers. "I always study it through and see how I am coming out. One cannot expect success unless he studies his problems, makes plans and sticks on the job. The main thing in farming as in other businesses is never to take on more than you can handle. Never go in debt to the people you are selling to. It is all right to get lands, but don't borrow from your customers."

ROSENWALD AIDES IN CONFERENCE

Rosenwald Building Agents Meet at Tuskegee in Two-Day Session.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 10—For the first time in six years Rosenwald Building Agents were called for a two days' conference here December 4-6 by Prof. S. L. Smith, General Rosenwald Agent. The conference was characterized by interesting reports from the Rosenwald Building Agents of the work done in the several fields. An outlined report from to guide the Building Agents in making their monthly reports was submitted by Mr. Leo M. Favrot, of the General Education Board and adopted by the conference. By special invitation President W. J. Hale of Tennessee A & I State College, Nashville, Tenn., was the principal speaker of the conference. He stressed a definite practical workable program in raising funds for building Rosenwald School houses and told how to proceed along educational and civic lines in creating friendship among the races. He pointed as an example a boy of the 4-H club who reported at the annual 4-H Club meeting at Tuskegee how he conducted a project and was banking his money derived therefrom, so as to pay his way through college when he finished his high school course. The following Building Agents and other leaders attended the conference: S. L. Smith Gen. Field Agent of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Nashville, Tenn. Leo M. Favrot, Baton Rouge, La. W. J. Hale, President of State A & I. State College, Nashville Tenn.; W. W. Blackburn, Asst Supt. Negro Schools, Jackson Miss.; W. F. Credle, State Dept Education, Raleigh, N. C.; T. C Walker, Rosenwald Building Agent of Virginia; J. S. Lambert, State Agent Schools, Dept. of Education, Montgomery, Ala.; M. H. Griffin, State Normal School, Montgomery, Ala.; S. H. Lee, Rosenwald Agent, Barnesville, Ga.; R. C. Childress, State Dept. of Education, Little Rock, Ark.; J. S. Jones, Rosenwald Agent, La.; R. E. Clay, Rosenwald Agent of Tennessee.

Report of Committee on Findings —We commend and thank Mr. Julius Rosenwald beyond words at our command for the establishment of this fund for the building of better Negro school houses and for his aid in creating and assisting in maintaining the position of Building Agents.

We further thank Mr. Rosenwald and the Board of Trustee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund for their generous offer to assist in bringing the short term schools in several southern states up to the standard minimum term. We strongly recommend the acceptance of the same by the State Representatives of Negro Education.

We also express our hearty appreciation for the generous aid given by the fund in the purchase of the most excellently selected school libraries.

We hereby go on record in the strongest terms in expressing our love for Mr. Alfred K. Stern, Director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and for Mr. S. L. Smith, Gen. eral Field Agent, and Mr. Leo M. Favrot, of the General Education Board and our appreciation of the leadership of these gentlemen in attempting to bring Negro Education up to the standard in the Southern States.

We hereby go on record in the strongest terms in expressing our love for Mr. Alfred K. Stern, Director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and for Mr. S. L. Smith, General Field Agent, and Mr. Leo M. Favrot, of the General Education Board and our appreciation of the leadership of these gentlemen in attempting to bring Negro Education up to the standard in the Southern States.

We further express our appreciation to the Julius Rosenwald Fund for bringing the Agents to Tuskegee at this time for conference and ask that this be made an annual event.

Finally, we wish to express our deepest appreciation to the officials of Tuskegee Institute for the opportunity to meet at this institute and for the entertainment and many courtesies shown us while here.

Respectfully submitted,
M. A. Griffin, of Alabama,
R. E. Clay, of Tennessee,
A. F. Credle, of North Carolina

"THE HOME" DISCUSSED BY SOCIAL WORKERS

Many Gather At Tuskegee Conference And Air Problems

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 20.—Following the Farmers' conference, the Workers' conference, composed of teachers, preachers, social workers and other persons interested in getting first-hand information concerning conditions among Negroes and the methods which are being used to improve these conditions, was held recently in the auditorium of the Academic building, the Collis P. Huntington Memorial hall. On the program were people who are actually at work among Negroes in the rural districts, seeking to raise the general level of country life. Prof. Monroe N. Work, head of the Department of Records and Research at the Institute, presided.

The subject considered at the Workers' conference was "The Home." The home was discussed from two different angles, first, "some of the forces tending to family disorganization," and second, "some basic needs of the home." Speakers and their subjects were Charles P. Adams, Lincoln Parish Training school, Louisiana, who talked on "Teachers and other workers in rural districts;" Miss Sadie Mays, Child Welfare Work, Atlanta, Ga., who spoke on "Workers in cities and towns;" J. E. Blanton, principal, Voorhees school, Denmark, S. C., who talked on "The Needs of the Home from the point of view of educational institutions;" T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Extension Service, who spoke on "Desertion and Divorce;" J. R. Wingfield, superintendent, Alabama Reform school for Negro Boys, who talked on "Juvenile Delinquency;" Forrester B. Washington, director, the Atlanta school of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga., who spoke on "Some suggestions for preserving family organization," and Mrs. L. R. Daly, home demonstration agent, Macon county, Ala., who read a very interesting paper on "The Country Home."

Among the speakers who took part in the discussion were Prof. W. T. B. Williams, dean of the college department at Tuskegee; Prof. R. C. Childress, of Little Rock, Ark., state agent for the Rosenwald fund; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Attorney C. T. Walker, of Virginia; R. E. Clay, of Tennessee, and Mrs. R. R. Moton. Dr. Moton, in his remarks, stressed the need for improving ordinary comforts in the home, the need for greater recreational facilities, and also the need for gradually developing higher moral standards.

The paper read by Mrs. Daly is so comprehensive that by quoting from it a complete picture is given of the problems faced in typical rural communities by the workers. She said in part: "These observations are the result of daily contact with rural folk, the country folk, people who farm for a living and I sometimes think they live to farm. These are observations and experiences gained not at long distance, not from the roadside, but in the homes back where 'highways never ran,' back on their native heath, you may say. If I appear to deal much with personalities, it is because I think the cases typical, and believe that no study is more interesting than that of people.

"Home ownership, home improvement, home beautification have been thoroughly discussed during this conference, but maintaining the home, keeping the home fires burning and the home organization intact, is what we find on the other side of the shield. The subject presupposes disintegration of the rural home with social and economic causes. The pronounced shift of the farm population from South to North, from country to city and the increasing drift of the farm boys and girls to the city and to occupations other than farming would warrant this assumption.

"You will admit that comfortable looking, well built, painted, roomy houses in the country, for our people, are the exception rather than the rule; that one sees most often the shack, one room and lean-to, or, the double-pen house, with a little make-believe porch, wooden blinds instead of glass windows, a block for steps, and a paling fence drawn up tightly to keep the little house from running away. The inside is unceiled, with the exposed rafters covered with fancy cut newspapers, the walls plastered with newspaper, magazines and circus posters, the floors are rough, open and bare, and the woman of the house preparing the family's meals in the most primitive manner, down on the fire hearth. I have seen a woman canning fruit in a skillet in the fireplace. Not only is food cooked this way, but often the only light at night is furnished by this open fire. There are a few chairs and if the family is large, as it is likely to be, there will be an improvised bench or two. I say if the family is large, because one must not judge the size of the family by the size of the house the family lives in. They are often incomparable.

"If there is a store room. . .there will probably be a bed in there, too, and the stove itself will be so tiny as to make one think it a toy. The oven door is sure to be propped up with a stick of wood, or the door to the fire box broken off with the wood projecting, for it is almost never cut to fit the stove. The stove pipe is frequently stuck through a hole in the side wall with an old zinc bucket covering the end. Upon one occasion we had to stop canning at intervals to put out the fire that caught the house from the stove pipe.

"There is a noticeable absence of cooking utensils; a skillet, an iron pot, a biscuit pan and the ever-present frying pan is the usual outfit. Lard buckets are used to cook in, milk in, wash dishes in—take a bath in. The family doesn't always sit to the table for their meals. The man of the house is served first, the children eat from coffee cans or pans on the floor, while the mother takes a plate or pan and sits on the door steps or porch. . .The diet in the main consists of pork meat—fried—corn bread and molasses, with something boiled occasionally. Water is obtained from the neighbor's well, the spring, the ditch or from a well in the field which may be without curb or windlass. The family's washing is still being done down at the spring.

"There is drudgery, toil and inconvenience for the farm woman. She works in the field, cares for the garden, cows, chickens and children, cooks and washes, brings the water and the wood. . .There is rarely a fair distribution of the income but an overbalance of work in the rural home. Much of the farming is done by the women and children, some of the plowing and planting, most of the chopping and picking. The wife often must carry the lead row, while the husband goes to town to attend to business. . .Few of the farm women have any money all their own, and some can't even lay claim to the butter and egg money. . .

"Perhaps it is the isolation of some families that makes for discontent and unrest. There are folks who have no contact with the outside world except an occasional trip to a nearby town. They don't take a newspaper or farm magazine and we have come across folks on several occasions who did not know how mail would reach them. . .There is an absence of social and recreational facilities in our farming communities. Log rollings, corn shuckings, singing bees and quilting parties have lost their popularity. One would hardly find two homes in any community that provide means of recreation, fun or good times for the young people. There are comparatively few ball teams, community sings, fish fries, straw rides, watermelon cuttings, moonlight picnics and such forms of enjoyment, that tend toward the enrichment of country life. . .Poor schools, poor churches, poorer homes and an impoverished community life—these tend to disorganize the rural home.

The audience applauded this graphic report and immediately discussed ways and means of ameliorating the conditions described.

REVIVE WORDS OF B. T. WASHINGTON AT CONFERENCE

Race is Urged to Acquire Property and to Work For Its Progress

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 26—Problems confronting the Race were taken under consideration at the thirty-eighth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference here recently, with particular stress on the condition of the Race farmers of the South.

The conference adopted the words of Booker Washington, "Get Land," as its working slogan, declaring that land ownership makes a better producer of the farmer, a more careful observer of the country's resources and a more dependable citizen "conscious of his responsibility to the Race, his country and posterity."

The conference declaration stated: "We would call attention of Race farmers that in addition to buying land individually farms may be acquired cooperatively; that is, by pooling the resources of the many, arranging for the purchase of large tracts of lands and subdividing..... it teaches the value of group organization and group action."

Attention was called also to the conditions of the homes occupied by Negroes, and the conference members were urged to impress upon the farmers the necessity of taking every possible step to improve their homes in appearance, in furnishings, in conveniences and in sanitary provision.

The fact that the Race youth is lured from the farm by the diversions of city life was deplored, and it was pointed out that this would continue until rural life affords all the benefits and opportunities offered by the city. Praise was offered the Smith-Hughes agents, Jeanes supervisors and other agencies working towards this end.

Sanitation and hygiene were prominently discussed, and it was pointed out by the leaders that disease knows no color line, and that poor health in one group will affect the other. The morbidity and death rates among the Race, it was said, continue higher than among white, and it was pointed out that much of this was due to ignorance of the most elemental laws of sanitation.

Extension-1928

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Friday, December 7, 1928

Moton Points To Opportunities Offered Negro Farmers Of Today

By R. R. MOTON

Thirty-eight years ago when Booker T. Washington called the first meeting of this conference, there was widespread dissatisfaction in the South with the Negro farmer. Many of you here today recall what was being said. They said that the Negro was lazy, shiftless, that he wouldn't work unless he was made to; that he farmed extravagantly, pauperizing the soil; that he had no knowledge of or capability for agricultural economy; that he was a burden rather than an asset to the South. In some instances elaborate schemes were set up for importing and settling European farmers on the land. German, Swedish and Italian peasants were to be encouraged to come to the South and replace the wasteful Negro farmer.

Booker Washington Effected Change

To those who made these charges they must have seemed true. They could point to example after example of Negro farmers who were shiftless, who never seemed to get ahead, whose methods were wasteful. On the surface of it there may have been much to justify these charges. But Booker Washington, with that keen and understanding insight which characterized his life, saw beneath and beyond the surface. He too saw black farmers, housed in hovels, letting the soil go down and down, and failing to get the greatest productivity. But he saw more. He saw that as long as the Negro remained a tenant, deprived of initiative in the management of the farm, in the selection of his crops, and in the marketing of them, he would be an indifferent farmer. He realized that color had nothing to do with this condition; that it was human nature to be less interested in somebody else's property than in one's own.

Realizing all this, Dr. Washington in that call for the first Tuskegee Negro Conference in 1891, emphasized as a basic principle, landownership.

And now again we come to consider means of more securely settling ourselves in the land of our birth and of making the land yield its greatest. Since Dr. Washington first made the plea for Negro farmers to get land, landownership among us has steadily increased so that today some 200,000 of the more than 900,000 Negro farmers own more than 20,000,000 acres of tillable land. Yet, the 700,000 are still landless tenants. For them we must in some measure point the way. We must construct the means by which they may acquire land and secure the benefit of independence which landownership assures.

Efforts To Bring Foreigners Abandoned

After forty years, practically all efforts to induce foreigners to come to cultivate Southern farms have been abandoned, with the attendant loss in useless experimentation. No section of the country now so unanimously favors restriction of immigration as does the South. Here in Macon County some years ago a group of Negro tenants moved from the land on which some of them were born to make room for new settlers. A new road was built through the community; model cottages, a schoolhouse and church were erected and a colony of freshly imported Germans settled upon the land at some considerable expense to the promoters. I visited this community some time ago and found all of the Germans had left except three, and they were planning to leave. Now Negroes are back on this land.

This is the general experience of many other such projects here in the South. You will remember that last year Mr. Eugene Baker, agricultural agent for the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, told you of the complete abandonment of their scheme for settling Europeans in the South. At that time he said, "If we are going to have good farmers in this section of the country we will have to develop them from those we already have, rather than import them from foreign countries. This is what we want to do."

Now what does this mean? It means that in the matter of composition of farm population we are just where we were forty years ago: that predominantly the farm population of the South is and is likely to remain composed of Southern whites and blacks. It means that those interested in promoting the welfare of Southern agriculture realize that the Negro must be included in any program pointing towards the advancement of farming in this section; that he is best adapted to farming conditions as they exist in the South; that he can not satisfactorily be replaced with foreigners unacquainted with the Southern situation.

Pleads For Opportunity

More than this it should mean that the Negro farmer ought to be given every opportunity and encouragement extended to any farmer in the South. It is not folly to state that if half of the money put into the schemes for importing Europeans had gone into efforts to teach the Negro farmer better methods, to provide his children with schools, to offer him convenient terms by which to acquire land, that his productivity would have been greatly increased; the general status of landowners increased; and none of this to the disadvantage of anyone else.

Fortunately, many new opportunities are opening up for the Negro to purchase land. Landholders, who formerly were reluctant to dispose of their property to Negroes, are now seeking them out as purchasers. In Montgomery County a few years ago a group of Negroes attempted to buy some land. They had made all arrangements and were about to settle for it. When it became known, some white people objected and succeeded in having the deal called off. Today any Negro with the price can get that land. Regularly into our office come letters seeking information as to possible Negro land buyers. The land is there; it is for sale. How long these opportunities will last no one knows, but while they do last we should take every advantage of them. It seems probable that even greater opportunities will be open to the Negro farmer who wishes to establish himself as a landowner.

Land Owning Urged

If the Negro is to contribute his best

December 7, 1928 Ideal
PUEBLO COLO STAR JOURNAL

Farmers 38th Annual Confab At Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., (PNt)—Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of Alabama Polytechnic institute, will deliver the principal address to the Negro farmers and farm youth of the south at the 38th annual Tuskegee Negro conference to be held here December 3 to 6.

Other speakers will include J. B. Pierce of the U. S. Agricultural service, Dr. Robert R. Moton and others.

Landownership is the main topic to which the speakers and delegates will direct their attention. Successful farmers will tell how they rose from tenancy to landownership; what aids they used; what thrifts and economies they practiced and what benefits have come to them as land owners.

To the farmer in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Alagama and Oklahoma, rated the most outstanding in his state will be awarded the certificate of merit by the extension service and Tuskegee institute. The state and county agents will aid in the selection of the best farmer in their state.

Meeting here at the same time will be the committee on promotion of National Negro health week to make plans for the annual observance of the week next spring. The executive committee of the national association of teachers in colored schools will also meet during the sessions of the Farmers conference.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
Thursday, December 6, 1928

PLAN FOR NEGROES TO BECOME LANDOWNERS

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 6.—(AP)—Opportunities for becoming land owners and the benefits of land ownership were discussed at the thirty-eighth annual Tuskegee Negro conference here Wednesday. Hundreds of Negro farmers from the Southern states discussed methods of improving their agricultural practices and of acquiring land.

They were joined by boys and girls of the four-H clubs, which are holding their fourth annual camp here jointly with the adult farmers.

"If the Negro is to contribute his best to the development of the South," said Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, "he will do it as a land owner and not as a tenant."

TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE TO INTEREST MANY

Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Co 11/29/28

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 27.—Plans for making the 38th annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, which convenes here December 5 and 6, one of far reaching effect on the agricultural life in the South, are well under way, according to announcement made this week by Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of the conference and principal of Tuskegee Institute. The Tuskegee Negro Conference which comprises the Farmers' Conference and the Workers' Conference, annually draws to the Institute hundreds of farmers, teachers, preachers and others interested in elevating standards of rural life.

Meeting with the conference this year for the second time will be hundreds of boys and girls of the 4-H clubs from all sections of rural South. The farm youth will be encamped at Tuskegee, December 3-6. The 4-H clubs (the H's standing for head, hands, heart and health) are sponsored by the agricultural extension service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture with the purpose of making farm life more interesting and satisfying to youth.

Extension—1928

Annual TusKegee Negro Conference.

LAND OWNERSHIP TO BE TOPIC OF TUSKEGEE NEGRO CONFERENCE, DECEMBER 3-6

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 28.—Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, will address the Negro farmers and farm youth of the South at the 38th annual Tuskegee Negro Conference which meets jointly with the fourth annual Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Camp at Tuskegee Institute December 3-6. The first two days of the conference will be devoted entirely to the boys and girls; the last two, December 5-6, will be shared with the farmers and rural social workers attending the conference. Other speakers include J. B. Pierce of the U. S. Agricultural Extension Service, Hampton Institute, Virginia, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of the conference and principal of Tuskegee Institute.

Land ownership for the Negro farmer is the topic to which the speakers and delegates will direct their attention. Successful farmers will tell how they rose from the state of tenancy to that of the land owner; what aids they used; what thrifts they practiced and what benefits have come to them as landowners. Teachers, ministers and other social service workers of the rural South will discuss home improvement at the workers' section of the conference, which together with farmers' section, comprises the Tuskegee Negro Conference.

This conference, founded by Booker T. Washington, annually attracts hundreds of farmers and social service workers from all southern states who come to learn by example, to see demonstrations of the latest methods of agriculture, and to hear experts on different phases of farm life.

To Dr. Washington the conference was one of the most important events of the year. He was always present and active in promoting the program and mixing with the farmers, urging those who succeeded to tell others how they did and always inspiring them to higher achievements. No less interested has Dr. Moton been in the conference. During his administration, instruction by demonstration has been more generally stressed, the idea being to place concretely before the farmers, the methods used in better farming.

To the farmer in Georgia, Florida Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and Oklahoma rated the most outstanding in his State will be awarded the Certificate of Merit by the Extension Service and Tuskegee Institute. The state and county agents will cooperate in the selection of the best farmer in the state.

This is the second year that the camp of the Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs has been held jointly with the Tuskegee Negro Conference. The colored boys and girls of the southern farms look forward eagerly to this annual pilgrimage. The program for the camp provides for a number of interesting contests as well as instruction in agricultural methods. For the boys there will be livestock judging, potato judging, and corn judging contests; also plowing and athletic contests For the girls there will be dress making, bread making and hat making contests. The healthiest boy and the healthiest girl will be chosen. An oratorical contest will be open to both. Many prizes offered by individuals and business firms throughout the South will be awarded to successful contestants.

Meeting here at the same time will be the Committee on Promotion of National Negro Health Week to make plans for the annual observance of the week in the spring. The executive committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will also meet during the sessions of the conference.

Dothan [illegible] Eagle
Wednesday, December 19, 1928

Good Advice for Negroes

(From The Selma Times-Journal)

Renewed impetus has been given to the far-reaching movement set on foot by Booker T. Washington for the education of the negro in the practical useful tasks, by his successor Robert R. Moton, the present president of Tuskegee. The work being done by the famous school for negroe is instructing them in the practical duties of life, which is located in east Alabama has won much high praise from educators and leaders of public thought throughout the nation.

At the annual conference of negroes held at the Institute last week Dr. Moton urged upon negroes of the South the advantage of becoming owners of land. He told them of the paramount importance that they move out of the tenant class into the home-owning class. Dr. Moton's advice is sound and ought to be taken to heart by negroes who wish to get ahead, if their life-work be tilling the soil. Negroes who own their own small plots of land and their own stock and a home to live in usually constitute the most ambitious element of the negro race.

Negroes who live on the farm have many inducements to move to town or to emigrate to the big cities. In many cases misfortune has crowned these changes. The country in the South offers to the Negro his greatest opportunity to become a respected force in his community. The large and growing number of successful negro farmers in the South bear out the truth of that ctatement Dr. Moton is only telling the Southern negro wha is good for him when he advises him to buy land establish his home in the country and fit himself t till the land by the latest approved methods.

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

DEC 12 1928

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[illegible], December 13, 1928

PLAN FOR NEGROES TO BECOME LANDOWNERS

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 7.—Apportunities for becoming land owners and the benefits of land ownership were discussed at the thirty-eighth annual Tuskegee Negro conference here Wednesday. Hundreds of Negro farmers from the Southern states discussed methods of improving their agricultural practices and of acquiring land.

They were joined by boys and girls of the four-H clubs, which are holding their fourth annual camp here jointly with the adult farmers.

"If the negro is to contribute his best to the development of the South," said Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, "he will do it as a land owner and not a tenant."

Birmingham, Ala., Age Herald
Thursday, December 6, 1928

NEGRO OWNERSHIP OF LAND DISCUSSED

Tuskegee Parley Hears Of Opportunities For Acquiring Farms

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 5—(AP)—Opportunities for becoming landowners and the benefits of landownership were discussed at the thirty-eighth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference here Wednesday. Hundreds of negro farmers from the Southern States discussed methods of improving their agricultural practices and of acquiring land.

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Other speakers included Dr. William J. Schieffelin, of New York, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees; John B. Pierce, field agent United States Agricultural Extension Service, and C. L. Chambers of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Improvement of farm homes, negro education, sanitation and hygiene also were discussed at the conference.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Wednesday, December 5, 1928

LAND OWNERSHIP URGED ON NEGROES

Moton To Address Thirty-Eighth Annual Conference When Session Opens Today

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 4.—(Special)—Land ownership is the topic which farmers attending the 38th annual Tuskegee negro conference here Wednesday will discuss. The conference which was founded by Booker T. Washington, annually attracts hundreds of farmers and social service workers from all states of the South, who come to learn by example, to see the latest approved methods of agriculture and to hear experts on different phases of farm life.

Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; J. B. Pierce, field agent, U. S. Agricultural Extension Service, and others. Following the addresses open forum sessions will be held during which the farmers will tell how land ownership aids the conservation of soil fertility and how it helps secure a better community life.

At the evening service certificates of merit will be awarded to those farmers who in their respective states have been selected as the most outstanding. Prizes will also be awarded to the winners of the various contests in which the boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs entered during their fourth annual camp here this week.

Decatur, Miss., Times
Thursday, December 6, 1928

COLORED DELEGATION TO TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

J. H. Cole with five club boys and three club girls and six club leaders left Sunday morning to attend the 4-H Club Camp and Conference at Tuskegee, Ala. The loyal white people of the county donated funds to bear most of their expenses, which make the colored agent and his delegation feel, that after all, our white people are their best helpers and friends.

County Agent Cole and his delegation left feeling good and singing Mississippi is "Red Hot."

The University of Mississippi football team has just completed a most successful season, bringing the schedule to a close with their third consecutive victory over the Mississippi Aggies, 20-19. This season with six conference games, the Mississippians have ended the year well up the Conference list with three victories and three defeats. They defeated Clemson, Auburn and Mississippi A. & M. and lost to Tennessee, Albama and L. S. U.

Outside of the conference they won two games and lost one, the University of Arkansas being defeated by the decisive score of 26-0, Southwestern of Memphis also being defeated, but the Loyola Wolves of New Orleans, were victorious.

Coach Homer Hazel, Director of Athletics at Ole Miss, has made a wonderful record in his four years here. Coming here when Ole Miss had not won from the Aggies in twelve years, he has put out teams that have taken the coveted state title from their foes three out of the four years. In addition his basketball quintet won the Southern Conference Championship, the first time that the Red and Blue has rested at the top of the Conference in basketball history.

FARMERS' CONFERENCE ITS LAZY MEN

...ewash Is Inexpensive ...nd Broken Steps Can Be ...ixed

PRAISE FOR ROSENWALD

Negro Schools Built Out Of The Farmers' Poverty

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee's 38th annual farmers' conference in session here last week passed resolutions urbging the lazy man to up and doing.

One resolution declared,

"Our homes, in too many instances, are in need of the simplest conveniences of modern life. Some of these are lacking because we have not always used the means at our command; and the other because we have had no means. We cannot too strongly impress upon our farmers the necessity of taking every possible step to improve their homes in appearance, in furnishings, in conveniences and in sanitary provisions.

"Whitewash is inexpensive. A broken step can easily be repaired by the most of us all."

Praise For Rosenwald

Of the $20,000,000 raised for the erection of more than 4,000 Rosenwald school houses, says the resolution, Negroes have contributed $4,000,000.

"We sincerely appreciate the service which Mr. Julius Rosenwald has rendered not only by materially aiding us in the erection of schools, but by stimulating an interest in education and encouraging interracial cooperation.

"In many communities where better educational facilities are available they have in creditable measure been provided out of the poverty of Negro farmers."

County health nurses, United States Agricultural Extension Service are recommended for every county.

Dr. Moton Speaks

Dr. Moton in his address to the farmers declared a man who can successfully operate a farm as a tenant, manage it efficiently and produce good paying crops, ought to be able to succeed even better as a land owner.

"If the farmer wants good crops," he said, "he must sow good seed, he must cultivate carefully, guard against parasites and avoid taking on more than he can care for.

"If he wants good live stock he will have to start with a good breed and raise them with care," he added.

"With all the free information and aid which the federal and state governments offer to the farmer there is no reason why he should not be able to produce good crops."

Cash prizes aggregating $500 were awarded to 4-H Club boys and girls

Strawberry King

Matt Gross, of Castleberry, Ala. known as the 'strawberry king', owns a farm of 150 acres, 14 of which are in strawberries.

He gathered last year 4,000 crates which netted him $8,750. He is the father of 15 children.

Most Outstanding Farmer

The most outstanding farmer is John O. Claybrooks, of Simsboro, Ark., winner of a certificate of merit. He is a farmer and lumberman owning 1,400 acres, 800 of which are under cultivation.

NEGRO CONFERENCE DISCUSSES BENEFIT OF OWNING REALTY

Tuskegee, Ala., December 5.—(AP)—Opportunities for becoming landowners and the benefits of land ownership were discussed at the thirty-eighth annual Tuskegee negro conference here today. Hundreds of negro farmers from the southern states discussed methods of improving their agricultural practices and of acquiring land.

They were joined by boys and girls of the "Four P" clubs, which are holding their fourth annual camp here jointly with the adult farmers.

"If the negro is to contribute his best to the development of the South," said Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, "he will do it as a land owner and not as a tenant."

Montgomery, Ala., Journal
Thursday, December 6, 1928

NEGRO CONFERENCE

Annual Farmers' Session Under Way in Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Hundreds of negro farmers are here to attend the thirty-eighth annual Tuskegee negro conference which opened Wednesday morning. The topic for the session will be "Land Ownership." Addresses were to be delivered by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; J. B. Pierce, field agent of the U. S. agricultural extension service and others.

North Wilkesboro, N. C., Patriot
Thursday, December 13, 1928

NEGRO MUST RID RACE OF TENANCY MOTON DECLARES

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Ga. Constitution
...sday, December 6, 1928

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...ery, Ala., News
Friday, December 7, 1928

LAND OWNERSHIP FOR NEGRO URGED

Matter Discussed At Annual Tuskegee Conference; New Yorker Speaks

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Other speakers included Dr. William J. Schieffelin, of New York, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees; John E. Pierce, field agent United States Agricultural Extension Service, and C. L. Chambers, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Improvement of farm homes, negro education, sanitation and hygiene also were discussed at the conference.

Mobile, Ala., Register
Thursday, December 1928

NEGRO FARMERS MEET

Opportunities of Owning Land Subject of Discussion.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 5.—(AP)—Opportunities for becoming land owners and the benefits of land ownership were discussed at the 38th annual Tuskegee negro conference here today. Hundreds of negro farmers from the southern states discussed methods of improving their agricultural practices and of acquiring land.

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Extension - 1928

Demonstration Work.

GRAPHIC

Nashville NC

JAN 17 1928

Negro Farm Agents Contest For Prizes

Few white people realize that there is a small group of trained agricultural workers serving a part of the colored population of North Carolina in an efficient and successful way. At the present time, the North Carolina State College employs 18 local Negro agents who are located in those counties with a large percentage of colored farmers.

These men are well trained and go quietly about their job teaching the more progressive members of their race new facts about farming thru the demonstration method. Last year, these 18 agents conducted nearly 7,000 different demonstrations and got reports from nearly all of them. This work is done under the supervision of Prof. C. R. Hudson of the farm demonstration staff, assisted by L. E. Hall, colored district agent.

J. C. Hubbard, local agent of Bertie County was awarded the gold medal offered by district agent Hall for the best all-around work during the year 1927; J. D. Carlton of Rowan won the silver medal and S. T. Brooks of Robeson won the bronze medal. J. W. Jeffries of Alamance County won the silver loving cup for being the best judge of dairy cattle this year. Jeffries has a calf club among the boys and girls of his county and each of the 23 members owns a pure bred Jersey animal.

In a story writing contest held while the Negro agents were attending their annual short course at Raleigh recently, awards were made for the best written story and for the most accurate knowledge of corn growing exhibited in the article. W. D. Brown of Hertford County wrote the best story, with McKay McNeill of Johnston second and A. D. Herring of Harnett, third. E. F. Colson of Duplin displayed the most accurate knowledge of corn growing, McKay McNeill of Johnston was second and E. C. Lackey of Iredell was third.

According to Prof. Hudson, these colored agents have been very successful in their work during the past year and good results are beginning to appear in the territory where they are employed.

Cuthbert, Ga., Leader

FEB 23 1928

Randolph County Negro Boys Win Prizes in Contest.

Prof. J. P. Powell, Negro county agent, and his team of club boys returned to Cuthbert last Saturday evening from the Georgia State Industrial College of Savannah, where they spent the week in attending the agents' annual meeting under the direction of Dr. J. Phil Campbell, the director of Agricultural Extension in Georgia.

A farm life conference and state club contest was also held at the college during the week. The following boys represented Randolph county in the state contest, viz., Jno. McGlockton, Melton Allen, Milton Hammock and Harvin Dugan. McGlockton won first prize in poultry judging and culling; Hammock won second prize in judging and selecting corn, and Melton Allen won honors in the oratorical contest, subject, "The Resources and Opportunities that My County Offers." His oration was excellent and well delivered. We are indebted to the Ad Club of Cuthbert for information on this subject.

The boys from Randolph did well, notwithstanding that they were in sharp competition with other boys from all over the state and from some of the very best schools to be found in the state, including the State Normal, State A. & M. and the State College, and notwithstanding that Randolph has had a Negro agent for less than eighteen months. These boys were in competition with other boys from counties where there has been an extension worker for five to ten years.

Powell is trying to bring new visions before the boys of Randolph and stimulate a greater enthusiasm among them. Can these boys appreciate it? Can the parents of these boys appreciate what sacrifice is being made for their boys, or are they non-appreciative? Time will tell.

JACKSON, MISS., CLARION
JANUARY 3, 1923

NEGRO AGENTS ARE DOING GREAT WORK

County Agriculturalists Report Much Activity With Farmers of Hinds

Negro county agriculture agents and their club workers were in annual session at Tuskegee, Alabama, December 4 to 8 inclusive, being called to Tuskegee by order of the Washington office. The office governs all agents and clubs and girls activities in all southern states. They observed the demonstrations at Tuskegee each day. Each state had a chance to enter into competitive club work, to show the outstanding features that it had developed during the year. Mississippi agents won first prizes in judging dairy cattle, poultry and swine.

The farmers from the various states led the discussions in co-operative marketing of cotton, livestock and vegetables. In all instances the Washington officials entered into the debates with much vgor and vim, and were pleased with results.

Much effort was exerted in the county by the county agent to help stop the spread of hog cholera. They encountered some difficulties in getting this work across to the farmers, because of old methods. Some old farmers prefer the old remedy: "A cup of polk-root tea will surely cure the cholera."

The agents are selecting plats for junior farmers for 1928. All members must be registered with the A. and M. college's office by January 31, 1928. Being able to furnish nitrate of soda to the juniors has added much interest in the project work.

The men of the three-acre better cotton and corn contest clubs, think they will do better work this year, on account of the fact that they will be able to start on their projects much sooner this time. They hope that the prizes for the three-acre better cotton and corn contest farmers will be continued by the bankers of the state.

Many result demonstrations were given in cover-crops, terracing, drainage and reforestation. One 900 acre tract, near Raymond is beginning to survey terraces. This work is being pushed so that it may be completed within the next two weeks. A small tract on the Terry road had its terraces checked up and were found to have water-sags that would necessitate new surveys.

Salisbury, N. C., Post

JAN 18 1928

Many Attending Negro Farm Meet

The short course in agriculture for negro farmers and negro farm women, being held at Livingstone college, is proving a decided success and is being attended by from 75 to 80 negro farmers and 25 or more negro women. J. D. Carlton, negro farm agent for Rowan, is in charge of the meetings, which began Monday and will run through Thursday.

W. G. Yeager, farm agent for Rowman, made a talk on poultry and another yesterday on the dairy cow. L. E. Hall, district agent addressed the meeting on farm plan of work, and today Dr. George Howard, superintendent of Rowan schools, is on the program for an address. C. R. Hudson, state farm agent, is attending all sessions and giving a series of lectures on soils and fertilizers, these proving very interesting and helpful.

Tomorrow will be junior club day and all members of these clubs are being excused from school in order that they may attend this course. The members of the various clubs will put on a special program.

Mrs. D. F. Lowe, district home agent, is here and is conducting a program for the women, and Miss Gertrude Trimble, home demonstration agent for Rowan will give a demonstration tomorrow. She will talk on the value of milk in the human diet.

ITEM

Sumter S C

FEB 6 1928

ANUAL MEETING OF NEGRO FARM AND HOME DEMONSTRATION AGTS.

Beginning Wednesday of last week, and continuing through Friday, the Negro Demonstration Agents of the State held their annual meeting at State College, Orangeburg. The purpose of this meeting was twofold: to correct the mistakes made during the year 1927, and to map out a constructive plan for the year 1928.

For three days, a regular program of class room work was carried out. The lecturers, specialists in their fields, gave to the agents the benefit of their experience in making plans, and the means and agencies best suited to the execution of these plans. Mr. J. P. Pearson, of the Washington office was present, and had general oversight of the procedure of the meeting.

In announcing the results of the reports submitted a year ago, the agent for Sumter county received an index for each of nine projects out of a possible ten. Mr. Pearson announced that the Washington office was well pleased with the demonstration work in South Carolina and that Dr. R. S. Wilkinson and the agents under him deserve much praise.

The result of this meeting will manifest itself in better work in the several counties, for each agent has returned to his home base with more knowledge of the work, and greater determination to give to the farmers under him the result of his better knowledge so that they will resort to the improved practices of agriculture.

The local agent is at the service of the negro farmers of the county. Whatever information he has is at their disposal. If he fails to come to you, come to him. He is trying to cover the county, but if he should miss you, you will find him in his office all day or

Saturdays.

And remember! The amount of money you will have next fall will be determined to a great extent by what you do now.

The successful farmer must keep everlastingly at it.

Yours for better crops.

J. C. MALONEY,
Negro Farm Dem. Agent

Dunn, N. C., Dispatch

JAN 10 1928

NEGRO FARM AGENTS CONTEST FOR PRIZES

Raleigh, Jan. 9.—Few white people realize that there is a small group of trained agricultural workers serving a part of the colored population of North Carolina in an efficient and successful way. At the present time, the North Carolina State College employs 18 local Negro agents who are located in those counties with a large percentage of colored farmers.

These men are well trained and go quietly about their job teaching the more progressive members of their race new facts about farming through the demonstration method. Last year, these 18 agents conducted nearly 7,000 different demonstrations and got reports from nearly all of them. This work is done under the supervision of prof. C. R Hudson of the farm demonstration staff, assisted by L. E. Hall, colored district agent.

J. C. Hubbard, local agent of Bertie county was awarded the gold medal offered by district agent Hall for the best all-round work during the year 1927; J. D. Carlton of Rowan won the silver medal and S. T. Brooks of Robeson won the bronze medal. J. W. Jeffries of Alamance county won the silver loving cup for being the best judge of dairy cattle this year. Jefferies has a calf club among the boys and girls of his county and each of the 23 members own's a pure bred Jersey animal.

In a story writing contest held while the Negro agents were attending their annual short course at Raleigh recently, awards were made for the best written story and for the most accurate knowledge of corn growing exhibited in the article. W. D. Brown of Hertford county wrote the best story, with McKay McNeill of Johnston second and A. D. Herring of Harnett, third. E. F. Colson of Duplin displayed the most accurate knowledge of corn growing, McKay McNeill of Johnston was second and E. C. Lackey of Iredell was third.

According to Prof. Hudson, these colored agents have been very successful in their work during the past year and good results are beginning to appear in the territory where they are employed.

Salisbury, N. C., Post

FEB 1 01928

Negro Farm Agents Did Good Work In Last Year, Report

Raleigh. (AP)—Some kind of service work was conducted with the operators of 10,381 farms by the 18 negro local agents of the agricultural extension service of State college last year, Prof. C. R. Hudson, in charge of extension work with negroes in the state, reports.

In addition, these agents held demonstration meetings and general meetings where a total of 79,413 persons were gathered. In his report to Dean I. O. Schaub, Professor Hudson says that the agents under his charge organized 84 clubs of young persons with 2,025 members and that 1,079 of the negro boys and girls completed their projects and made reports. There were 123 adult clubs with 3,051 members and with 1,811 completing their work.

The negro agents made 9,496 visits to 2,457 individual farms; they held 9,019 conferences about various phases of agricultural and community work; they wrote 8,535 letters and distributed 6,430 bulletins. The agents held 32 community fairs; gave help with 1,928 home gardens and did much work in terracing, sewerage, water systems, building farm outhouses and the like.

As a result of their activities, the agents found 1,711 negro farmers adopting better practices in handling the soil; 2,494 who were using more intelligent methods with grains and cereals; 2,145 who knew more about growing legumes and forage crops; 928 who were adopting better methods of growing cotton and tobacco; 78 who were better prepared in orchard work; 363 who were adding to purebred livestock.

...am, N. C., Sun

FEB 1 1928

Negro Farmers Improve System For Past Year

A summary of the work done by the eighteen negro county demonstration agents for the year 1927 has recently been completed by Prof. C. R. Hudson of the farm demonstration department at State college. Prof. Hudson announces that the eighteen agents have conducted 6,993 crop and livestock demonstrations during the year. Of this number 1,381 were not completed although no doubt they serve the purpose to a considerable extent. This leaves 5,612 or 80 percent, of them completed. These are called result demonstrations because when properly carried out, such results are obtained as show clearly the value of successful methods of growing crops and livestock.

"These same agents during the year also conducted 3,299 method demonstrations," says Mr. Hudson. "These are called method demonstrations because the agent goes through with the process of showing groups of farmers the method of conducting a farm practice. For instance, the agent prunes a fruit tree to show the farmers the method of doing it. There may be or may not be anything further to it, but usually a number of the group to whom the demonstration is given take up the better practice as a result of having seen it demonstrated. These demonstrations, in fact, are the real basis of extension work."

The principle of teaching by demonstration is one of the most effective methods known, states Mr. Hudson, and is so recognized by teachers in all lines of work. One of the reasons for its success is because people not only take in things a great deal better through the eye than through the ear, but retain them much better.

In farm demonstration work not only does the farmer and his neighbor see the methods used in growing crops and livestock, but the farmer himself at least, actually learns it by doing it, explains Mr. Hudson. This is another important principle in teaching, he states because we never really know how to do a thing until we have done it. Not only does the farmer get the value of work this way, but often many of his neighbors visit his demonstration, discuss it with him, get it and practice it. Sometimes a demonstration is so striking that scores of farmers in the community and the county visit it for the purpose of seeing it and getting information about it. Thus the work of a demonstration agent may spread from one man's farm to scores of other farms in the county.

Other good demonstrations conducted by these agents were those showing the value of good seed corn. Over 2,000 negro farmers were induced to plant improved types of corn through these agents during the year.

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite

FEB 24 1927

NEGRO FARM AGEN... WRITES HIS FARMER...

We publish herewith a letter which has been sent out by E. L. Cooper, county agent for negro work, in Hancock county, to the negro farmers of the county. He is making every effort to help the negro farmers of the county and The Ishmaelite hopes that they will heed his suggestions and make better farmers this year.

The letter follows:

Farming among Negroes of Hancock County must bring better results. We must appreciate the value of a real farm life. We can make a good living despite the boll weevil and other ravaging conditions. We can clear some money. And we can be of greater help to the county, generally. So in order that this may be done, we find it necessary to oranize a Farmer's Council. This Council will meet once a month to get a clearer vision on the best methods and means of approach of the difficult farm problems that effect farming in the county as a whole. The Council will be made up of such men who will cooperate with the county agent and help him to carry out his program in the communities where they live. Below is a list of the names and addresses of these men. Others will be added. All addresses are R. R. D. except those followed by star.

...harlie Rives, Devereux, Willie ...k, Devereux, George Harper, Devereux, Will Tye, Devereux, Rev. Alex Simmons, Devereux, James Oliver, Mayfield, Lucius Skrine, Mayfield, Wesley Shivers, Mayfield, John Kemp, Mayfield, Robert Marion, Mayfield, Mark Jackson, Mayfield, T. T. Flournoy, Mayfield, Steven McGhee, Crawfordville, Simon Collier, Linton, C. H. Trawick, Linton, Charlie Pinkston, Culverton, Virgil Monroe, Culverton, Pelham Skrine, Culverton, John B. Dixon, Culverton, W. O. Thompson, Agricola, Ike Lawrence, Culverton, Will Clark, Culverton, Robert Glover, White Plains, E. D. Cooper, White Plains, Robert Jordon, White Plains, A. G. Haines, Sparta, James Smith, Sparta, Will Hunt, Sparta, H. K. Moseley, Sparta, Moses Warren, Sparta, Marshal Gilbert, Sparta, Alfred Tucker, Sparta, Charlie Warren, Sparta, George Moss, Sparta, Arthur Gilbert, Sparta, J. H. Dixon

LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS
Gazette

MAR 31 1928

NEW NEGRO SUPERVISOR OF DEMONSTRATION WORK

Jennie Lou Woodard, Graduate of Tuskegee and Lincoln University Is Given Appointment.

The appointment of Jennie Lou Woodard to succeed Mary L. Ray as supervisor of negro home demonstration work in Arkansas, effective April 1, was announced yesterday by Miss Connie J. Bonslagle, state home demonstration agent for the agricultural extension service of the University of Arkansas.

The new supervisor is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. She has taught in Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., and has been connected with negro extension work in Lee, Pope and Jefferson counties. Her offices will be with H. C. Ray, district agent of negro county agent work, 712 1-2 West Ninth street, and she will work in cooperation with Ray in the work among negro farmers.

Extension - 1928.

Demonstration Work,

Glenville W. Va.

MAR 15 1928

Negro Work Growing

Eleven counties now have a definite club program for their rural negro boys and girls. There are a total of 31 negro clubs and 382 members in these counties.

Jefferson county leads in the negro Four-H program with its seven clubs having a total membership of 104. Following closely is Fayette with six clubs and 93 members. Raleigh county has four clubs totaling 50 members, and Greenbrier three clubs and 55 members.

J. A. Pirkey, of the Troy

Sumner, Miss., Sentinel
Thursday, March 15, 1928

Newnan, Ga., Herald
Friday, April 20, 1928

Colored 4-H Club Girls and Boys Will Parade

The children of the colored 4-H boys and girls clubs will have a big day here Saturday, when members from all over the county will give a parade and demonstration of the club work, culminating in a gathering at the court-house, when Supt. Starr will address the children. The parade will form at 10 o'clock at the Pinson street school, and with the members of the clubs, together with representatives of the Community Clubs, will parade to the city square. Each girl will have as part of her costume some article made in club work—a cap, an apron, dress or holder. How club girls dress will be demonstrated and other things shown. Camilla Weems, State Agent of Home Economics, will be a visitor, inspecting the work done by the children.

Winterhaven, Fla., Chief
Tuesday, April 17, 1928

SHORT COURSE FOR NEGROES

Colored 4-H Club Boys and Girls to Get Instruction April 26-27

State College for Women, Tallahasse, April 17.—(AP)—A short course for negro 4-H club boys and girls will be held at the Florida A & M College, April 26 to 27, it was announced here. It will be the first short course of its kind to be held in Florida for that race.

A. A. Turner, local district agent for negro extension work in agriculture and home demonstration work, will be in direct charge of the program. He will be assisted by T. M. Campbell, southern negro field representative for the agricultural and home economics extension division of the United States Department of Agriculture. He is also being given the co-operation of President E. E. Lee and the college faculty.

One hundred boys, girls and negro home demonstration agents and county agricultural agents are expected. Seven counties, Duval, St. Johns, Orange Sumter, Marion, Madison and Leon have home demonstration agents of the negro race and Marion, Alachua, Columbia, Suwanee, Jefferson, Jackson and Bradford counties have boys' club work.

Get Special Work

The boys and girls will be given special work in various phases of agriculture and home economics service. Contests between county representatives in the following subjects will be held for boys: Plowing, milking, corn judging, potato judging and poultry judging.

Contests for girls will be held in poultry judging, bread making, butter making, clothing and table service.

The boy and girl from each county scoring highest in health will enter health contests while at the college. Each contestant will undergo a thorough physical examination.

Winners in the various contests will represent the Negro 4-H club work at the Southern Negro 4-H Club Encampment which will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., during the first week of December.

The negro extension work is under the direct supervision of the agriculture and home economic extension service of the University of Florida and the Florida State College for Women. The extension workers of these two institutions are advising those in charge of the negro short course regarding plans for the success of the course.

Robesonian
Lumberton, N. C.

SEP 23 1928

75 FARMERS FIELD DAY AT STATE TEST FARM

County Agent Brooks Wants 75 Robeson County Negro Farmers to Go To Pender County State Test Farm on Sept. 20.

S. T. Brooks, Robeson county negro farm agent, wants 75 negro farmers of Robeson county to attend the annual field day at the Pender county State Test farm on Sept. 20. In a letter urging the importance of this meeting he says:

"Dear Co-worker:

"The annual negro farmers field day at the Pender county State Test farm will be held this year on Thursday, Sept. 20. There will be field excursions for studying tests with the various farm crops; for studying dairy work poultry growing, etc. I am enclosing program showing an interesting feature of lectures, so the day will be full of valuable things for all who attend.

"Let me urge you to take this day off to attend the meeting at the test farm. Seeing the test farm alone will pay you for the trip if you have not seen the farm before, but the other things will be still more valuable.

"We are very anxious to have at least six farmers from a community to go on the observation trip. We will leave Lumberton Wednesday, 19th, at ten a. m., going by Wilmington, stopping there for a while and then going on to the test farm for the night. Are you going to have your community represented on this trip? I trust you will.

"The test farm is on the Atlantic Coast Line railway, one mile from the Willard station, which is about 30 miles from Wilmington and 50 miles from Goldsboro. Willard is only a mile off the highway from Goldsboro to Wilmington.

"We want seventy-five Robeson county negro farmers to go on this trip. Will you see that your community is well represented? Then remember the date for leaving Lumberton, Sept. 19th, at ten o'clock a. m."

The program includes discussion by authorities on "Good Seed Their Importance in Farming" "Feeding and Care of Baby Chicks", "Helps and Hindrances of the Negro Farmer", demonstrations on "How to Select a Good Cow", and "How to Select Good Seed Corn", and other features of interest and profit.

Fayette, Miss., Chronicle
Friday, August 31, 1928

STATE SHORT COURSE FOR NEGRO 4-H CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS WAS A BIG SUCCESS

The most outstanding Short Course in Agriculture and Home Economics for Negro 4-H Club Boys and Girls came to a close on Saturday, August 18th, at Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi. Club boys and girls from 29 counties of the State were in attendance, and received instruction in various phases of home and farm life, including: "Care and operation of modern farm machinery, whitewashing, painting, farm crops, livestock, orcharding, dairying, bread making, butter making, sewing, table setting, millinery, hygiene and healthful recreations."

Prominent Agriculturalists and Specialists were present and contributed to the success of the meeting, namely: T. M. Campbell, United States Field Agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., J. W. Willis, State Agent, and J. E. Tanner, State Club Agent, A. & M. College, Miss., T. J. Jordan, Negro State Agent, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., C. J. Goodell, Livestock Specialist, and others. County Home and Farm Agents of both Mississippi and Louisiana assisted with the work of the Short Course. Recreational activities were conducted by G. C. Gardner, Physical Director Y. M. C. A. of Vicksburg, Miss. Health lectures were given daily by physicians and dentists of Jackson,

Tuxwiler, Miss.

R. J. MAHAN

Phone 61

NEGRO DEMONSTRATION AGENT MAKES REPORT

I have spent this month in re-organizing 4-H Clubs among women and girls. I visited the following named communities and organized clubs of women, girls and boys—Charleston, Route Two, Oakland, Route Two, Holcomb, Route One, Enid, Route One, Scoby, Route One, Tillatobia, Route One, Effie, Macel, Sharkey and Glendora. I have eleven clubs of girls with an enrollment of one hundred ninety-six, four clubs of boys with an enrollment of forty-eighht, only two clubs of women have been organized. we hope to complete our enrollment within the next few days.

Projects in poultry, gardening and canning were taken out by the clubs. Boys enrolled in corn and pig projects. Demonstrations in culling and treating poultry for scaley leg, selecting eggs for hatching, were given and clubs urged to raise pure bred birds if possible and complete the hatching during March and April.

Selecting and preparations of garden plot, variety of vegetables grow in the home garden were stressed and demonstrated. Demonstrations were given in making door steps, bettering chairs, rug making, and making the termos box. Cooking and sewing for each month have been omitted, and bulletins distributed. The following contests are being carried this year, kitchen, bed room, cotton dress, butter, bread, canning and garden.

MARY G. GRAYSON, Negro Demonstration Agent.

Give The Sentinel that next order for Job Printing.

tures on heart culture and ...hip were given by city min-... B. B. Dansby, president of ...non College, extended a standing invitation to hold all future sessions of the Short Course at the institution.

The United States Department of Agriculture furnished motion pictures for the occasion which were high features. The club boys and girls are very much inspired because of having attended the Short Course, which is trying to meet the needs of a better trained Negro population in the homes and on the farms of the State.

Among the 4-H Club Boys and girls who were declared State winners at the close of the short course was Martin McGrew, Jr., and George Ford, of Jefferson county.

—Reported.

Baldwin Miss. Banner
...day, Decembe... ..

Negro 4-H Clubs

Grace Gregory Sharpe, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, reports that she has visited all the 4-H Clubs in the County, and scored the canning of all the 4th year girls, to determine the number that would come up to the requirement for graduation this term. It was found that about 22 girls of the 4th year class passed in their Canning Work and several have already passed in Sewing and other phases of their work. It is hoped that all of the girls will complete the other required phases of work by spring, and pass the test to be given them also that none will have to wait until next term for their Certificates.

The graduating class met at the home of the Agent Saturday, November 24th, and took practice work in making fruit cake. Representatives from six clubs were present, and made 4 fruit cakes. Each girl seemed to enjoy the demonstration very much, and some of them began to make preparations for making Thanksgiving fruit cake before they left town.

The girls requested that the cakes be offered to the following County Officers: Messrs. T. L. Gilmer, T. D Rice, A. R. Hutchens, B. A. Holaday.

Savannah, Ga., News
Tuesday, July 17 ,1928

TRAINING THE NEGRO FARMER

A great proportion of the rural population in many South Georgia counties—the people on the farms, actually tilling the soil—is negro. What is being done in the way of scientific, systematic training of these colored farmers for better work, better production more profitable farming, and better living? What is being done in the homes of the colored people to inspire and teach better methods of living—more economic, more healthful, and happier life? The county agents and home demonstration agents are at work among the white farmers and their wives and girls and boys in many counties. Their work from basic instruction in many things to actual handling of the marketing of thousands of dollars' worth of products are known.

The colored farmer and his family are also receiving this help. The State College at Thunderbolt, under the supervision of the university system and the State College of Agriculture, is the heart of this activity. There are colored county agents doing splendid work; there are colored home demonstration agents proving themselves veritable blessings to the colored people of the country regions. There is a county agent in Chatham; there is a home demonstration agent in Chatham. So in Liberty and Washington, Sumter and Dougherty and Laurens, Clarke and Hancock, and many other counties. The reports of the activities of these agents for April and May, for example, indicate much. It will be a revelation and an inspiration to anybody interested in the progress and advancement of the colored farmers of Chatham to look over the reports of County Agent B. S. Adams and Home Demonstration Agent M. H. Jones.

The Liberty county work is perhaps typical of a rural county in which there is no large city. J. C. Ralston and M. L. Ralston are the two agents. April and May were average months. Ten grown colored men in Liberty were enrolled in the five-acre corn projects, ten colored boys in a pig club, and ten colored boys in a corn-contest group, and they were given instructions; the corn acreage was increased for the year, negro farmers signing up for 3,000 acres, and actual demonstrations of seed selection and of planting and cultivation given; 300 hogs were inoculated against cholera and men and boys were given demonstrations in feeding pigs; sweet potatoes were set under demonstration directions and other crops thus directed; several enrolled for tobacco growing and they were taught just how to make that crop; various truck crops were planted under supervision; poultry groups were instructed, the baby chick business was started, and eggs and poultry were actually marketed in large [illegible] at fine prices for dozens of the farmers. [illegible] houses were whitewashed and the grounds thoroughly cleaned up, homes were made attractive and a series of health talks given to large groups. The home demonstration agent was as busy, holding three meetings one month that were attended by nearly 100 women who learned the best of preserving, canning, meet cookery, meal planning, table setting, home arrangement of furniture; schools were cleaned and beautified and flowers planted—and dozens of homes were inspected and suggestions made for better living as to physical accommodations. Junior clubs were founded and young girls have fine gardens of their own growing and now yielding produce. And this is a bare hint of just a little of the work in this one county.

The work for the colored farmer and his wife and his children is steadily going forward—from the fundamental teaching of methods of planting through the best ways to keep and operate the home on to the actual marketing of products to the most profitable advantage. And this work is telling!

Jefferson, Ga., Herald
Thursday, July 12, 1928

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Our H. D. A., Mrs. M. R. Torbert returned from her vacation June 6th looking very much rested. She reports a very happy and profitable vacation, if it was cut short by having to attend the agents meeting at Spellman College, by request of the District Agent, Miss Camilla Weems, who is teaching there in the summer school.

She is again on the job, getting things in readiness for her short course and reminding those who pledged on the new school building to be erected at Poplar Springs to be ready to pay their pledges.

I hope every one will rally to her, and help her to put this so much needed school building up, for she is one of our race who is really working for the uplift of the race. She is one who does not tire, when it comes to trying to do all the good she can to as many people as she can, and as long as she can.

Folia Butler.

Extension - 1928

Demonstration Work.

FOUR-H CLOBS ORGANIZED

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. Dec. 29—(PNS)—Boys and girls attending the third annual camp of the Four-H Clubs were organized into the Interstate Federation of Four-H clubs at the opening session of the camp here on Tuesday morning. The following officers were elected: W. C. Chetching of Arkansas, president; A. W. Echols of Oklahoma, Charles A. Brown of Alabama, Leroy Lewis, of Mississippi, John Lewis of Louisiana and Theodore Pettegrew of Arkansas, vice presidents Helen Tollis of Arkansas, secretary; Ruth Chambers of Louisiana Fannie Stroles of Mississippi, W B. Frazier of Alabama, Bessie Jones of Arkansas and Lanzeus Gardner of Oklahoma, assistant secretaries. The boys and girls will be coached by Miss Julia Miller, of Arkansas and J. C. Cole of Mississippi, of the Extension Service.

The officers of the new organization were installed by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal, who welcomed the camp to the opportunities and faculties of the Institute. Urging cooperation among the clubs, Dr. Moton declared: "You can win in the game of life if you stand together and cooperate with those who are doing things worthwhile. One cannot win alone; he must have the ability to cooperate with others. The things which you are working for are the things for which Tuskegee was founded and for which Booker Washington stood. For years we have advocated the Three H's—head, hand and heart—and now you have added a fourth—health—upon which, of course, the others must stand."

MACON, GA., News
JAN 5 1928

Colored Farm Agent

The appointment of a negro farm demonstrator to aid the farmers of his own race in Bibb county is a long step forward and we feel sure will be worth far more than the expense involved.

The value of a trained county agent cannot easily be exaggerated. Presumably he is, and in most cases he certainly is, a man who has taken advantage of the wonderful opportunities offered in these modern times for learning to make two blades grow where but one grew before. The scientific methods of farming employed today are no more like the old hit and miss system which was once employed than night is from day. We have all seen the wisdom of getting away from cotton as an exclusive money crop. Diversification has been preached and practiced so long that we have at last seen the need for it.

This has opened up a wide field for the county agent and the more prosperous condition of the farmer is apparent on every hand.

Here in Bibb county there are hundreds of negro farmers and they are entitled to all the aid they can get in order that they, too, may become more expert in the growing of crops. Every once in a while we hear complaints that so many of our best colored people have been lured away from the farms and even from the South to engage in industrial work where the profits seem tempting. We are convinced that the best place in the world for the negro is right here in the South. He needs us and we need him.

But it is folly to expect him to resist every overture to quit the farm and quit the South so long as he is not trained to make the most of farming under modern conditions.

We believe the coming of this colored farm agent will mean a great deal for the colored farmers of the county and the whole community will share in the general benefits.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
Sunday, May 6, 1928

82 Negro Farm Club Boys and Girls Pay State School Visit

Eighty-two farm boys and girls, representing practically that many communities, were given a trip to the Florida A. and M. College for Negroes at Tallahassee the past week. Local agents from 12 counties and other visitors to the college took part on the program. More than 100 persons were comfortably entertained by the college from Wednesday until Saturday. Donations from local boards, business men and banks throughout the counties worked, made it possible for these boys and girls, between the ages of 10 and 18 years, to get free trips for meritorious work the past year. The visitors were given a hearty welcome to the college by President J. R. E. Lee. He emphasized how a group of selected boys and girls from over the state could materially help the college by their influence in the communities from which they come.

T. M. Campbell, field agent, negro extension work in seven southern states, with headquarters at Tuskegee institute, was present with E. C. Dobbs, state agent for negro work, Alabama; V. C. Turner, state boys club agent, Alabama, and N. Kollock, in charge of movable school in agriculture and home economics in Alabama. Miss Flavia Gleason, state home demonstration agent; Miss V. Moore, assistant state home demonstration agent and Miss I. S. Thursby, food specialist, officials of the state home demonstration department, were present. All spoke in highest praise of the showing made by club members through their various judging contests, also complimented the method of instruction given club members by the instructors of the Florida A and M college, who assisted in the various contests throughout the short course.

The short course lasted two days during which time the following contests were carried out: health, table-setting, corn judging, mule judging, bread making, hog judging, poultry judging, dairy cattle judging, milking, oratorical and potato judging. Heavy rainfall prevented carrying out the plowing contest scheduled for Friday morning. Contestants were entered from each of the counties represented and the three making the highest scores were given places as winners. The contests were in charge of Field Agent Campbell and members of his staff.

Interest in the negro farm boys and girls' 4-H club work in Florida began with the advent of the southern negro farm boys and girls' 4-H club camp scheduled for first week in December each year at the Tuskegee institute at which time and place several states are represented and contestants from the various states are given free trips.

A. A. Turner, agent in charge of farm and home maker's club work in Florida, with headquarters at the Florida A. and M. college, and the several local agents who work under the direct supervision of the state agricultural college with the woman's state college and the Florida A. and M. college cooperating, are responsible for the solution of many rural problems through the medium of boys and girls' 4-H clubs, as well as adult clubs. Better health and the improvement of the home are the two big problems confronting the rural people. While many other problems are being attacked and successfully dealt with, special emphasis is placed upon the health of the boy and girl and their standard of living, in order that the country life may be found more desirable than the crowded cities.

Augusta, Ga., Herald
Wednesday, May 16, 1928

DEMONSTRATORS FOR COLORED PEOPLE TO BE PUT IN COUNTIES

The inter-racial committee of Georgia will attempt to have home demonstrators for the negroes placed in every county in Georgia, in an effort to make farm life attractive and helpful to colored people, whereby the negroes will be induced not to leave the South and migrate to the North, according to John Sylvester, representative of Augusta at a meeting of the state inter-racial committee held in Atlanta last week.

"For the past ten years the outstanding fact in American race relations has been the shift of negro population from the rural sections to the cities and from the South to the North," said Mr. Sylvester. "During the last census period the center of negro population moved nineteen miles North," he said, "and the urban negro population increased more than two million. This movement is continuous, though it is no longer a rush. Although the shift is more gradual, there are no indications that it will cease.

"Negroes are leaving the rural sections of the South to seek what they consider better economic opportunities, greater safety of life and property, and superior educational advantages for their children. The shift leaves in the rural sections from which they go, many ...leted negro communities where ...s more difficult to maintain ...ools and churches, and it brings ... new communities the ques... of housing and segregation.

...MONSTRATORS ...ULD HELP MUCH

...County home demonstrators for ... negroes have been placed in 57 ...nties in Georgia, and in these ...inties 97 per cent. of the negroes are satisfied and remain at home. In the counties where there are not any demonstrators, at least 30 per cent. of the negroes leave annually for the cities and the North.

"The home demonstrators are negro women who organize clubs and carry on the same kind of work among the negroes that the county agents and workers do for the white people of the rural sections. The negro women are under the supervision of the county agent and it is the plan of the inter-racial committee to place one home demonstrator in every county in Georgia.

"Prosperity in the city depends on propsperity in the county, and we must have satisfied colored labor to work the farms of the South."

This clipping
AMERICUS, GA
JAN 21928

Annual Report of Sumter County Negro Farm Agent

Following is the eleventh annual report of Elworth Stallworth, negro farm agent of Sumter county, which will be submitted January 2d to the Board of County Commissioners:

By ELWORTH STALLWORTH

During the eleven years I have been in Sumter as county agent my activities have been to a great extent directed through the medium of a county organization known as the "Farmers' Conference." That the farmers' organization in this county might be in accord with the college plan outlined by the State Extension Department, it is now known as The County Agricultural Association. The object of the agricultural board is to aid the county agent in stimulating crop production and developing the morale of the colored farmers of Sumter county. Through the organization, each farmer in the 18 communities being reached, is urged to produce sufficient food stuff for home consumption. Special stress is put upon the production of corn, fall grain, hay, syrup, poultry and hogs.

Live Stock

The three main features of live stock development stressed this year are the improvement in dairy cows, poultry and hogs. The farmers are urged to secure a better grade of poultry, dairy cows and hogs. I conducted 4 result demonstrations with the dairy cow, showing superior milk and butter production as compared to scrub cows consuming the same or a greater amount of food than that of the pure bred cattle. 24 result demonstrations were conducted with hogs, involving 120 animals, and 12 with poultry, involving 72 birds. The main features demonstrated with the hogs and joultry wer camparisons of the productive qualities of the improved animals with those of the scrub animals.

Farm Crops

This year result demonstrations were conducted with corn, wheat, oats, peanuts, cowpeas and cotton. There were 28 demonstrations with corn, 24 in oats, 5 with wheat, 21 with cowpeas, 14 in peanuts, and 32 with cotton.

The object of these demonstrations are to give concrete examples of results attained and proper planting, fertil[illegible] cultivation.

Campaigns

With the ambition of becoming the first Democratic committeewoman from the state of Nebraska, Mrs. C. E. Byers (above) of Hastings already has won the support of many leaders in her fight for election. Mrs. Byers, an active Y. W. C. A. worker, favors Al Smith for president.

Boys' Club Work

I conducted result demonstrations with boys in pig, cotton and corn production. There are 28 boys demonstrating in hogs, 28 in cotton and 26 in corn production.

There were five teams trained in judging hogs, dairy cows, poultry, sweet potatoes and corn. The boys, their parents and the general public are taking much interest in the various judging contests in which the Sumter boys star. In the 4H district judging contest held at Albany, Ga., the Sumter boys won the first places in corn judging, making 92%; dairy cows, 78%; hogs, 92% and poultry, 90%. They also won second places in plowing, making 80 % sweet potatoes, 75%, winning the first places with only the exception of two projects. The Sumter boys went from Albany a little later and competed in the state judging contest and won first places in hog and sweet potato judging.

The negro farmers of Sumter county are gradually taking more interest in their boys. They are taking more interest in the rural education of their community. During the last few years, they erected through the aid of the County Board of Education and the Rosenwald fund five consolidated rural schools. The total amount raised for this purpose was $22,000. Of this amount, the farmers themselves raised in money and labor, $12,000. These schools are the foundation of club work. To attempt to induce the rural boys to grow corn, cotton and produce hogs with permanent success without also developing better rural educational facilities for them, is an attempt to erect a permanent house upon the sand by the surging sea. Eighty per cent of the boys of the outstanding activities of club work for this year were in the consolidated school communities. Seventy-five per cent of the prizes won this year by club boys were from these communities. I do not mean to say that there were not some boys from other communities who made excellent records in club work, but I am only giving the facts that other communities may take more interest in laying a pern nent foundation for club work.

Farmers' Institute and Barbe

To maintain morale and cause the negro farmers of Sumter county to feel that they are among real friends, the white business concerns of Americus gave the colored farmers, in connection with their three-day institute, a big barbecue. Four hundred farmers attended the barbecue and institute. Four hundred and fifty pounds of pork were barbecued. The three-day meeting was one of the most interesting ever held in this county. Among the persons who addressed the meeting were Col. J. E. D. Shipp, Lovelace Eve, editor of Americus Times-Recorder, H. B. Woodlief, secretary of Chamber of Commerce, P. H. Stone, state agent of Extension work. The farmers themselves also took part in the general discussions. The greatest good accomplished by these barbecues given by our white friends is maintaining the morale of the negro farmers of this county. Since the negro exodus, much of my efforts in the county has been trying in various ways to maintain the morale of the colored farmers and encourage them to remain on the farm. While there is no exodus at present, each year farmers here and there over the county are quitting the farm and moving to town. I am asking the landlards and white friends of Americus and Sumter county to aid in developing better living conditions and educational facilities that this movement may be checked. While farmers from other states and labor from other sections may be secured, the negro farmers of Sumter county should be encouraged to remain with the only friends they have known upon the farms.

The County Fair

The county fair is an annual event toward which the colored farmers look forward each year with much interest. They seek to excel each other with superior farm exhibits. This rivalry is playing an important part in causing the negro farmers to produce a greater supply of superior farm products for home consumption. The interest the Americus and Sumter County Chamber of Commerce is taking in inducing the colored farmers of this county relative to the fair is meeting with great success. The $228 in prize sawarded winners of the colored department cannot be estimated in dollars and cents alone, but terms of the great service and far-reaching results and influence the county fair is exerting upon the farm life of the entire county.

The fair is also playing a great part in developing a closer relationship and better feeling between the white and black people of Sumter county. During the entire fair week, not the least unfriendly spirit was exhibited by either, notwithstanding the thousands of white and black mingling during fair week.

The negro exhibits this year were the best displayed in the history of the county fair. The negro farmers are taking such interest in the fair that several communities could not be admitted on the account of space. The fair officials seeing the congested condition of the colored department this year and so well pleased with the fine showing made by the negro farmers that they will provide a much larger space for the colored department next year.

Miscellaneous Activities

Judging teams trained, 5.
Club demonstration, 47.
Farm visits made, 451.
Home visist, 248.
Office calls by farmers, 33.

Days in office, 54.
Days in field, 260.
Letters written, 317.
Demonstration meetings, 37.
Persons at institute meeting, 400.
Farmers' institutes held, 1.
Persons at institute meeting.
Other extension meetings held, 8.
Number at these meetings, 206.

Extension - 1928

Demonstration Work.

Ocala, Fla., Star
Saturday, October 27, 1928

NEGRO YOUTHS ARE TRAINED HERE FOR TRIP TO TUSKEGEE

Twenty-Three Colored Boys and Girls Spent Two Days In Ocala Under Instructors

The 4-H Club winners from nine counties, where Farm and Home Makers' Clubs are operated in Florida under the direct supervision of the university extension division, met and were trained here on Wednesday and Thursday of this week preparatory for the Southern Negro Farm Boys and Girls 4-H Club camp scheduled for the first week in December at Tuskeege Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Twenty-three boys and girls in company with their local agents arrived in Ocala Tuesday night and early Wednesday, according to plans and the program consisting of corn and potato, live stock and poultry judging, bread-making, table setting and sewing was successfully carried out under supervision of competent instructors. Prof. Reynolds from the Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, was in charge of the mule, hog, dairy cattle and plowing contests. Mary Nobles, instructor of domestic science, Howard Academy, was in charge of bread-making and table setting contests and D. J. Carter of Ocala was in charge of the poultry contests. Prof. Carter used several birds from his own flocks. C. T. Evans, local agent of Suwannee county, was in charge of potato and corn judging.

Through the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce, the poultry and mule judging, also the sewing lessons were given at the fair grounds. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. loaned the sewing machines for the demonstration and assisted in teaching the use of same. Through the co-operation of Howard Academy the bread-making contests were given there. Every care and attention was given the visitors by Prof. Danshy and his teaching force which meant much to those who had come from the rural districts for the try-out with their competitors to decide who will be put in the final contests at Tuskegee. On Wednesday afternoon the boys were privileged to get valuable information on how to milk at the large dairy farm of Mr. Goodyear near Ocala when Prof. Reynolds trained them extensively in milking and the proper care of dairy products. Mr. Goodyear has a modern dairy and it was regarded a special opportunity to have access to his dairy plant and herd for use in training the boys in milking and dairy cattle judging contests.

The farm of W. P. Gary was secured on which to carry out the hog judging and plowing contests. The boys were taken there by auto, four miles out from Ocala, on Thursday afternoon. Loney McDuffy loaned his team of mules which was delivered to the fair grounds for use in mule judging.

All local arrangements were made by W. P. Young and Mrs. Idella Kelly, local agents for Marion county.

A. A. Turner local district agent in charge of farm and home makers clubs in Florida with headquarters a the Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, and the assistant for women, S. L. Turner, were present and were in charge of the general plans.

Arrangements have been made for the trip to Tuskegee leaving Tallahassee on December 3, at which place the final state try-oue will be given on Saturday afternoon, December 1, at Tallahassee before going to Tuskegee. The Florida party will motor to Tuskegee by bus. Two busses have been engaged, one leaving Jacksonville and one leaving Orlando on Saturday morning of December 1, and pick up members of the party en route.

Some seven or eight Southern states will join the contests at Tuskegee, where several hundred dollars will be awarded winners in the various contests arranged in keeping with the 4-H Club program being carried out in the competing states.

Rich Square, N. C., Times
Thursday, August 16, 1928

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS BUSY

State Farmers Convention, Four-H Clubs and Other State Meetings Are Well Attended

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 13.—With a number of farm meetings yet to be held over North Carolina this summer, agricultural workers and extension specialists at the North Carolina State College have had little time for rest through the hot days of August when most folks are taking vacations. The specialists are in demand for demonstrations and lectures and few days pass but that public engagements of one kind or another are not filled.

The past summer has been one of the most successful from the standpoint of accomplishment that the college has experienced. Following the close of the regular session in June came the summer session with a number of students enrolled to take the kind of science work for which the college is well fitted to give. Another graduation ceremony marked the close of this summer school and then came the State Farmers' Convention, known this year as Farm and Home Week, with 1140 persons registered for rooms and board and other hundreds driving in for some feature of the program.

At this meeting the college honored five farm women with the title of Master Farm Homemaker, marking the first time that farm women have been so honored in this State. Five other women who have attended four short courses in succession, were awarded certificates for the training taken.

Hardly had the last visitor to the State Farmers' Convention left the campus before 424 farm boys and girls who are members of the Four-H clubs arrived for a week of training and recreation. In addition to taking the courses of instruction offered, the young folks caught something of the state-wide spirit of better farming that is now present in the State and organized themselves into a permanent body to further promote the principles of club work.

At the same time that the club foks were holding their short course, a group of bankers interested in the agricultural development of the State met for two days of discussion and study. These men heard the program of development being promoted by the extension workers and were so pleased with the information that they suggested the presentation of similiar programs to be given at district or group meetings of the bankers later in the season.

The next short course was that for fertilizer salesmen and dealers to acquaint them with the late findings about soils and crops as related to plant feeding.

In the meantime, however throughout the state, the six farm field days and picnics were being held at the Branch Station farms with thousands in attendance. The Negro club members and the Negro State Farmers Congress held their short courses at the A. and T. College at Greensboro under the direction of the Negro extension workers employed by State College. Three special meetings for Negro farmers were also planned for the Piedmont, Upper Coastal Plain and Coastal Plain Stations.

In 35 counties, 4-H club emcampments with an average attendance of about 100 boys and girls were scheduled. In each case, the college was called upon to send its extension specialists to aid the home and farm agents in the instruction work given at these camps.

In the absence of Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of State College, who is spending two months touring Europe with a party of educators, all of the work of organizing and handling the agricultural activities of the college this summer has been under the direction of I. O. Schaub, Dean of the School of Agricultural. Those who have taken part in the work, either as teachers or taught, say the each separate meeting and short course has been unusually successful.

Several thousand rural citizens of the State have been reached and many excellent results have been secured. So well attended have been most of the meetings, that it appears as if a revival of interest in agricultural matters has been brought about. Credit for much of this goes to Dean Schaub and his associates in the agricultural extension service, and as the editor of the Southern Planter, Richmond, Virginia, put it, "You folks down here do things in a big way. No wonder you are moving forward as an agricultural State."

Greenwood, Miss., Commonwealth
Wednesday, September 5, 1928

NEGRO 4-H CLUBS HAVE GOOD MEET

Leflore County Members Carry Off Many Honors In State Meet.

A. B. Morant, negro county agent gives the following statement in regard to the recent negro short course:

The most outstanding Short Course in Agriculture and Home Economics for negro 4-H Club Boys and Girls came to a close on Saturday, August 18th. at Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi. Club boys and girls from 29 counties of the State were in attendance, and received instruction in various phases of home and farm life, including: "Care and operation of modern farm machinery, whitewashing, painting, farm crops, livestock, orcharding, dairying, bread making, butter making, sewing, table setting, millinery, hygiene and healthful recreations."

Prominent Agriculturalists and Specialists were present and contributed to the success of the meeting, namely: T. M. Campbell, United States Field Agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., J. W. Willis, State Agent, and J. E. Tanner, State Club Agent, A. & M. College, Miss., T. J. Jordan, Negro State Agent, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., C. J. Goodell, Livestock Specialist, and others. County Home and Farm Agents of both Mississippi and Louisiana assisted with the work of the Short Course. Recreational activities were conducted by G. C. Gardner, Physical Director Y. M. C. A. of Vicksburg, Miss. Health lectures were given daily by physicians and dentists of Jackson, while lectures on heart culture and citizenship were given by city ministers. B. B. Dansby, president of Jackson College, extended a standing invitation to hold all future sessions of the Short Course at the institution.

The United States Department of Agriculture furnished motion pictures for the occasion which were high features. The club boys and girls are very much inspired because of having attended the Short Course, which is trying to meet the needs of a better trained Negro population in the homes and on the farms of the State.

Among the 4-H club boys and girls who were declared State winners at the close of the Short Course are the following: Oratorical Contest: 1st. Coahoma County, Addie McDaniel; 2nd. Hancock County, Rosemary Bowens; 3rd. Copiah County Charles Lawrence, Jr.; 4th Quitman County, Enoch Washington; 5th. Sunflower County Carrie Bell Wallace. Cheer Leaders' Contest: 1st. Newton County, Walter Payne; 2nd. Copiah County, Charles Lawrence Jr.; 3rd. Jefferson County, George Alfred Ford. Sweet Potato Judging: 1st. Stone county, Allen Cockrum; 2nd. Coahoma county, Walker Milan Davis; Alternate, Coahoma County, William Howard Hunt. Seed Corn Judging: 1st. Copiah county, W. C. Catchings; 2nd. Bolivar county, A. F. Williams; 3rd. Coahoma county, Henry Style. Plowing Contest: 1st. Jefferson county, Eddie Dunlap; 2nd. Copiah county, George Newton. Swine Judging: 1st. Copiah county, Caesar Bowman; 2nd. Jefferson county, George Ford; 3rd. Leflore county, McKinley Black; 4th. Leflore county, Lattimore Blackman; 5th. Stone county, Eddie White. Mule Judging: 1st. Copiah county, Roosevelt Bowman; 2nd. Leflore county, Spencer Jackson; 3rd. Sunflower county, Edwin Lee; 4th. Sunflower county, Henry Oneal; 5th. Pike county, David Alfred.

Dairy Cattle Judging: 1st. J. C. Marshall, Copiah county; 2nd. Stone county, Bilbo Willis; 3rd. Madison county, Julius Love; 4th. Madison county, Benjamin Peal. Poultry Judging: 1st. Copiah county, W. H. Holtzclaw, Jr.; 2nd. Neshoba county, James B. Moore; 3rd. Tallahatchie county, Leona Johnson.

Better Bread Contestants: Leola Travis, Hancock county; Ruby Mae McDaniel, Coahoma county. Butter Making: Issaquena county, Calantha Barnes. Hat Making: Quitman county, Ella Mae Jones. Dress Making: Bolivar county, Willie Mae Whitney; Oktibbeha county, Ethel Boyd. Table Setting: Coahoma county, Ruby McDaniel. Health: Humphrey county Francis Pope. Milking Contest: (To be supplied). Harp Blowing Contest: (To be supplied).

The winners for first honors will compete at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in December at the National 4-H Club Camp for inter-state honors.

The work of the Short Course was in charge of M. M. Hubert, Negro District Agent; G. C. Cypress, Negro Boys' Club Agent, and Mrs. A. C. Oliver, in charge of Women's and Girls' Work.

Extension - 1928

Demonstration Work.

Macon, Miss., Beacon
June 22, 1928

FROM THE COLORED DEMONSTRATION AGENT

A few of the faithful workers of the County Fair association were in the regular meeting Saturday, June 16th, but the greater number remained at home to work in their crops, which proved that they are really interested in making preparation for our fall exhibit. We are encouraged to know that the farmers are anxious to use every favorable day in working with their crops, and hope that in the next few weeks the crops will be in a splendid condition. A special meeting of the County Fair association will be held Saturday, June 30th. We want every district in the county well represented at this meeting, because of some very important business concerning the fair which must be discussed before the month of July. Let every one make special arrangement to be in this meeting. The date is June 30th, and the time is at 1:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

The home demonstration agent will not be in her office Saturday, having been called to Hancock county to assist in conducting a county short course.

MABEL R. CLOPTON,
Home Demonstration Agent.

BANNER
Belzoni - Miss
JUL 26 1928

Negro 4-H Clubs To Hold County Short Courses

Grace Gregory Sharpe, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, wishes to announce that the County Short Courses for the 4-H clubs, and the Home Demonstration clubs will be held in Belzoni, at the school house, July 30th to August 2nd. The openiing, together with the meeting of the Home Demonstration County Council, will be held at the Court House July 30, at 8:00 o'clock sharp.

All officers of the 4-H clubs as well as the adult clubs, are expected to attend the entire four days; all other members, especially the girls who are candidates for graduation, are asked to attend at least two days. It is hoped that each member will be in time for the opening.

Several Contests will be held during the Short Courses, to determine the champion of the County in each phase of the work, that they may go to Jackson, August 13-18, to the State Short Course of 4-H boys and girls and compete with girls from other Counties of the State. Mrs. Edith Goodwill, White Home Demonstration Agent, is asked to judge several of the Contests.

The club officers named below will make up the Teaching Force for the Short Courses: Bertha Garrison, Augusta Walker, Girtie Irving and Idella Mims.

On Thursday, August 2nd, the Club members will go to Yazoo City on a Shopping Tour. The nature of the Shopping Tour will be mostly, buying of kitchen supplies, and Standard Club containers that are kept at the Woolworth Stores.

As the adult members are asked to carry baskets, and the Agent is to furnish ice cream, to have a picnic on the way, it is expected that the trip be an enjoyable one and that it will be well attended.

Bay St. Louis, Miss., Echo
Friday, May 25, 1928

COLORED HOLD HOME IMPROVEMENT EXHIBIT

Home Demonstration Department of Hancock County Has Unusual Feature Display.

The Home Improvement Exhibit held May 12th at Waveland proved quite a success. The display featured an improved bed room, dining room, kitchen and an egg exhibit.

The bedroom set was an old style, worn and scared oak set, converted into a modern ivory set by the use of a saw, paint, transfer and designs, unbleached curtains, scarves and a bedspread made up the linens. A braided rug, a smoking stand and a dressing table were made and added.

The dining room consisted of an old 30-yead-old table unpainted and six mis-matched chairs, which were soon changed into a pretty softgreen set with a buffet added which was made from an old dresser. Curtains were of buff trimmed in green, a beautiful serving tray made from a picture frame was added and a buff and green linoleum covered the floor.

The kitchen was done in white and carried with it all attractions, conveniences and comforts any one would wish. It carried out the motto adopted by the club when the campaign was launched. "Take what you have and make what you want."

Imagine a kitchen cabinet made from an old wash stand, and a stool made from its remmants.

To encourage the use and value of poultry and stress the value of eggs in the diet a display on the preparation of eggs aroused quite a bit of interest. The display featured eggs prepared in seven ways beside boiling and frying.

Special displays were those prepared by Joseph Antoine and are as follows: a wood box, kitchen stool, flower stand, broom rack and shoe shine box.

In connection with the exhibit two programs were rendered. The programs were made up of lectures on home improvement and community songs.

The speakers were as follows: Rev. Gillad, in charge agricultural work, Gulfside; Mrs. Goins, teacher Gulfside school; pastor of the A. M. E. church, Mr. Richardson, and Willie Washington, of Waveland.

Special music was rendered by Rev. Lee and the Gulfside school boys.

E. L. Miles, club president.
Bessie Rainey, home demon. agent.

News
Goldsboro, N. C.
AUG 28 1928

NEGROES BEAUTIFY HOMES

Be it ever so humble there's no place like home.

Be it ever so humble there's no home that cannot be made more lovely, more inviting through the planting of green lawns, shrubbery, and flowers.

Emma McDougald, home agent among the Negroes of Wayne County, has done much for her people in stimulating owners of 154 homes to clean their yards and plant them in grass and shrubbery. The race that can so easily be interested in its homes is an evolving race, one moving upward in the processes of the sun.

Without prizes, without outside stimulation of any sort, the Negro home agent interested 300 Negro families in entering a home-beautifying program. A total of 154 completed the program. Final check last month showed that this 154 had made 90 per cent improvements in the appearance of the ground about their homes. They will be awarded certificates.

Apart from the bits of beauty that have been added in the county, the very high percentage of completion is gratifying. It is easy to start anything, but to carry it to completion requires character, stamina, perservance, determination.

The announcement made by the McDougald woman explains a thing we have had in mind commenting on all the time, the beautiful flower gardens in front of tiny houses over the county this summer. Driving along roads in the western part of the county we have seen no less than six houses in two miles with many-colored flowers growing in front of the doors. And in the direction of Eureka it has been the same. We have commented upon it to those who happened to be with us at the time.

The announcement made by the home agent explains the "why" of that which we had noted.

It is a fine piece of civic development Emma McDougald accomplished.

LITTLE ROCK

ARKANSAS

AUG 28 1928

NEGRO FARMERS WILL MEET AT PINE BLUFF

Annual Short Course and Conference to Open at A. M. & N. College Today.

The ninth annual club short course and farmers' conference will convene at 8 a. m. today at the A. M. & N. College (negro) at Pine Bluff. The annual county agents' conference will be held at the same time. The short course will continue through Friday.

Those scheduled to appear on the program today are Miss Gertrude E. Conant, nutrition specialist; Miss Ruby Mendenhall, food preservation specialist; M. W. Muldrow, livestock specialist, all of the state extension service, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, and G. C. Cypress, Boys' Club agent from Mississippi, J. E. Wallace and R. D. Doggett, Smith-Hughes instructors.

Efficiency contests for boys will be conducted in poultry judging, hog and dairy cow judging. Girls will compete in a table setting and points on service contest. Round table discussion on the canning budget, led by Miss Mendenhall, will take place, as will live stock discussion, led by Mr. Muldrow, and poultry raising discussion, ed by Mr. Goggett.

The short course is held under the auspices of the state agricultural extension service, and the immediate supervision of H. C. Ray and Jennie Lou Woodard, district agents in charge of negro work.

Swainsboro, Ga., Forest-Blade
Thursday, August 23, 1928

SHORT COURSE FOR COLORED FARMERS IS A SUCCESS

During the entire week beginning August 6th 1928, a short course for the colored farmers was given at the Swainsboro Rosenwald School for the all day, part time and evening classes. Much time was devoted to soil building and cultivation.

Diseases of animals were taken up during the last two days of the course.

The closing of the course was as interesting as the beginning. Each member is expected to take a part in the regular courses which will begin next fall.

This being the County Training School, any farmer in Emanuel County is welcome to take part, with cut a penny's expense.

School opens October 1st.

N. F. WILLIAMS, Principal.

Louisville, Miss., Journal
Friday, August 31, 1928

DAIRY DRIVE OF NEGRO FARMERS WINSTON COUNTY

On the morning of August 7th Mr. Frank Fair, a merchant, Mr Joe Harris, a banker, and Mr Bill Garrigues, a farmer, and 25 interested negro farmers made a dairy tour in 6 cars to inspect the great institution, A. & M. College Miss. ,and her environments. We found Mr. J. R. Rick, Director, who put us in the hands of Messrs. Hull and Lovings, specialists. They escorted us about the great farm, looking at various farm demonstrations, such as fertilizer demonstrations, which were splendid tests of different fertilizers used. These were well explained by Messrs. Hull and Lovings, both of A. & M. College. At 1 o'clock, we were carried to a nice Cafe for lunch. This the party enjoyed to the highest. Mr. Frank Fair bore all the expenses ($50.00) of the trip. We thank Mr. Fair for the wholehearted gift.

In the evening, Mr. J. R. Ricks Director, A. & M. College, put us in the hands of these distinguished gentlemen, Messrs. Jack Montgomery, C. A. Jones, members of Starkville Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. W. Hayes, Negro Vocational Teacher in the Starkville High School. They carried us to several dairymen farms owned some of them. Those who owned their farms, had incomes of from $300 to $500 per month, tenants had incomes of from $150 to $200 per month.

The party left the college about 5 o'clock in route to Mr. Johnson's (white dairyman) farm where we saw some of the best dairy cows in the State. On leaving here for home, we were all inspired and informed.

On the 25th of August, we called our party in for a dairy meeting, which was attended by interested farmers, business and professional men. We met in the Courthouse, where 200 or more attended. We were lectured to by one Mr. E. W. Hayes, negro vocational teacher, Starkville. He spoke of the possibilities of dairying in Winston County. His lecture was full of information, inspiration, and aspiration throughout. The good hearted business and professional men bore expense of the event.

Following this Mr. J. E. McLeod, white county agent of Winston county, came forth and gave us a wonderful response on the same line. His lecture was full of information and inspiration for which we heatrily thank him. After the lectures the negro farmers were asked to say a word. They told of their intention to get some good cows and begin living easy on the farm.

A. J. WILLIS,
Negro County Agent.

Smithfield, N. C., Herald
Friday, August 31, 1928

PARAGRAPHICS—

Short Course for Negro 4-H Club members in North Carolina will be held by the State College extension service at the A. & T. College for Negroes at Greensboro during the four days of August 13 to 18.

Farm women of North Carolina will hold their annual short course this summer during Farmers and Home Week at State College, July 23 to 27.

The State Negro Farmers Congress was held at the A. & T. College at Greensboro, August 2 and 3.

Farmers of Terra Ceia in Beaufort county shipped their first car of snap beans cooperatively last week.

More cows than needed to supply a condensary were found in a recent survey made in Alamance and surrounding counties. It is proposed that the condensery be located at Mebane.

J. Y. Wrenn of Person county has a fine field planted to lespedeza which he says he will turn under in 1930 and plant the land to wheat.

Farmers of Beaufort county have shipped 73 cars of hogs this year and most of them brought top prices on the eastern markets because of the feeding methods followed.

Boll weevils and bean beetles are now causing much concern over eastern North Carolina. The bean beetles are reported as destroying beans in many gardens while the boll weevil is appearing in increasing numbers.

Bay St. Louis, Miss., Echo
Friday, August 24, 1928

Short Course for Colored 4-H Club Is Success.

The second annual state short course for 4-H Club boys and girls in the negro division of the Agricultural extension department closed a very successful session at Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., Saturday, August 18. This short course was conducted by M. M. Hubert, district agent, Jackson, A. C. Oliver, district agent for women and girls, Clarksdale, and G. C. Cypress, negro boys club agent.

This course included instructions in bread making, hat making, butter making, dress making, poultry, table setting, for girls which was given by the home demonstrators from the different counties represented. The course for boys included live stock judging, poultry judging, seed corn judging, potato judging, plowing and milking, which was taught by the different farm agents from the counties represented.

Among the many girls and boys representing the twenty-seven counties, Leola Travis and Rosemary Bowers were included as representatives of Hancock county. The girls left for Jackson with the determination of bringing the "bacon" home. As a result of this positive thought, Leola scored 83 1-2 per cent in bread making, scoring one half per cent over the next highest winner in the contest. Leola is now considered the honored contestant who will represent the state of Mississippi in bread making in the International contest to be held at Tuskegee in December, during the meeting of the annual club camp for negro boys and girls. Leola also entered the hat making contest and brought home a very neatly made hat.

Rosemary entered the oratorical and table setting contest and was honored as second winner of the oratorical contest with a per cent of 90. She also brought home many new ideas of how to properly set a table. Should something happen to prohibit the first winner from going to Tuskegee then Rosemary will represent the state in the International contest.

The three representatives from Hancock couny which includes the agent, Bessie Rainey, came home very happy over having represented the county so well.

Waycross, Ga., Georgian
Friday, October 5, 1928

Farm Agent Named For Colored People

Alexander Hurse, graduate Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed agricultural agent of Ware County for the colored people.

Hurse was formerly an agent in Washington County and in Grady County. A. H. Hinesman was agent in Ware until his resignation took place last winter.

Birmingham, Ala., News
Saturday, October 6, 1928

NEGROES GIVEN INSTRUCTION

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Oct. 6—The Booker T. Washington School, truck has just completed four days of extension work among negroes of Tuscaloosa Conty, which had the approval of farm and condensary workers here. Dr. E. M. Campbell, general field agent for seven Southern States; N. Collock, agent for movable schools; M. L. Bostic, movable school nurse; V. C. Turner, representativce of negro boys' farm work; B. T. Pompey, home demonstration agent for the movable school, and E. C. Dobbs, in general supervision of negro county farm agents, accompanied the truck to this county. The truck visited farms of many negroes and instructed them in better farming and dairying. Several demonstrations were given.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald
Tuesday, October 2, 1928

NEGRO COUNTY AGENT NAMED

Succeeds A. H. Hinesman a Leader of Negro Farm Work

Alexander Hurse has been appointed Negro Agricultural Agent for Ware county to succeed A. H. Hinesman who has been assigned to Bibb county.

He graduated from Tuskegee Institute two years ago and since that time has served as county agricultural agent in Washington county and in Grady county.

Extension - 1928.

Demonstration Work.

HERALD
AUGUSTA, GA.

MAY 18 1928

COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATOR FOR NEGROES NEEDED

THE PLAN of the Inter-Racial Committee of Georgia to have a home demonstrator for Negroes placed in every county of the state is a most commendable one, and The Herald urges that Richmond County furnish the committee such cooperation as is necessary to establish this service.

Mr. John Sylvester, member of the committee from Augusta, who attended a meeting of the organization in Atlanta last week, reports that there are now home demonstrators for the Negroes in 57 counties, and that in these counties 97 per cent. of the colored people are satisfied and remain at home, whereas in the counties where there are no demonstrators at least 30 per cent. of the Negroes leave annually for the cities and the North and West.

The Herald feels that if a colored home demonstrator could perform even half the service for Richmond County that is claimed by other counties that have employed such workers, then the necessary expense and effort in that direction would be well worth while. We have always contended that our own people do not give the Negroes the full public advantages to which they are entitled. They should have better schools in both the city and county, parks of their own in the city, and in the rural districts some such service as is performed by a home demonstrator should be furnished them.

It would be of inestimable value to both the whites and colored to have a point of contact such as a home demonstrator would be. The demonstrator would work, as in other counties, under the county agent, and would be able to render no inconsiderable service in helping to solve any problem that might confront the Negro farmers of our county, and be of special benefit in improving conditions in the rural colored homes.

SAVANNAH, GA.
News
JUL 17 1928

TRAINING THE NEGRO FARMER

A great proportion of the rural population in many South Georgia counties—the people on the farms, actually tilling the soil—is negro. What is being done in the way of scientific, systematic training of these colored farmers for better work, better production, more profitable farming, and better living? What is being done in the homes of the colored people to inspire and teach better methods of living—more economic, more healthful, and happier life? The county agents and home demonstration agents are at work among the white farmers and their wives and girls and boys in many counties. Their work from basic instruction in many things to actual handling of the marketing of thousands of dollars' worth of products are known.

The colored farmer and his family are also receiving this help. The State College at Thunderbolt, under the supervision of the university system and the State College of Agriculture, is the heart of this activity. There are colored county agents doing splendid work; there are colored home demonstration agents proving themselves veritable blessings to the colored people of the country regions. There is a county agent in Chatham; there is a home demonstration agent in Chatham. So in Liberty and Washington, Sumter and Dougherty and Laurens, Clarke and Hancock, and many other counties. The reports of the activities of these agents for April and May, for example, indicate much. It will be a revelation and an inspiration to anybody interested in the progress and advancement of the colored farmers of Chatham to look over the reports of County Agent B. S. Adams and Home Demonstration Agent M. H. Jones.

The Liberty county work is perhaps typical of a rural county in which there is no large city. J. C. Ralston and M. L. Ralston are the two agents. April and May were average months. Ten grown colored men in Liberty were enrolled in the five-acre corn projects, ten colored boys in a pig club, and ten colored boys in a corn-contest group, and they were given instructions; the corn acreage was increased for the year, negro farmers signing up for 3,000 acres, and actual demonstrations of seed selection and of planting and cultivation given; 300 hogs were inoculated against cholera and men and boys were given demonstrations in feeding pigs; sweet potatoes were set under demonstration directions and other crops thus directed; several enrolled for tobacco growing and they were taught just how to make that crop; various truck crops were planted under supervision; poultry groups were instructed, the baby chick business was started, and eggs and poultry were actually marketed in large lots at fine prices for dozens of the farmers. Five school houses were whitewashed and the grounds thoroughly cleaned up, homes were made attractive and a series of health talks given to large groups. The home demonstration agent was as busy, holding three meetings one month that were attended by nearly 100 women who learned the best of preserving, canning, meet cookery, meal planning, table setting, home arrangement of furniture; schools were cleaned and beautified and flowers planted—and dozens of homes were inspected and suggestions made for better living as to physical accommodations. Junior clubs were founded and young girls have fine gardens of their own growing and low yielding produce. And this is a bare hint of just a little of the work in this one county.

The work for the colored farmer and his wife and his children is steadily going forward—from the fundamental teaching of methods of planting through the best ways to keep and operate the home on to the actual marketing of products to the most profitable advantage. And this work is telling!

JOURNAL
Selma - Ala
JUL 26 1928

Negro Farm Agent Back After Tuskegee Course

S. W. Boynton, negro farm agent and Lucille Davis, negro home demonstration agent for Dallas county who attended the short course for negro extension workers at Tuskegee the past 12 days have returned, accompanied by 11 boys and girls who attended the club rallies and courses provided at Tuskegee.

The short course was a splendidly organized and managed succession of lectures and demonstrations which aided every one who attended.

JOURNAL
Selma - Ala
JUL 29 1928

NEGRO FARMERS ADVISED TO BUY BLOODED COWS

Good Dairy Stock Urged By S. W. Boynton

An appeal to negro farmers to buy and develop good dairy cows is made by S. W. Boynton, negra farm agent for Dallas county in the following article:

During the past twelve months as the colored farmers have been interested in selling milk they have learned to appreciate the best dairy cows. The farmers selling milk from the poor cows with poor butter fat records are realizing that it costs more to keep this type of cows for dairying than it does the cows with higher per cent of butter fat record. This fact is being shown by some of the farmers beginning to purchase the better Jersey cows. A few weeks ago I visited Ed Fair's farm and found that he was selling milk from about ten cows. I made a butter fat test of his cows and found that he had one cow in the herd with a very high test. He saw right away if he had two or three more cows like this one that his income from the milk would be greatly increased. A few days later I visited this farm again and found that Fair had sold two cows and had taken the money and purchased a Jersey cow with very high record in butter fat. Fair has not stopped with the buying of the Jersey cow but has added a pure-bred Jersey bull to his herd. This will mean a great deal to the development of his dairy cows.

We want to help the farmer improve his cows, and I believe that one of the good ways a farmer can do this is by the use of good pure-bred Jersey bulls that hold good records. Wherever I can get a group of farmers in a community who want a good bull I am willing to do all I can to help them. Let us give more thought to the breeding of our dairy cows. See to it that your cows are bred to the best Jersey bulls that you can find. This is a good way and a cheap way to get started with good dairy cows that will give you good returns.

Augusta, Ga., Herald
Thursday, July 19, 1928

E. L. Cooper

To Talk on Farming to Hancock County Negroes

SPARTA, Ga.—Leaders among the colored citizens of Hancock County are planning an annual picnic for colored farmers to be had at Latimer's Mill pond, seven miles east of this point, for August 1 at which problems of farmers will be discussed in speeches, the principal speech of the occasion to be made by E. L. Cooper, colored farm demonstration agent for Hancock County.

Five thousand are expected to attend the picnic and barbecue, many of the number are expected to be outstanding white business men and farmers of the county, Charles L. Pinkston, a leading colored farmer, in charge of arrangements, announces. Pinkston has produced and sold the first bale of cotton produced and sold in Hancock County each year for the last few years.

The picnic and barbecue for colored farmers at Latimer's Mill has been an annual event for several years, and is believed to have been an inspiration for better farming among colored farmers.

Opelika, Ala., News
Friday, July 13, 1928

ARTICLE FROM MARSH, COLORED AGENT LEE CO.

Opelika, Ala., July 13—(Special to the Daily News)—Saturday, June 30th, brought to a close my work as County Agent for Lee County. I wish through The News to express to its official Staff, and the people in general my appreciation for their support in helping me put the program over.

My stay in Lee County has been a most pleasant one. When a stranger can come among you and work three years without molestation, that speaks well for Opelika and its environs. I have never lived in a town with a better spirit, that pervades Opelika. I say, at times, "it is in a class to itself." It is the only town of its size that I have seen, that does not have pool rooms. The people of Opelika do not seem to cater to the hoodlum. This is as it should be. When we find The Mayor and men of affairs officers of the church, we can readily account for this wholesome atmosphere. You have made a most enviable record, and may nothing happen that will mar it.

In September, I will take up educational work in the stationary sense at Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Alabama. This institution is the eldest of the Tuskegee Institute branches, having been founded by Prof. W. J. Edwards, thirty-five years ago. This institution is a replica of the mother institution, fitting head, hand and heart. Prof. Harry Simms, who gave up the work of State Agent for men in Alabama three years ago, is at the head of the school. I hope to render service and give my children the advantages offered by thisinstitution. My reasons for leaving is summed up in this poem, I found in passing. It is entitled "A Father's Prayer. May I repeat?

"O Lord, may my good health endure
Until my children shall mature!
I have great hopes of them, you see,
But all those hopes depend on me.
Oh yes, I've met insurance men
Who've told me time and time again,
What I should do. I've done it, too--
But more than that, I still must do!
There's no insurance I can buy
To take my place, when I shall die
They'd struggle on, somehow, I know
If it should be I had to go.
So, I don't want a big estate—
But, Lord, I want to educate
These little folks, till I can say:
I've done my part--now go your way!
This is, to me, my biggest aim—
Far, far ahead of wealth or fame!
If they5re grown—I'll die content,
If I don't leave to them one cent.
Just give me health, Oh Iord, I plead
That I may meet their every need.
I do not want a golden store—
Just give me health-I'll ask no more!"

This is my prayer and may it be the prayer of every father and mother who have the burden of fitting young folks for life.

The last admonition for my farmer friends is this; with the seeming hardships we have encountered this year, there is still hope. Do your duty and have that ease of conscience that comes only to those who have done their best. plan still for food and feed, and in the event the cotton crop is short, you will not have to go on the charity list next winter.

I am advised that the new Agent will be coming in a few days. I have tried to leave the program intact, and will help in any way possible to get him lined up for his new duties.

Yours very truly,
T. P. MARSH.

Orangeburg, S. C. Times & Demo't
Wednesday, September 19, 1928

Report Negro Farmers in This State Ahead in Farm Cooperation

On September tenth to twelfth John B. Pierce, field agent United States Department of Agrculture, and E. F. Shipp government photographer in company with H. E Daniels, state supervisor of negro extension work, made photographs of a number of farms where extension work is conducted. Included in these were field crops, livestock improved homes with water and lights, several five acre cotton contest demonstrations, with the outlook of reaching the two bale per acre mark, and a number of 4-H boys' and girls' demonstrations.

The photographs also included the work of the home demonstration agents, showing cooking, canning, sewing and basket-making. J. B. Pierce and E. F. Shipp have covered a good deal of the southern territory and state that they found the negro farmers in South Carolina who are cooperating with extension work to be ahead of those in other Southern states. Extension work is making satisfactory progress and new agents are gradually being placed in countes where there are no negro agents. October first we expect to start new agnts in Union and Greenville counties, and others will follow very soon as a result of the Ketchan-Capper Bill paesed by the last Congress. H. E. Daniels has kept a very close supervision on the number of demonstrations and the general progress made. He statese that J. F. Hunter has made a net profit of $700 from the sale of pedigreed seed in his community.

STAR
Ocala, Fla.
OCT 27 1928

NEGRO YOUTHS ARE TRAINED HERE FOR TRIP TO TUSKEGEE

Twenty-Three Colored Boys and Girls Spent Two Days In Ocala Under Instructors

The 4-H Club winners from nine counties, where Farm and Home Makers' Clubs are operated in Florida under the direct supervision of the university extension division, met and were trained here on Wednesday and Thursday of this week preparatory for the Southern Negro Farm Boys and Girls 4-H Club camp scheduled for the first week in December at Tuskeege Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Twenty-three boys and girls in company with their local agents arrived in Ocala Tuesday night and early Wednesday, according to plans and the program consisting of corn and potato, live stock and poultry judging, bread-making, table setting and sewing was successfully carried out under supervision of competent instructors. Prof. Reynolds from the Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, was in charge of the mule, hog, dairy cattle and plowing contests. Mary Nobles, instructor of domestic science, Howard Academy, was in charge of bread-making and table setting contests and D. J. Carter of Ocala was in charge of the poultry contests. Prof. Carter used several birds from his own flocks. C. T. Evans, local agent of Suwannee county, was in charge of potato and corn judging.

Through the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce, the poultry and mule judging, also the sewing lessons were given at the fair grounds. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. loaned the sewing machines for the demonstration and assisted in teaching the use of same. Through the co-operation of Howard Academy the bread-making contests were given there. Every care and attention was given the visitors by Prof. Dansby and his teaching force which meant much to those who had come from the rural districts for the try-out with their competitors to decide who will be put in the final contests at Tuskegee. On Wednesday afternoon the boys were privileged to get valuable information on how to milk at the large dairy farm of Mr. Goodyear near Ocala when Prof. Reynolds trained them extensively in milking and the proper care of dairy products. Mr. Goodyear has a modern dairy and it was regarded a special opportunity to have access to his dairy plant and herd for use in training the boys in milking and dairy cattle judging contests.

The farm of W. P. Gary was secured on which to carry out the hog judging and plowing contests. The boys were taken there by auto, four miles out from Ocala, on Thursday afternoon. Loney McDuffy loaned his team of mules which was delivered to the fair grounds for use in mule judging.

All local arrangements were made by W. P. Young and Mrs. Idella Kelly, local agents for Marion county.

A. A. Turner local district agent in charge of farm and home makers' clubs in Florida with headquarters at the Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, and the assistant for women, S. L. Turner, were present and were in charge of the general plans.

Arrangements have been made for the trip to Tuskegee leaving Tallahassee on December 3, at which place the final state try-oue will be given on Saturday afternoon, December 1, at Tallahassee before going to Tuskegee. The Florida party will motor to Tuskegee by bus. Two busses have been engaged, one leaving Jacksonville and one leaving Orlando on Saturday morning of December 1, and pick up members of the party en route.

Some seven or eight Southern states will join the contests at Tuskegee, where several hundred dollars will be awarded winners in the various contests arranged in keeping with the 4-H Club program being carried out in the competing states.

Extension - 1928

Demonstration Work.

NEGRO FARMERS ORGANIZE UNITS

County Association Will Consist Of Local Bodies; Marketing Discussed

The adoption of a constitution and the authorization for the organization of the local community units by the county demonstration agents were the features of the meeting of the executive committee of the Montgomery County Negro Farmers' Association held at the State Normal School on Wednesday. This meeting followed a meeting held during the Christmas holidays and from which a special committee was designated to work out certain matters for the association.

Careful consideration was given to the constitution and details of organization for this association which represents one of the first efforts to organize among colored farmers an association of this character. The provisions of the constitution were detailed in such a manner as to provide for a very compact organization. There is to be organized in each community a subordinate group of farmers with their own officers who will function with the county accosiation.

Some consideration was also given to the plans for the year's program. Several marketing projects were discussed and instructions given for their investigation and development.

The meeting was featured by the contributions by the members of the state extension division headed by T. M. Campbell, supervisor of extension work in Southern States. E. C. Dobbs, N. Kollock, B. C. Turner, L. C. Hanna, R. B. Jones and R. C. Atkins, director of the agricultural department constituted the party of supervisors from Tuskegee Institute, who with the executive committee, made suggestions respecting the layout of the work. O. C. Crowe is president of the county association, with W. C. Campbell, of Waugh, as chairman of the executive committee.

CLARION-LEDGER
JACKSON, MISS.

JAN 3 1928

NEGRO AGENTS ARE DOING GREAT WORK

County Agriculturalists Report Much Activity With Farmers of Hinds

Negro county agriculture agents and their club workers were in annual session at Tuskegee, Alabama, December 4 to 8 inclusive, being called to Tuskegee by order of the Washington office. The office governs all agents and clubs and girls activities in all southern states. They observed the demonstrations at Tuskegee each day. Each state had a chance to enter into competitive club work, to show the outstanding features that it had developed during the year. Mississippi agents won first prizes in judging dairy cattle, poultry and swine.

The farmers from the various states led the discussions in co-operative marketing of cotton, livestock and vegetables. In all instances the Washington officials entered into the debates with much vgor and vim, and were pleased with results.

Much effort was exerted in the county by the county agent to help stop the spread of hog cholera. They encountered some difficulties in getting this work across to the farmers, because of old methods. Some old farmers prefer the old remedy: "A cup of polk-root tea will surely cure the cholera."

The agents are selecting plats for junior farmers for 1928. All members must be registered with the A. and M. college's office by January 31, 1928. Being able to furnish nitrate of soda to the juniors has added much interest in the project work.

The men of the three-acre better cotton and corn contest clubs, think they will do better work this year, on account of the fact that they will be able to start on their projects much sooner this time. They hope that the prizes for the three-acre better cotton and corn contest farmers will be continued by the bankers of the state.

Many result demonstrations were given in cover-crops, terracing, drainage and reforestation. One 900 acre tract, near Raymond is beginning to survey terraces. This work is being pushed so that it may be completed within the next two weeks. A small tract on the Terry road had its terraces checked up and were found to have water-sags that would necessitate new surveys

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
Gazette
JAN 3 1928

Negro Demonstration Agent for Jefferson County.

Special to the Gazette.

Pine Bluff, Jan. 2.—After a lapse of four months, Jefferson county will have a negro home demonstration agent again. Annie Anderson whose appropriation in Faulkner county was reduced by the last Quorum Court, will be transferred here to succeed Lula R. Toler, who resigned to go to Mississippi. Mary Ray, negro district home demonsrtator, and Annie Anderson will be here tomorrow for a conference with County Judge R. H. Williams and Miss Hawkins.

Waycross, Ga., Journal Herald

JAN 13 1928

NEGRO FARMERS

STORING POTATOES

The negro agricultural agent for Ware county, A. H. Hinesman, reports that five thousand bushels of sweet potatoes have been stored by the negro farmers; six hundred twenty-two bales of hay have been made and stored; and that one hundred ten bushels of velvet beans have been gathered.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

JAN 9 1928

PREMIUMS AWARDED TO NEGRO FARM WORKERS

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals and Cup Among Rewards For Merit

At the recent meeting of the 18 Negro Demonstration Agents, held in Raleigh, several valuable premiums were awarded according to offers previously made. Each year a gold, a silver and a bronze medal are offered for the best work done by an agent in his county. Funds for purchasing these medals are secured by L. E. Hall, District agent. According to an announcement by C. K. Hudson, State Agent in charge of Negro Extension Work, the awards for this year are as follows:

1st. For the best all-round work—J. C. Hubbard of Bertie County, gold medal.

2nd. J. D. Carlton of Rowan County—Silver medal.

3rd. S. T. Brooks of Robeson County—Bronze medal.

A dairy cow judging contest is also held each year and a valuable cup awarded the winner. This year it was won by J. W. Jeffries of Alamance County, who is said to have the largest Negro Jersey Calf Club in the world. At the Alamance Fair this year twenty-three of the Negro club boys had their calves on exhibit. These ranked with the very best blood shown at this Fair.

In the garden contest conducted, a premium was offered for the best garden write-up among the contestants entered. This year the best garden letter was sent in by Mrs. Sallie Moore of Route 3, Lumberton, whose contest was conducted by Local Agent S. T. Brooks. This colored woman, as well as others, is thoroughly interested in this work. She grew 41 different vegetable sin her garden during the year.

Commonwealth
Greenwood, Miss
JAN 21 1928

NEGRO COUNTY AGENT EXHORTS HIS PEOPLE TO BETTER FARM THIS YEAR

We are in the morning of a new year, where we are to come in contact with new problems effecting our business careers in every walk of life, and since every man has a spark of ambition that should be aroused by every failure, the tenant farmers of Leflore County are called upon to take a retrospective view of last year's proceedings, to see what you havedone. Add your receipts, deduct your expenses, strike your balance and note the result. Have you succeeded or failed? These questions can be answered by answering the following questions viz. Have you had the necessary comforts of life, and did you put forth necessary efforts and precaution to obtain them? Did you raise a hog or hogs by which you could have saved one-fourth of your living expenses? Have you bought a cow which is indispensable to a family? Did you raise a home garden and something in it during the four seasons of the year? Did you grow enough feed and food stuff for your family? and stock? Will some landlord, banker or merchant be called upon to furnish you groceries this year? Have you cared for your surroundings by keeping fences, barns and out houses in respectable conditions? These are questions submitted for your New Year's meditation, and if you have failed in all, or any af these, you are called upon to make the following resolves, viz. 1. Strive to be a better citizen by producing enough food and food stuff to supply your family. 2. To be a law abiding citizen, and encourage thrift, economy and honesty 3. To live respectable and respectful. 4 To promote the interests of your family, religiously, educationally, morally and materially. 5. A stricter conformity to the Golden Rule. 6. To improve general home surroundings. 7 To raise an all season garden 8. To raise enough swine to supply family needs. 9. To have a least one milch cow. 10. Reso to scientific methods in farmin 11. Raise enough poultry to hel out with the incidentals of th home. 12. To be patriotic and lo al, to county state and countr 12. Save a dollar for the inev table "rainy day."

A. B. MORANT, Negro
County Agent.

Gainesville, Fla., Sun
Thursday, May 17, 1928

NEGRO CLUB WORKERS HOLD SHORT COURSE

Tallahassee,—Negro extension work is making rapid strides in Florida as evidenced by the successful meeting of negro club members held at the A. and M. College here last week. Over 100 people attended the meeting, and 84 of the number were club members who had won scholarships by successful work.

The program was in charge of A. A. Turner, local district agent. T. M. Campbell, field agent, negro extension work in seven Southern states, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, was present and spoke in high terms of the negro extension work in Florida.

Numerous judging contests were carried out by the boys and girls. Instruction in many phases of farm and home work was given by members of the faculty of the College.

Ocala, Fla., Star
Friday, May 4, 1928

SHORT COURSE FOR NEGRO FARM YOUTH AT STATE COLLEGE

Winners From Marion County Accompanied to Tallahassee by Demonstration Agents

Tallahassee, May 4.—Eighty-two farm boys and girls, representing practically that many communities, were given a trip to the Florida A. & M. College for Negroes, Tallahhassee the past week, along with the local agents from twelve counties and other visitors to the college for this occasion who took part on the program. More than 100 persons were comfortably entertained by the college from Wednesday until Saturday. Donations from local boards, business men and banks throughout the counties worked, made it possible for these boys and girls between the ages of 10 to 18 years to get free trips to the college for meritorious work the past year.

Contests Carried Out

The short course lasted two days whcich time the following contests were carried out: Health contest, table-setting contest, corn judging contest, mule judging contest, bread-making contest, hog judging contest, poultry judging contest, dairy cattle judging contest, milking contest, oratorical contest and potato judging contest. Heavy rain-fall prevented carrying out the plowing contest scheduled for Friday morning. Contestants were entered from each of the counties represented and the three making the highest scores were given places as winners. The contests were in charge of Prof. Campbell and members of his staff.

Interstate Meet

Interest in the negro farm boys and girls 4-H club work began with the advent of the Southern Negro Farm Boys and Girls 4-H Club camp scheduled for the first week in December each year at the Tuskegee Institute at which time and place several states are represented and contestants from the various states are given free trips.

A. A. Turner, local district agent, in charge of farm and home makers' club work in Florida with headquarters at the Florida A. & M. college and the several local agents who work under the direct supervision of the State Agricultural College with the Woman's State College and the Florida A. & M. college co-operating, are responsible for the solution of many rural problems thru the medium of boys and girls 4-H clubs, as well as adult clubs. Better health and the improvement of the home are the two big problems confronting the rural people. While many other problems are being attacked and successfully dealt with, special emphasis is placed upon the health of the boy and girl and their standard of living, in order that the country life may be found more desirable than the crowded cities.

The winners from Marion county were: H. N. Dixon, Orange Lake; Willie Patterson and Alonzo Young, Kendrick; Eva Williamson, Reddick, and Clonds Young, Kendrick. They were accompanied by W. B. Young, county agent and Idells Ramson, home demonstration agent.

Gainesville, Fla., Sun
Thursday, May 3, 1928

State Meeting Of Negro Farm Youth Is Held

Eight-Two Farm and Homemakers' Club Winners Get Trip to Florida A. and M. College for Negroes at Tallahassee.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 1.—Eighty-two farm boys and girls, representing practically that many communities, were given a trip to the Florida A. & M. College for Negroes, Tallahassee, the past week, along with the local agents from twelve counties and other visitors to the college for this occasion who took part on the program. More than 100 persons were comfortably entertained by the college for this occasion from Wednesday until Saturday. Donations from local boards, business men and banks throughout the counties worked, made it possible for these boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years to get free trips to the college for meritorious work the past year. The visitors were given a hearty welcome to the college by President J. R. E. Lee at the opening exercise. He emphasized h.. a group of selected boys and girls from over the state could materially help the college by their influence in the communities from which they come.

Officials Pleased

T. M. Campbell, field agent, negro extension work in seven Southern states, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, was present with N. C. Dobbs, state agent for negro work, Alabama; V. C. Turner, State Boys Club Agent, Alabama, and N. Kollock, in charge of movable school in agriculture and home economics in Alabama. Miss Flavia Gleason, state home demonstration agent, Miss V. Moore, assistant state home demonstration agent and Miss I. S. Thursby, food specialist, officials of the state home demonstration department were present and all spoke in highest regard and praise of the showing made by club members through their various judging contests ,also complimented the method of instruction given club members by the instructors of the Florida A. & M. College, who assisted in the various contests throughout the short course.

Contests Carried Out

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Mount Olive, N. C., Tribune
Tuesday, August 28, 1928

WAYNE NEGROES IMPROVE HOMES

Negro Farm Women Taking Interest in Yards And Improvements

One hundred and fifty-four yards have been cleaned and planted to grass and shrubbery by negro farm women of Wayne county during the past six months, according to a report from Emma McDougald, negro home agent.

The work was begun last January when the yards were scored and instructions given as to cleaning up the trash and rubbish. A list showing the best kind of flowers or shrub to plant was also distributed.

The women went about the job in earnest. Yards were cleaned ploughed and fertilized. Wood piles were moved from in front of the houses, porches were floored and in many cases the house was given a coat of paint. Flowers and shrubbery were planted to suit the individual taste so long as the general instructions were followed.

The schools in every community were also visited and the work explained to the children. They were urged not only to help their parents clean up the home ground but also to clean up and beautify the school grounds. As a result many of the schools now have beautiful ffowers and shrubbery planted and the children are planning to continue the work in the fall.

The final scoring was made on July 18, when 154 homes, out of 300 that had started the work work were awarded certificates showing that they had made a 90 per cent improvement. There were no prizes offered and the women had no incentive to do the work other than that of beautifying the home. The work will be continued through the year and evergreens planted so as to keep the yards green through the winter. —News and Observer.

Extension-1929

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

4-H CLUB CONFERENCE CLOSES IN HIGH SPIRITS

300 Boys and Girls From Seven States Attend Confab at Tuskegee.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 12—Amid cheers and yells for winners in oratory, hog calling, harmonica playing, bread making, hat making, cattle judging, mule judging, poultry judging, sweet potato judging, butter making, and other pursuits practiced in rural life, the fifth annual program of the Southern Negro Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club camp and Farmers' Conference came to a close in Institute Chapel Wednesday night. The conference, which started Monday, December 2, under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, State Agricultural Colleges and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute co-operating, was attended by about 300 boys and girls from seven states, and about 1,200 farmers and their wives and children from Macon county, in which Tuskegee is located, and its environs. A few farmers came from other states, the most prominent of whom was John C. Claybrooks of Simsboro, Ark., who reported he made 400 bales of cotton this year.

At the opening session Monday morning the boys and girls began their health examinations, which took the form of both written true and false tests, and a physical examination for each at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, superintendent and chief examiner. The written tests were conducted by Dr. W. T. Fales and Miss Frances Montgomery of the State Health Department of Montgomery. After these examinations the young people went into the work of the conference, entering the various contests conducted each year for prizes.

An important feature at the club camp each year is the reports of girls and boys on their projects. Dorothy Huffman of Alabama reported on a poultry project; Roosevelt Bowman of Mississippi made an interesting report. Queen Esther Williams of Lincoln County, Okla., reported for the clubs of her state. She said in part: "The achievements of the 4-H clubs of Oklahoma for the year 1929 have been very satisfactory. There are 4,763 members enrolled in 189 clubs. Of the 4,763 members, there are 2,354 boys and 2,409 girls. They are enrolled in various activities as follows: 737 boys with corn projects, 485 with cotton, 292 with peanuts, 121 with grain sorghum, 181 small grain, 56 legumes, 10 rural engineering, 354 enrolled with the pig club, 11 with beef, 17 with the dairy. In the first year poultry there are 229, second 146, third 78, and the fourth year 71. There are enrolled in the first year 4-H demonstration 628 girls, in the second year 543, in the third year 424, in the fourth 462, the fifth 187, sixth 85, seventh 21 and in the eighth year 4. There are 136 enrolled in horticulture, 166 in 4-H gardening, and several miscellaneous. The 4-H clubs of Oklahoma entered the contest sponsored by the Cotton Growers Association. The subject was "Co-operative Organizing, Standardizing and Merchandising." The first prize of $50 and a gold medal was won by Miss Arvilla Peacox of Muskogee county. There being no other state entering the contest, Miss Peacox was also awarded the national prize of $50. The members of the 4-H clubs of Oklahoma were also encouraged by the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, who offered $25 on the trip to Tuskegee to the member having the best 24 jars of products canned in the Kerr jar. This was won by Miss Gracie Pearle, also of Muskogee county. We brought a delegation of 23 boys and 7 girls to this camp, who won their privileges to represent the state by doing outstanding work in the activities which they represent here at the camp. There are organized clubs in 30 counties, nine of which have either a county agent, home demonstration agent, or both."

The climax of the conference came Wednesday night, when prizes were awarded. Promptly at 7:30 the Tuskegee orchestra, directed by Cadet Captain Phillmore Hall, began playing. Following this the Institute choir, directed by Mrs. Portia Washington-Pittman, sang. R. C. Atkins, director of agriculture at the Institute, presided. The oratorical contest was first, and the first speaker was Ernestine Bolling of Lowndes county, Ala., who won first prize of $13; and the second speaker, Alesta Evans of Oklahoma, who won second prize of $8. Both girls spoke on 4-H club work. Judges were Mrs. D. F. Lowe, North Carolina State Home Demonstration Agent, located at T. and T. College, Greensboro; William M. Cooper, extension agent, Hampton Institute, Va., and Mrs. D. K. Fair, instructor at Tuskegee. Competitors in the hog calling contest, for which no prize was offered, were B. F. Hill, Limestone county agent, Alabama; J. H. Cole, Newton county agent, Mississippi, and A. H. Fuhr, Muskogee county agent, Oklahoma. The audience was kept convulsed in laughter as the three competed in calling hogs. Willie Benford of Limestone county, Alabama, was the sole entrant in the harmonica contest, and was awarded the $3 prize. Vocal music was rendered by the Mississippi quintet, composed of Caesar Bowman, Percy Dixon, James Broom, Roosevelt Bowman and Otha Lindsay, all of Copia county. B. M. Matthews of Oklahoma sang two selections, and was accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Matthews.

Prize winners were announced as follows, a total of $295 in cash prizes being awarded: Wayne Chandler, age 13, of Seminole county, Oklahoma, won a pure bred Duroc Jersey sow valued at $125 for having the highest individual score in the hog judging contest. The sow was given by the Duroc Breeders Association of Montgomery, Ala., J. W. Telling, president. Mr. Telling was present and shook hands with the winner on the platform. Dr. Moton presented Chandler to the audience. The prizes this year were awarded states, to teams of three within a state. The dairy cattle judging contest first prize of $15 went to Mississippi (Worley Davis, Otha Lindsay and J. C. Bowman, all of Copian county); second prize of $10 to Alabama (Spurgeon Morrow, Green county, Cheser May, Tallapoosa, and John Lee, Conecuh); third prize of $5 to Oklahoma (Fletcher Johnson and Lawrence, Lincoln county, and Colman Broach, Oklahoma county). The hog judging contest first prize of $15 went to Alabama (Charles Brown, Hale county, Ronnie Lewis, Lowndes, and Henry Sharp, Montgomery); second prize of $10 to Oklahoma (Charlie Trout, M. L. Collins and Wayne Chandler); third prize. Mississippi (Johnnie L. Collins, Latemore lackman and Julius Bowman). Mule judging contest, first prize to Mississippi (Roosevelt Bowman, Peter Pope, Fred Sias); second, Alabama (James Murphy, Dick Williams, Lee McFulgham); third, Oklahoma (Carl Dick, Charlie Trout, Ulysses Threat). Poultry judging contest, first prize to Mississippi (Charles Lawrence, Lewis McPherson, Percy Dickson); second, Oklahoma (Elbert Pyles, Fletcher Johnson, Theo Roberts); third, Alabama (Leon Moore, Oscar Rodgers, Edward Nunn). Ten-ear seed corn judging contest, first prize to Oklahoma (Colman Broach, Charlie Trout); second, Alabama (George Peasant, John Lee); third, Mississippi (James Brown, George Newton). Sweet potato judging contest, first prize, Oklahoma (Arvel Park, G. W. Jackson); second, Mississippi (James Claxon, Lewis Wilson); third, Alabama (Charles A. Brown, Chester May). Bread making contest, first prize to Alabama (Elba Freeman, Armean Shakelford); second, Oklahoma (Gladys Smith. Queen Esther Williams). Dress making contest, first prize to Oklahoma (Artie Owens, Martha Johnson); second to Alabama (Gladys Smith, Queen Esther Williams). Hat making contest, first prize to Oklahoma (Martha Johnson, Blanche Renty); second, Alabama (Eliza Pulley, Laurine Bibbs). Table setting contest, first prize, Alabama (Mary Nelson); second, Oklahoma (Grace Perce). Butter making contest, first prize, Alabama (Louise Dodders); second, Oklahoma (Alesta Evans). Exhibit of club girls' outfit contest, first prize, Alabama (Alice Hughley, Rosa Moore); second, Oklahoma (Artie Owens, Alesta Evans). Health contest, first prize, Oklahoma (Charlie Trout); second, Oklahoma (Queen Esther Williams). Alabama retained the loving cup by four points.

Visiting state agents were H. C. Ray of Arkansas; P. H. Stone, Georgia; Mrs. D. F. Lowe, North Carolina; Miss Julia Miller, Florida; H. C. Daniels, South aCrolina, and Mrs. Nettie L. Kenner, state home demonstration agent of South Carolina.

In addressing the conference Mr. Stone emphasized that the law creating the farm board is a marketing act and that the Board's main task is to help the farmer help himself in marketing his products. To put the farmer in position to do this job for himself the board is assisting in the creation of national and regional commodity sales organizations, owne dand controlled by produeers. Local, state and regional cooperatives handling the various commodities have been called together to form these national cooperative commodity sales associations.

Mr. Stone advised the negro farmers to join the cotton, tobacco or other commodity association in his neighborhood handling the particular product he grows. The vice chairman of the board explained that these commodity associations are purely economic in character and perform no function other than marketing.

The cooperation of negro educators in getting the Farm Board's program before the negro farmers of the South was invited by Mr. Stone. These educators, he said, can render valuable service to the farmer members of their race by supporting the board's cooperative marketing program and urging negro farmers to join local associations that are members of national sales agencies which have the endorsement of the board.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Herald
Friday, December 6, 1929

Negroes Urged To Join Co-Operatives

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE ANNUAL NEGRO FARMERS' CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., DEC. 4

That all farmers are to be treated exactly alike by the Federal Farm Board in the administration of the agricultural marketing act, which provides federal assistance to agriculture through growers cooperative associations, was the message delivered to negro farmers of the south Wednesday (December 4) by James C. Stone, vice chairman, Federal Farm Board. Mr. Stone represented the Board at the annual negro farmers conference held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, under the auspices of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which was founded by Booker T. Washington. Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the institute, was chairman of a delegation that came to Washington in October to extend a special invitation to the board to attend this conference.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Friday, December 6, 1929

COUNCIL OUTLINES YEAR'S OBJECTIVES

Study Of Tax Supported Negro Schools Included In Program For Educators

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 5.—(Special.)—The year's objectives of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools were outlined at a meeting of the General Council of the Association here Wednesday. The Council which is composed of the leaders prominent in the education of the Negro met here jointly with the 39th Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference so that its members might participate in the conference program, particularly the Thursday session, which is devoted to the consideration of the educational needs of the rural youth of the race.

The Association plans this year to make a study of the tax supported educational institutions for Negroes to determine the adequacy of their support. The survey will embrace elementary schools, high schools, colleges, rural school and vocational institutions. A report of the survey will be submitted at the next annual meeting of the Association in Petersburg, Va., July 22-25, 1930. A campaign will be immediately launched to enroll the 50,000 teachers in colored schools in the organization.

TUSKEGEE HOLDS IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

A conference important to Negro farmers of the South has just been closed at Tuskegee Institute. The importance of it lies much in the fact that under the new farm law an organization must be effected before the benefits can be derived from its operation. Aside from other helpful features of the conference, and there were many, this one has an unusually strong appeal on account of the fact that it may be the means of getting some much-needed organization among the Negro farmers of the South. Lack of organization accounts more than anything else for the Negro's economic weakness, and, if he gets here the first lessons in overcoming this weakness, it will be of untold value to him.

Reporter 12/4/29 Birmingham Ala.

The address of Vice-Chairman James C. Stone of the New Federal Farm Board was easily a feature commanding much interest and productive of much good.

The Negro is short on organization almost everywhere, and this weakness in the thing vitally necessary for his economic progress is the rock on which his ship of fortune has split for many years.

Mr. Stone said: "If you are interested in procuring better returns for your produce and in realizing a more satisfying rural life, you will organize local units to be affiliated with the State Farm Bureau and to co-operate with similar units of white farmers in your respective counties.

"When you will have established such units you will be eligible for federal aid. No permanent aid can be guaranteed to the farmer unless he himself is interested in his condition. If he is dissatisfied with conditions he may organize his own cooperative association and qualify for aid from the Federal Farm Board."

The lesson of cooperatve organization whether for merchandizing, price-fixing, marketing or other wise, is important and the value of it may be transferred to the eternal benefit of the race. If the 1,200 farmers who heard this address could be sold on the cooperation idea and then sell it to their neighbors the results would come without much delay.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
Wednesday, December 4, 1929

MARKETING SUBJECT OF NEGRO MEETING

Needs of Farmer Discussed at Tuskegee Conference.

Tuskeegee, Ala., Dec. 4.—(A. P.)—Co-operative marketing and the needs of the negro farmer were under discussion at today's session of the annual Tuskeegee negro conference.

James G. Stone, member of the federal farm board, was to deliver the principal address.

Mr. Stone's address was to be followed by a farmers' conference, with discussion centered around the economic needs of the negro farmer, improved methods of production, opportunities for borrowing money, and provisions so that a larger number may become active members of co-operative marketing associations.

The Tuskeegee Negro conference was organized by Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskeegee institute, to encourage the negro farmer in the buying of land, use of scientific methods in production, and in distribution and in home improvement.

Tomorrow has been designated as Workers' day.

Organize Local Units

"If you are interested in procuring better returns for your produce and in realizing a more satisfying rural life, you will organize local units to be affiliated with the State Farm Bureau and to cooperate with similar units of white farmers in your respective counties," Stone told the assembly.

"When you will have established such units you will be eligible for federal aid. No permanent aid can be guaranteed to the farmer unless he himself is interested in his condition. If he is dissatisfied with conditions he may organize his own co-operative association and qualify for aid from the Federal Farm Board.

Lack Of Trading Power

"It is my opinion that the farmer's principal trouble is the lack of trading power," he continued. "The buyers of farm products are so organized that the buying power is concentrated in the hands of a relatively few dealers. The farmers will never get what they are entitled to until they concentrate their selling power to meet the conditions already adoped by the buying group. This can be done if the farmers will get together as business men and first agree upon what they want and fight to get it, and fight to keep it."

Cooperative organizations, the speaker explained, are not price-fixing but merchandising organizations, and no price should be asked that is not based primarily upon the law of supply and demand.

Moton Speaks

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and president of the conference, urged the farmers to join the movements for better marketing in their respective communities. The negro farmer, he said, should participate in all movements which make for better agricultural conditions in order that he may share in the resulting benefits.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
Sunday, November 17, 1929

NEGRO CONFERENCE TO BE HELD DEC. 4

James C. Stone, Farm Board Official, To Address Delegates At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Nov 16.—James C. Stone, vice president of the Federal Farm Board, will address the 39th annual Tuskegee negro conference here Dec. 4, according to Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of the conference and principal of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Stone is president and general manager of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association of Kentucky.

Attention of delegates attending the conference will be directed to the consideration of some urgent needs of the negro farmer among which are included opportunities for securing Federal farm relief, improved methods of production provisions, and opportunities for securing loans for farming operations at reasonable rates of interest.

The two-day conference, Dec. 4-5, is divided into two sessions, one known as farmer's day and the other, worker's day. On farmer's day the economic aspects of agriculture will be discussed not merely by trained leaders of both races but by the regular "dirt farmers," who take active part in the open forum discussions following the addresses. Consolidated schools for rural negro youth is the topic for the worker's day session, which is attended by teachers, ministers, farm and home demonstration agents, public health nurses and other rural social workers.

The Tuskegee negro conference which annually brings to the Institute a large number of negro farmers from all states of the South, was organized by Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, to encourage the negro farmer in the acquiring of land, the use of scientific methods in production and distribution, and in home improvement. Each year the conference, in cooperation with the United States Extension Service, selects the outstanding negro farmer in each Southern state and confers upon him a certificate of merit.

NEGRO FARMERS HEAR U. S. EXPERT

Tuskegee, Ala., December 4.—Addressing 1,200 farmers from nine Southern states attending the thirty-ninth annual Tuskegee Negro conference here Wednesday, James C. Stone, vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board, urged them to organize local county cooperative units as the first step toward procuring federal aid under the agricultural marketing act recently enacted by Congress.

Leaders in Negro educational and social service work, representatives of land grant colleges, farmers and farm and home demonstration workers from all parts of the South heard the address.

Reporter

Organize Labor Units

"If you are interested in procuring better returns for your produce and in realizing a more satisfying rural life, you will organize local units to be affiliated with the State Farm Bureau and to cooperate with similar units of white farmers in your respective counties," Stone told the assembly.

12-7-29

When you will have established such units you will be eligible for federal aid. No permanent aid can be guaranteed to the farmer unless he himself is interested in his condition. If he is dissatisfied with conditions he may organize his own cooperative association and qualify for aid from the Federal Farm Board.

Lack of Trading Power

"It is my opinion that the farmer's principal trouble is the lack of trading power," he continued. "The buyers of farm products are so organized that the buying power is concentrated in the hands of a relatively few dealers. The farmers will never get what they are entitled to until they concentrate their selling power to meet the conditions already adopted by the buying group. This can be done if the farmers will get together as business men and first agree upon what they want and fight to get it, and fight to keep it."

Birmingham Ala.

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Moton Speaks

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and president of the movements for better marketing conference, urged the farmers to join in their respective communities. The negro farmer, he said, should participate in all movements which make for better agricultural condition in order that he may share in the resulting benefits.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
Thursday, November 28, 1929

Farm Board Leader To Be Speaker at Tuskegee Session

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 28.—(AP)—James C. Stone, vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board, will speak to the thirty-ninth annual Tuskegee negro conference here December 4-5. Negro farmers from all sections of the south are expected at the conference.

Experts from the United States Department of Agriculture, farm demonstration agents and professors at the Tuskegee Institute here, are also on the program for addresses at the meeting.

Problems affecting the negro farmer, and information on latest farming production and marketing methods, and home improvement, will be discussed at the conference. The fifth annual 4-H camp will meet jointly with the conference and negro boys and girls from the south are expected at the camp.

Birmingham, Ala., News
Wednesday, December 4, 1929

NEGRO ... JIED

Farm Board Member To Speak At Annual Tuskegee Session

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 4.—(AP)—Cooperative marketing and needs of the negro farmer were under discussion at Wednesday's session of the annual Tuskegee negro conference James C. Stone, member of the Federal Farm Board, was to speak.

Mr. Stone's address was to be followed by a farmers' conference, with discussion centered around economic needs of the negro farmer, improved methods of production, opportunities for borrowing money and provisions enabling a larger number to become active in cooperative marketing associations.

The Tuskegee negro conference was organized by Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, to encourage the negro farmer in buying land, use of scientific methods and home improvement. Thursday has been designated "workers' day."

Extension - 1929

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

Member of Federal Farm Loan Board To Address Farmers At Tuskegee

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—James C. Stone, vice-president of the Federal Farm Board, will address the 39th annual Tuskegee Negro Conference here December 4, according to announcement made by Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of the conference and principal of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Stone is president and general manager of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association of Kentucky.

Attention of delegates attending the conference will be directed to the consideration of some urgent needs of the Negro farmer among which are included opportunities for securing federal farm relief, improved methods of production, provisions for increasing membership in cooperative marketing associations, and opportunities for securing loans for farming operations at reasonable rates of interest.

The two-day conference—December 4-5, is divided into two sessions, one known as farmers' day and the other, workers' day. On farmers' day the economic aspects of agriculture will be discussed not merely by trained leaders of both races, but by the regular "dirt farmers" who take active part in the open forum discussions following the addresses. Consolidated schools for rural Negro youth is the topic for the workers' day session which is attended by teachers, ministers, farm and home demonstration agents, public health nurses and other rural social workers.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference which annually brings to the Institute a large number of colored farmers from all states of the South was organized by Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, to encourag ethe Negro farmer in the acquiring of land, the use of scientific methods in production and distribution, and in home improvement. Each year the conference in cooperation with the United States Extension Service selects the outstanding Negro farmer in each southern state and confers upon him a certificate of merit.

Opening two days before the conference and continuing through it the fifth annual 4-H Club Camp will be held under the joint auspices of the United States Extension Service and Tuskegee Institute. This camp brings to Tuskegee hundreds of farm boys and girls of the South for instruction, contests and recreation.

NEGRO CONFERENCE TO BE HELD DEC. 4

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Farmers To Meet At Tuskegee

Annual Conference Will Be Held December 4 And 5

Tuskegee Inst. Ala., Nov 9—James C. Stone, vice president of the Federal Farm Board, will address the 39th annual Tuskgee Negro Conference here December 4, according to announcement made by Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Stone is president and general manager of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association of Kentucky.

Attention of delegates attending the conference will be directed to the consideration of some urgent needs of the Negro farmer among which are included opportunities for securing federal farm relief, improved methods of production, provisions for increasing membership in cooperative marketing associations, and opportunities for securing loans for farming operations at reasonable rates of interest.

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Conference to Study Real Needs of Negro Farmer

Attention of delegates attending the thirty-ninth annual Tuskegee Negro Conference here December 4-5 will be directed to the consideration of some urgent needs of the Negro farmer. These problems will be discussed not merely by trained leaders in agriculture of both races but by the regular "dirt farmers" themselves who annually look forward to this conference as a sort of clearing houses for the study of agricultural conditions.

The two-day conference is divided into two sessions, one known as farmers' day and the other as workers' day. On farmers' day three major economic needs of the Negro farm owner and tenants are scheduled for discussion as follows: Improved methods of production; opportunities to borrow money for farming operations at low rates of interest; provisions for increasing the number of active members of cooperative marketing associations. 10-12-29

In the open forum discussion the farmers will tell what measures they have taken to increase their yield per acre without increasing cost of production; how they secured cheaper money from local banks, federal farm loan banks, and other sources; the advantages and disadvantages they have gained through membership in cooperative marketing associations. Opportunities for Negro farmers to be helped by means of federal farm relief will also be discussed.

Consolidated schools for Negro youth is the topic for workers' day session which is attended by teachers, ministers, farm and home demonstration agents, public health nurses and other rural social workers.

Workers attending the conference will survey the present educational conditions and consider the advantages of consolidated schools in securing more adequate school houses, longer school terms, larger salaries for teachers, better qualified teachers, and more specialization in teaching.

Opening two days before the conference and continuing through it will be the fifth annual 4-H Club camp which will bring to Tuskegee institute the farm youth of the south for instructions, contest and recreation.

TUSKEGEE DRAWS NEGRO FARMERS TO ANNUAL MEET

Tuskegee, Institute, Ala.—(Sp.)—Faced with agricultural marketing conditions which stand sorely in need of revision, 1200 members of Negro

[illegible] from nine Southern states turned to Tuskegee Institute to learn from James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, by what means and in what measure they may expect federal aid in meeting these conditions under the agricultural marketing act recently passed by congress which created a loan fund administered by the Farm Board. Speaking to this group at the Wednesday afternoon session of the 39th annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, which met here Wednesday and Thursday, Mr. Stone declares that the Farm Board is as interested in advancing the cause of the Negro farmer as that of any other agricultural group in the country and urged colored farmers to organize local country cooperative units of the State Farm Bureau as the first step toward securing federal aid.

Mr. Stone advised against the establishment of separate marketing organizations, stating that all farmers in the same community should sell through a common marketing agency to the services of which all affiliated units would have access.

"If you are interested in getting better returns for your product and in realizing a more satisfying rural life," he stated, "you will organize these units to affiliate with the State Farm Bureau and cooperate with similar units of white farmers in your respective counties. When you will have established such units you will be eligible for federal aid.

"No permanent aid can be guaranteed the farmer unless he himself is interested in his condition. If he is dissatisfied with conditions, he should organize his own cooperative association and qualify for aid. Under the provisions of the law the Federal Farm Board is directed to work through cooperative marketing associations and other farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations. This makes it impossible to deal with individual farmers.

Lacking In Trading Power

"It is my opinion that the farmer's principal trouble is lack of trading power. The buyers of farm products are so organized that the buying power is concentrated in the hands of a relatively few dealers. And the farmers will never get what they are entitled to until they concentrate their selling power to meet the methods already adopted by the buying group. This can be done if the farmers decide that they need a better system of selling and will agree like business men upon what they want and fight to get it and fight to keep it."

Dr. Moton Welcomes Delegates

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and president of the conference, welcomed the farmers and their families to the school. "There is no group in all the world that would be more welcome here than farmers, than the people who are dealing with the fundamental things by which men live and move and have their being. You have had a hard time this year; and you have had it for the past three years. Yet when you compare your condition with that of millions of other peoples—not Negroes, too—you can thank God for the opportunities which are still open to you. Vast numbers of people in Asia, in Africa and in Europe, too, are living for a week on less than any one of you eats in a single day."

Dr. Moton urged the farmers to tie up with every movement looking toward better farming in their respective communities. The Negro farmer should participate in every forward movement for better agriculture if he expects to share in the benefits of such movements.

"No nation in all the world's history has ever done as much for the farmer as our government has done within the last six or seven months. And I believe that somehow, under God, the farmers are going to come out all right if we will just stand by and do our duty as men and women."

Hogs On Morning Program

The Wednesday morning session is traditionally the farmers' own meeting, where the man who grows the crop and suffers from disadvantageous marketing has his say, has an opportunity to question his fellow worker and others who speak to them. This year the day was shared with representatives of Duroc Breeders Association and a student who spoke on hog raising, boys and girls of the 4-H clubs who made reports on their projects and visiting speakers. Talks were made by representative farmers at the afternoon session preceding the address of Mr. Stone.

Edmund S. Burke, student in the department of agriculture, talked to the farmers on the care and sanitary methods of raising hogs, insisting that they must keep the pig-sty clean if they wish their stock to avoid disease and to develop into good hogs for the market.

"The trouble with the average farmer," Adger Moore, representative of the Duroc Breeders Association, stated, "is that he is going out, he knows not where, to fetch back he knows not what. Don't depend upon chance. Give your hog the most sanitary accommodations, good feed, and he will come through all right. Make good pasture land and put your hogs in it or else you will have to buy feed and thus be in debt. The best hogs are those raised on natural pasture growth and not on bought feed."

Asked by a farmer what to do about weaning the pigs, Mr. Moore advised that the pigs should be taken away from the sow, not the sow from the pigs. This should be done about six or seven weeks after they are born, and feed them plenty, and there will be no trouble.

J. W. Telling, president of the Duroc Breeders Association, also sounded the note of caution in hog raising. "Move pigs to clean pastures a couple weeks after farrowing. Don't put them where other sows have been for years and years."

Questioned as to the best thing to plant for growing pigs, Mr. Telling replied that both cow peas and soy beans are excellent, also a mixture of ground oats and soy beans.

Report Made On Oklahoma

Queen Esther Williams, representing the 4-H clubs of Oklahoma, made a report of the club activities in her state, where 4,763 Negro boys and girls are enrolled in 189 clubs sponsoring various agricultural projects.

Roosevelt Bowman of Mississippi and Dorothy Huff of Alabama made reports of their individual projects.

Trustee Speaks

"Tuskegee Institute has always stood for the best things in this state, in the South and in the country," according to W. W. Campbell, Tuskegee banker and vice-chairman of the institute board of trustees. "I am anxious for a successful year for the farmers so as to make this county once more the garden spot of the state. I am very glad that Mr. Stone has come to tell the farmers what the Federal Farm Board is and what it is going to do for the farmer. This is the third year that crops have failed in this county and farmers need encouragement to make them succeed."

Other speakers included W. B. Riley, Macon County superintendent of schools, and Judge S. L. Brewer of Opelika.

C. J. Calloway, director of the institute extension department, presided at the morning session.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
Wednesday, December 4, 1929

Negro Conference Is Underway in Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 4.—(AP)—Cooperative marketing and the needs of the negro farmer were under discussion at the annual Tuskegee Negro conference here today. James C. Stone, member of the federal farm board, was to deliver the principal address.

Mr. Stone's address was to be followed by a farmers' conference, with discussion centered around the economic needs of the negro farmer, improved methods of production, opportunities for borrowing money and provisions so that a larger number may become active members of cooperative marketing associations.

The Tuskegee Negro Conference was organized by Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, to encourage the Negro farmer in the buying of land, use of scientific methods in production and distribution and in home improvement. Tomorrow has been designated as worker's day.

West Point, Miss. Leader
Friday, December 6, 1929

U. S. GOVERNMENT TREAT ALL ALIKE

Federal Farm Board Head Addresses Negroes at Tuskegee.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 4.—That all farmers are to be treated exactly alike by the Federal Farm Board in the administration of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which provides federal assistance to agriculture through growers cooperative associations, was the message delivered to negro farmers of the south today (December 4) by James C. Stone, vice chairman, Federal Farm Board. Mr. Stone represented the Board at the Onnual negro Farmers Conference held at Toskegee Institute, Alabama, under the auspices of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which was founded by Booker T. Washington. Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Institute, was chairman of a delegation that came to Washington in October to extend a special invitation to the Board to attend this conference.

In addressing the conference Mr. Stone emphasized that the law creating the Farm Board is a marketing act and that the Board's main task is to help the farmer help himself in marketing his products. To put the farmer in position to do this job for himself the Board is assisting in the creation of national and regional commodity sales organizations, owned and controlled by producers. Local, state and regional cooperatives handling the various commodities have been called together to form these national cooperative commodity sales associations.

Mr. Stone advised the negro farmers to join the cotton, tobacco or other commodity association in his neighborhood handling the particular product he grows. The vice chairman of the Board explained that these commodity associations are purely economic in character and perform no function other than marketing.

The cooperation of negro educators in getting the Farm Boards program before the negro farmers of the South was invited by Mr. Stone. These educators, he said, can render valuable service to the farmer members of their race by supporting the Board's cooperative marketing program and urging negro farmers to join local associations that are members of national sales agencies which have the endorsement of the Board.

Vicksburg, Miss. Herald
Thursday, December 5, 1929

ADDRESSES NEGROES

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec 4—(AP)—Addressing twelve hundred negro farmers from nine southern states attending the 39th annual Tuskegee Negro Conference here today, James C. Stone, vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board, urged them to organize local county cooperative uits as the first step toward procuring federal aid, under the agricultural marketing act recently enacted by congress.

Leaders in negro educational and social service work representatives of land grant colleges, farmers and farm and home demonstration workers from all parts of the south heard the farm board member. A Worker's Day conference is scheduled for tomorrow.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
Thursday, December 5, 1929

NEGRO FARMERS HEAR U. S. EXPERT

Federal Board Executive Urges Forming Of County Bureaus

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 4—(AP)—Addressing 1,200 farmers from nine Southern states attending the thirty-ninth annual Tuskegee negro conference here Wednesday, James C. Stone, vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board, urged them to organize local county cooperative units as the first step toward procuring federal aid under the agricultural marketing act recently enacted by Congress.

Leaders in negro educational and social service work, representatives of land grant colleges, farmers and farm and home demonstration work from all parts of the South heard the farm and home demonstration workers

Extension – 1929

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference

Federal Board Head Urges Farmers To Form "Co-ops"

James C. Stone Addresses 39th Annual Farmers' Conference at Tuskegee.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 12—The question of how to sell farm products at a profit after they have been raised was the dominating theme at the 39th annual Farmers' Conference held at Tuskegee Institute from December 3 to 5. The highlight of this conference was the personal appearance of Hon. James C. Stone, vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board at Washington, who spoke to the assembled farmers on Wednesday afternoon and told them how they may get in line to benefit from the newly created government agency that expects to help the farmer. Mr. Stone told his hearers that they can get government aid only after tney either join co-operative marketing associations or organize their own. The government board, he said, was created to help farmers finance the marketing of their products through co-operative effort.

Courier 12/14/29 Pittsburg

The conference went into its first session Wednesday morning at the Institute Chapel. About 1,200 farmers and their wives and children were in attendance. The subject for the day was "Some Urgent Needs of the Negro Farmer," and the subtopic was "Three Major Economic Needs of the Negro Farmer," these three being (first) improved methods of production; (second) opportunities to borrow money for their farming operations at low rates of interest: (third) provisions so that larger numbers of them may become active members of co-operative marketing associations. Topics for discussion were: (1) What I have done to increase the yield per acre of my products without increasing the cost of production; (2) how I secured cheaper money to carry on my farming operations: (a) from local bank, (b) from Federal Farm Loan bank, (c) from other sources; (3) the advantages or disadvantages which have come to me through being a member of a co-operative marketing association; (4) what are the opportunities for Negro farmers to be [illegible] by means of Federal farm relief.

Amidst an inspiring exhibit of many different farm products, including extra large turnips, extra fine ears of corn, legume crops, cotton, eggs, peppers, sweet potatoes, different varieties of beans, squash, beets, the farmers discussed intimately and in detail their production and marketing problems. R. C. Atkins, head of the Tuskegee Department of Agriculture, presided.

The declaration of the conference, as outlined by the resolutions committee, which was composed of Mrs. D. F. Lowe of North Carolina, H. C. Ray of Arkansas, William M. Cooper of Virginia, J. E. Taylor of Oklahoma, P. H. Stone of Georgia and H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama, which was read by Mr. Trenholm and adopted by the conference, consisted of these main points:

"At no time has this conference been more hopeful and optimistic than today. Our entire country is headed toward unparalleled prosperity. This is particularly true of the South, where most of us reside. In order to share equally and generously in this prosperity which we are helping to create, this conference calls upon the Negro farmer to bestir himself and be on the alert in the following directions:

"First, organize and join in the co-operative movements now being promoted throughout the country; second, make an effort to get in touch with the Federal Farm Loan Bank to help finance farm operations; third, take advantage of the help given through the agricultural extension service of the various state agricultural departments ,agricultural schools and the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

"We take this occasion to express our appreciation to the Agricultural Extension Service for the invaluable services of Mr. T. M. Campbell, the pioneer in this field, and of Mr. J. B. Pierce and those associated with these leaders in the mass education of the Negro farmer. We also appreciate the co-operation of the Federal Government and of the various states in bringing this service to us.

"Fourth: We call upon Negro farmers not only to bestir themselves to secure better schools, but to see that their children attend for a longer time and with greater regularity. We must do our part in removing the reproach that the high percentage of illiteracy in the South is due largely to the great number of illiterates in our group. We believe in a helpful ,healthful, happy community life and that the school and the church and other community associations should furnish a program to meet these ever changing and increasing needs. We believe in fostering good will by worthy citizenship, by being law abiding and upstanding, by being producers as well as consumers."

Many distinguished educators and visitors were present during the conference week. Among the white visitors who were presented to the audience at different meetings were Judge S. L. Brewer of Opelika; J. S. Lambert of the Alabama state department of education; G. T. Bludworth of Austin, Tex., state director of Negro education; W. B. Riley, Macon county superintendent of education; Leo M. Favrot, agent of the General Education Board; N. C. Newbold, director of Negro education in North Carolina; W. W. Campbell, Tuskegee banker, and others. Among the colored visitors were Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington; W. W. Sanders, director of Negro education in West Virginia; J. R. E. Lee, president of A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; J. F. Drake, president of A. and M. College, Normal, Ala.; J. E. Johnson, president of Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, Prentiss, Miss.; R. S. Grossley, president of State College, Dover, Del.; President J. S. Clark of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. S. G. Atkins, president of Winston-Salem Teachers College, North Carolina; Major Allen Washington, commandant of cadets ,Hampton Institute, and Joshua Blanton, principal of Voorhees Institute, Denmark, S. C. C. J. Calloway, director of extension at Tuskegee; T. M. Campbell, field agent for Negro work, and R. C. Atkins were presiding officers at the meetings. A free barbecue dinner was served the visiting farmers on Thursday, and the Tuskegee band serenaded them. Dr. R. R. Moton made interesting remarks during each meeting ,and thanked all the participants and directors at the close.

The merit farmer for the year 1929 was T. U. Briggs of Madison county, Alabama, near Normal. Mr. Briggs was presented the Certificate of Merit by Dr. Moton at the closing session Wednesday night.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
Friday, December 6, 1929

Leading Educators Attend Conference

Many leading Negro educators were present to attend the Conference and the meetings of the General Council of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Among these were Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, and president of the N. A. T. C. S.; Dr. S. G. Atkins, president, Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C.; M. H. Griffin, Rosenwald School Agent, Montgomery; W. W. Sanders, executive secretary, N. A. T. C. S. and state supervisor of Negro education, West Virginia; John C. Wright, president, Bricks Junior College, Bricks, N. C.; H. Council Trenholm, president State Teachers' College, Montgomery; J. E. Johnson, principal, Prentiss Institute, Prentiss, Miss.; P. H. Stone, director, Smith-Hughes work in Georgia; Miller F. Whittaker, director, industrial department and Harry Daniel, State agent, Extension Service, South Carolina A. & M. College, Orangeburg; William M. Cooper, director, Extension Activities and Major Allen Washington, commandant of Cadets, Hampton Institute, Va.; Mrs. Anna M. P. Strong, principal Robert R. Moton Training School, Marianna, Ark.; R. P. Sims, president Bluefield Institute, Bluefield, West Virginia; J. E. Blanton, principal, Vorhus Institute, Denmark, S. C.

The following presidents of Negro land grant colleges were also in attendance: J. F. Drake, A. & M. Institute, Normal, Alabama; J. S. Clark, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; R. S. Wilkinson, State College, Orangeburg, S. C.; J. R. E. Lee, A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

White Visitors

This year as always the conference was attended by a number of white visitors interested in the betterment of rural conditions among Negroes. In addition to Mr. Stone these included Miss Lillian B. Ludington, of Utica Institute, Utica, Miss.; Adger Moore, representative of the Duroc Breeders' Association and Mrs. Moore, of Montgomery; Dr. Wheeler T. Fales, and Miss Frances Montgomery, from the State Department of Health, Montgomery; T. A. Sims and T. W. Allen from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn; Donald F. Fenn, director of the School of Agriculture, Hampton Institute; Hampton, Va.; J. W. Telling, president of the Duroc Breeders Association, Montgomery; L. C. Drake, of Birmingham; J. S. Lambert, State Department of Education, Montgomery; G. T. Bludworth, State Department of Education, Austin, Texas; Leo M. Favrot, field agent, General Education Board; L. W. Wilkinson, State Agent, Louisiana Extension Service; N. C. Newbold, director Negro education, North Carolina.

Extension Workers

Macon County and Alabama were well represented among the farmers attending the Conference. Representative delegations were present from other Southern states. Seventy-five farm and home demonstration agents from nine states were also present. These accompanied boys and girls of the 4-H Club and older farmers in their respective territories.

Students March

Led by Tuskegee's famous 72-piece band the Tuskegee Institute student body marched from O. D. Hall to Tompkins Dining Hall while the visitors reviewed the column.

(Nashville, Tenn. Banner
Thursday, December 5, 1929

FARMERS LACK TRADING POWER

Principal Trouble Outlined By J. C. Stone Of Federal Board..

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 5.—(AP)—Addressing twelve hundred Negro farmers from nine southern states attending the thirty-ninth annual Tuskegee Negro conference here Wednesday James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the federal farm board, urged them to organize local county co-operative units as the first step toward procuring federal aid, under the agricultural marketing act recently enacted by congress.

Leaders in Negro educational and social service work, representatives of land grant colleges, farmers and farm and home demonstation work from all parts of the south heard the farm board member.

"If you are interested in procuring better returns for your produce and in realizing a more satisfying rural life, you will organize local units to be affiliated with the state farm bureau and to co-operate with similar units of white farmers in your respective counties," Mr. Stone told the assembly.

"When you will have established such units you will be eligible for federal aid. No permanent aid can be guaranteed to the farmer unless he himself is interested in his condition. If he is dissatisfied with conditions he

may organize his own co-operative associations and qualify for aid from the federal farm board.

"Under the provisions of the law, the federal farm board is directed to work through co-operative marketing associations and other farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations. This makes it impossible to deal directly with the individual farmer.

"It is my opinion that the farmer's principal trouble is the lack of trading power" he continued. "The buyers of farm products are so organized that the buying power is concentrated in the hands of a relatively few dealers. The farmers will never get what they are entitled to until they concentrate their selling power to meet the conditions already adopted by the buying group. This can be done if the farmers will get together as business men and first agree upon what they want and fight to get it, and fight to keep it."

Co-operative organizations, the speaker explained, are not price-fixing but merchandising organizations, and no price should be asked that is not based primarily upon the law of supply and demand.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and president of the conference, urged the farmers to join the movements for better marketing in their respective communities. The Negro farmer, he said, should participate in all movements which make for better agricultural conditions in order that they may share in the resulting benefits.

Opelika, Ala. News
Saturday, December 7, 1929

Revise Agricultural Marketing Practices Negro Farmers Told

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 7—Faced with agricultural marketing conditions which stand sorely in need of revision, 1200 members of Negro farm families from nine Southern states turned to Tuskegee Institute to learn from James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, by what means and in what measure they may expect Federal aid in meeting these conditions under the Agricultural Marketing Act recently passed by Congress which created a loan fund administered by the Farm Board. Speaking to this group at the Wednesday afternoon session of the 39th Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference which met here Wednesday and Thursday, Mr. Stone declares that the Farm Board is as interested in advancing the cause of the Negro farmer as that of any other agricultural group in the country cooperative units of the State Farm Bureau as the first step towards securing Federal aid.

Birmingham, Ala. News
Thursday, December 5, 1929

COOPERATION FOR FARMERS URGED

Farm Board Member Speaks To Tuskegee Conference

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 5—Cooperative organization was urged by James C. Stone, vice chairman, Federal Farm Board, in an address here Wednesday before 1,200 farmers from nine southern states attending the Tuskegee negro conference.

Such organization was stressed by the speaker as the first essential toward obtaining federal aid under the agricultural marketing act recently enacted by Congress.

"When you will have established such units, you will be eligible for federal aid," Mr. Stone said. "It is my opinion that the farmer's principal trouble is lack of trading power. The buyers of farm products are so organized that the buying power is concentrated in the hands of a relatively few dealers. The farmers will never get what they are entitled to until they concentrate their selling power to meet the conditions already adopted by the buying group."

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and president of the conference, urged the farmers to join the movement for better marketing by participating in all movements which make for better agricultural conditions.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
Thursday, December 5, 1929

NEGRO FARM GROUP URGED

Stone Tells Southerners They Must Co-operate.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 4 (AP).—Addressing twelve hundred negro farmers from nine southern states attending the thirty-ninth annual Tuskegee negro conference here today, James G. Stone, vice-chairman of the federal farm board, urged them to organize local county co-operative units as the first step toward procuring federal aid under the agricultural marketing act recently enacted by congress.

Leaders in negro educational and social service work, representatives of land grant colleges, farmers and farm and home demonstration work from all parts of the south heard the farm board members. A workers' day conference is scheduled for tomorrow.

"If you are interested in procuring better returns for your product and in realizing a more satisfying rural life, you will organize local units to be affiliated with the state farm bureau and to cooperate with similar units of white farmers in your respective counties," Mr. Stone told the assembly.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Friday, December 6, 1929

CONFERENCE ENDS ANNUAL MEETING

Consolidated Schools For Negro Farm Youth, One Of Urgent Needs, Claim

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 5.—The "Workers' Conference," which came as a climax to the series of meetings constituting the 39th annual Tuskegee Negro Conference was held Thursday morning in the auditorium of Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hall with Prof. Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research, presiding. The conference was attended by all of the County and State agents of the Extension Service who had come to Tuskegee for the club and farmers' conferences, by rural teachres and others interested in rural social work and by the juniors and seniors of the college department of the Institute.

The subject for the workers, as outlined by Prof. Work was "Consolidated Schools for Negro Farm Youth," taking into account a survey of present educational conditions, including school houses, school terms, transportation of pupils, consolidation of schools, teachers' salaries, qualification of teachers; advantages of consolidated schools in securing: more adequate school houses, longer school terms, larger salaries for teachers, better qualified teachers, more specialization in teaching.

The first speaker to address the meeting was Prof. W. T. B. Williams, field agent for the Jeanes and Slater funds, and dean of College Department, Tuskegee Institute, who has a wide acquaintance with the condition of Negro Schools through his travel for these funds. Prof. Williams said the South has not suffered from too many elementary and secondary schools, but much time and effort has been lost in operation due to bad placement or location of buildings. He said two-thirds of the children in school in the South are in the first, second and third grades, and they never get out of these grades because the system is too weak and inefficient, due to teachers being overworked, poorly equipped to do their work and underpaid. The short school terms, he said, cut the children off, and the one-teacher schools are often overcrowded. He said the most striking examples of consolidation have been shown in county training and Rosenwald Schools. Prof. Williams pointed out, however, when schools are consolidated new problems arise, such as transportation of students. The gains to be secured through consolidations are better buildings, longer school terms, better trained teachers and improved attendance by the use of buses.

The second speaker was Prof. W. W. Sanders, State Supervisor of Negro Education in West Virginia, who said his State began work on the problem of consolidation as far back as 1910, when the first two schools joined together in the State were Negro schools. The problem of good roads then confronted the State, and $50,000,000 was expended in building good roads throughout the State. He said the salaries of Negro teachers are the same as for other teachers, and that the State has an eight months minimum school term law. Since 1919 he said three negroes have been at various times members of the Legislature and gave them credit for securing a Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, hospital for colored insane, schools for Negro deaf and blind, school for delinquent boys and another for girls, home for tubercular patients, securing appropriations for West Virginia State College of $1,250,000 and for Bluefield Institute almost a million dollars and raising appropriation for teachers' salaries at the State College from $27,250 to $140,000 a year, with a proportionate raise for Bluefield.

The next speaker was Prof. Leo M. Favrot, field agent for the General Education Board, who told of the legal problems to be confronted in connection with school consolidation. He said the laws in different states differ as to the type of consolidation that may be effected, and pointed out the hardest problem wuold be to get the people's consent, and to secure the favorable action of the local school board. To show the growing importance of the larger type of school building, Prof. Favrot said said beginning in June, 1930, the Rosenwald fund will no longer support or aid in the erection of one-teacher schools. Four-teacher and larger schools, and permanent improvements, together with the problem of student transportation, will receive the Fund's attention and support.

Other speakers were Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of Negro education in North Carolina; W. B. Riley, County Superintendent of Schools in Macon County, Alabama; Prof. G. T. Bludworth, State Supervisor of Negro Schools in Texas; J. S. Lambert, of Alabama and L. W. Wilkinson, of the Louisiana Extension Service. Dr. R. R. Moton thanked the participants in the meeting and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson closed the session with a prayer.

TENNESSEAN
NASHVILLE, TENN.

DEC 5 - 1929

NEGRO FARMERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Local Organization Urged by Farm Board Official.

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"Under the provisions of the law, the federal farm board is directed to work through cooperative marketing associations and other farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations. This makes it impossible to deal directly with the individual farmer."

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
Thursday, December 5, 1929

COLORED FARMERS URGED TO ORGANIZE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 4.—(AP)—Addressing 1200 negro farmers from nine southern states attending the 39h antnual Tuskegee negro conference here today, James C Stone, vice-chairman of the federal farm board, urged them to organize local county cooperative units as the first step toward procuring federal aid under the agricultural marketing act recently enacted by congress.

Extension - 1929
Demonstration Work.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Tuesday, December 17, 1929

NEGRO FARM AGENTS WILL GATHER TODAY

RALEIGH, Dec. 16.—(AP)—Negro farm agents of the agricultural extension service at State college will gather at Shaw university tomorrow for a four-day conference and short course, under the direction of Professor C. R. Hudson, state agent in charge of extensin work with negro farmers in North Carolina.

In addition to the usual extension activities, the negro agents will give much of their time to a descussion of the "live-at-home" program and how the message of this movement may be carried to the negro farmers. Some attention will also be given to the better farm seeds movement.

North Wilkesboro, N. C. Patriot
Thursday, December 12. 1929

Negro Farm Agents To Meet In Raleigh

Raleigh, Dec. 6.—The annual conference and meeting of negro farm demonstration agents employed by the extension service of State College has been called by Professor C. R. Hudson, State agent in charge of this work with negro farmers, to meet in Raleigh December 17 to 21. Sessions of the conference will be held at Show University and will be addressed by various staff members from the School of Agriculture at State College

Greenwood, Miss. Commonwealth
Monday, December 16, 1929

Extension Work Begins Among Negro Girls

Extension work among negro women and girls of Leflore county was begun just four weeks ago, according to a report made by Bessie Rainey, agent, during that time eight 4-H clubs for girls have been organized with an enrollment of one hundred from the ages of ten to twenty years. The enrollment is expected to increase after Christmas as a number of the girls are yet out of school.

The work was outlined and each girl chose one of the following projects: poultry, dairy, home improvement, and gardening and canning. In connection with the project selected each girl is required to take food and clothing work.

In some of the clubs the girls have begun their work in cloth ing. Twenty-one cup towel were made. The object of mak ing the cup towels, which is par of the first year work, to ac quaint the child with the funda mental stitches in sewing and to encourage the use of hem med towels in the kitchen.

One club for women was or ganized and the plan of worl was made. In this meeting a demonstration was given in hov to make mint jelly for the use of serving with meats.

The girls at Sidon have done good work and much interest has been shown in their propects They have completed a portion of their work and will begin on a new article next week.

The girls in the 4-H work are instructed twice each month.

Bessie Rainey is in charge of the work and is asking each girl to remember the required articles necessary to carry on her work and come prepared to accomplish something.

Milledgeville, Ga., Recorder
Thursday, November 21, 1929

COLORED FARM AGENT DOING GOOD WORK

C. O. Brown, colored farm agent for the counties of Baldwin, Putnam, Jones and Wilkinson, has arranged a series of meetings for the colored farmers of these counties during the month of December.

Brown has done good work among the colored farmers since coming here. He stimulated and planned a most creditable exhibit at the recent fair, and is now engaged in stressing the importance of planting grain, fall gardens, etc., and raising poultry and hogs, and having a herd of cows.

Brown is an intelligent man, and came here highly recommended.

Asheville, N. C., Citizen
Saturday, December 7, 1929

NEGRO AGENTS TO ATTEND ANNUAL FARM MEETING

RALEIGH, Dec. 6. (AP)—The annual conference and meeting of negro farm demonstration agents employed by the extension service of State College has been called by Professor C. R. Hudson, State agent in charge of this work with negro farmers, to meet in Raleigh, December 17 to 21. Sessions of the conference will be held at Shaw University and will be addressed by various staff members from the school of agriculture at State College.

Demopolis, Ala., Times
Thursday, December 12, 1929

Demopolis Section Negro Boy Win Prize at Tuskegee

At the meeting of the fifth annual session of the Southern Negro 4-H Club camp, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Deecmber 2-5, Charles A. Brown, of the Gallion 4-H Club, won first prize in the hog judging contest, and third prize in the sweet potato judging contest. The contestants were 4-H club boys and girls from Mississippi Oklahoma and Alabama.

The 4-H club members of Hale and Marengo counties have won prize every year except one since the organization began five years ago.

Past winners for the counties were Hattie B. Jones, oratoracal contest 1925; Val Sheppard, milking contest, 1925; Val Sheppard, seed corn contest, 1926; Val Sheppard, milking contest, 1926; Hattie B. Jones, poultry judging contest, 1928; Chas. A. Brown, seed corn judging contest 1928.

The club members of the above named counties are trained by their Negro County Agent, P. J. Brown

Charles A. Brown was again unanimously reelected president of the Alabama State 4-H Club. He has held that office from the beginning of the organization to the present time.

Jefferson, Ga., Herald
Thursday, November 28, 1929

4-H CLUB WORK OF COLORED PEOPLE

4-H Club boys and girls, Home Demonstration Women, members of Farm Bureau, it is nearing Thanksgiving, and your work of the season, for most part, is over. Our fairs have been held, our exhibits have been made, stories of our season's work have been written up, and my reports are all in. It is a glorious feeling.

We are now ready to give thanks for all the blessings of the year. And what accomplishments and rewards have been ours this year.

We are thankful that each one of us can do a part of the world's work in our demonstrations, our community efforts, through carrying out our club pledges, "To Make the Best Better."

* * * *

To the twenty-six girls who were promoted to a higher year in club work, we are looking to you to do even greater things. Begin now to work for promotion next year. Plant what you can, and whenever you can, things in your garden.

* * *

To all of you, let me continue to urge upon you to keep in mind the fact that every one of you should have a destination. If you are content to dream and drift along, you will find that the things that come to you is not the success that comes to those who have a destination. Remember, that 4-H club work is teaching you to set a goal and strive toward it at all times. Let us all strive on and on, that we may reach the top of the ladder of success, otherwise we will find ourselves out classed.

* * *

Due to bad weather, and delayed crop gathering, our county fair will not be held. I take this method of notifying those who won in the ho room, kitchen, garden and fl growing contest, that your pr will not be held to be given at county fair, but are now ready; be called for at my office, viz: M Alice Crysler, first prize, score 9 per cent; Mrs. Ella Borders, 99 cent; Mrs. F. L. King, 90 per c Mrs. Neely Wiley, 85 per cent; Cora Harrison, 85 per cent; Beatrice Johnson, 80 per cent thank all of you for interest sh and improvements made.

M. R. Torbert,
H. D. A. For Col. Peopl

FARM AGENTS TO ATTEND SCHOOL DURING SUMMER

Enterprise
Huston Texas

Washington, D. C.—(ANP)—In an effort to make still more effective the work of Negro extension agents throughout the Southern States, a plan is being developed which will permit the holding of three summer schools where intensive training and review work will be given.

The government has lent its sanction to the effort and the plan is being worked out by a committee of the office of cooperative extention work here, directors of farm extention work and presidents of land-grant colleges. The schools are to be held at three land-grant colleges: Orangeburg, S. C., Prairie View, Texas, and State A. and I. at Nashville, Tenn., from Aug. 4 to 30, inclusive.

The plan is to hold courses of two or four weeks in the following subjects: Dairying, poultry, agricultural engineering, swine, cotton soils, fertilizers and crops, home gardening and fruits; farm machinery, home and community beautification; rural sanitation and improvement, foods—canning, dieting, selection and the like—news writing and reports, extension methods, including organization and demonstrations, agricultural economics, emphasizing farm management, cooperative marketing and farm finance, and a special course for supervisors. The courses offered at the three institutions will be uniform. Variation in the teaching content will be made to meet conditions peculiar to the section in which the school is located. The aim is to make these courses simple, definite and applicable so far as possible to the problems with which Negro extension agents have to deal in their work.

This movement for the improvement of Negro extension agents is sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of which Alfred K. Stern is the director. An appropriation of $15,000 has already been made by the Julius Rosenwald committee for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the three schools. Each school will receive $5,000 or such portion thereof as may be needed to pay the salaries of teachers, purchase equipment, and other expenses.

The work of formulating preliminary plans for these schools is under the general direction of J. A. Evans, associate chief of the office of Cooperative Extension Work; and Dr. E. H. Shinn of extension studies and teaching, is active director of the work of selecting teaching personnel and special lecturers in the Washington office. Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm, field agent in home economics for the Southern states, is assisting in the preliminary work.

Daceville, Ala., Spot Cash
Thursday, September 25, 1930

MOVABLE SCHOOL TRUCK GREAT AID TO NEGROES

The Alabama agricultural movable school for negro farmers consists of a truck carrying necesary equipment and a group of trained workers to negro farmers in the remotest parts of the state. In the group is a trained nurse who gives practical instructions in the care of the sick and simple practices in home sanitation and hygiene; a woman extension agent to teach the making and using of simple home conveniences, improved methods of cooking and canning, and better home making; a man extension agent to instruct in home farm mechanics and in improved methods of farming.

The movable school owes its beginning and promise of rural development of the negro farmer to Booker T. Washington and his abiding faith in the principles of learning by doing. He knew the negro farmer well enough to know that there was little hope for his advancement unless practical and sympathetic training could be carried to his door. In the earlier days this school was drawn by mule team, known as the "Jesup Agricultural Wagon." The coming of the automobile brought a more rapid and convenient way of reaching the rural farmer.

The present truck with its equipment was bought by the people of Alabama at a cost of $3,500, and presented to the federal and state extension service seven years ago. Since then it has been operated and maintained by the extension service of Alabama. This truck and equipment have practically worn out and $2,924 is needed to replace it with a new one. It is the policy of the government to pay only for maintenance.

The work of the movable school among negro farmers has more than justified the money spent for purchase, equipment and maintenance, and should be encouraged to go on. The purchase price of a new movable school truck has been apportioned among the counties in which there are negro extension agent. Tallapoosa County's part to raise is $86.00, which must be done by October 15.

The rapidity and ease with which the negro extension agent will raise his assessment depends very largely on how this method of educating the negro farmer appeals not only to himself but to the white friends of agriculture as well. With this in mind the agent kindly asks you to subscribe as liberally and as generously as you can towards the new truck and equipment.

D. D. Crawford, Co. Agt.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

SEP 2 - 1930

NEGRO EXTENSION AGENTS IN SCHOOL

37 Alabama Workers Attend Special Instruction At Nashville, Tenn.

For the first time in the history of agricultural extension work, three Summer schools for the improvement of the efficiency of negro extension agents and supervisors of the Southern States were conducted at the Agricultural Schools at Orangeburg, S. C., Nashville, Tenn., and Prairie View, Texas, Aug. 4 to 13. These schools were sponsored by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, which with Alfred K. Stern, director, appropriated $20,000 for operating expense.

Details in the planning for the schools were worked out by a committee from the office of cooperative extension work, presidents of the negro land-grant colleges, state extension directors of the Southern States, and representatives from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation.

Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky enrolled 84 agents and supervisors at the Agricultural & Industrial State School in Nashville. Among those in attendance at Nashville were County Agent J. T. Alexander, and Home Agent A. M. Boynton, from Montgomery County, who along with the other agents, received instructions by specialists in the fields of dairying, poultry, swine, cotton, soils, fertilizer and crops; home gardening and fruits, agricultural machinery and engineering, home and community beautifications, food conservation and preparation, news writing and reports, extension methods, ncluding organization and demonstration, agricultural economics, emphasizing farm management; cooperative marketing and farm finance, home improvement, and a special course for supervisors.

The extension school was under directorship of B. F. Hubert, of the Georgia State Agricultural College, assisted by Director Lawson, of the Agricultural Department at A. & I. State College, with President W. J. Hale cooperating.

Dr. E. H. Shinn, representing extension studies and teaching, and other representatives from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Federal Farm Board, gave lectures and chart demonstrations from their respective divisions of the department, at various periods in the course of the school.

T. M. Campbell, of Tuskegee, and J. B. Pierce, of Hampton, Va., the oldest negro extension workers in the service, represented the field service department on the supervisory force of the school.

Thirty-seven of the 39 Alabama agents availed themselves of the opportunity offered at the Summer extension school at Nashville, with 16 home agents and 21 farm agents enrolled. There was a total enrollment of 297 agents at the three schools

Extension -1929

Demonstration Work.

NEGRO FARMERS AIDED.

Extension Work Has Shown Remarkable Progress.

A. AND M. COLLEGE, Miss., Jan. 9.—Home demonstration work among the negroes of Mississippi, as carried on under the supervision of 17 county home demonstration agents in 1928, was marked with many attainments in home improvement and racial progress, as gleaned from the annual report of Alice Carter Oliver, district agent in negro home demonstration work.

In the 17 counties served by agents in 1928, there were 14 active county councils, 188 organized women groups with 3,147 members, while the girls' clubs numbered 246 with 5,154 members. The aduit groups fostered such activities in the community as home decoration and conveniences, rat eradication campaigns, landscaping of yards, health and sanitation, proper nutrition and menus, gardening, poultry raising, dairying, fruit growing, marketing and accounting.

During the year four district fairs were held and prizes offered for best exhibits of hand made articles and method demonstrations. Educational features were put on to promote improved practices in home making. Agricultural exhibits and home economics equipment constituted the bulk of entries competing for prizes.

A feature of the year's work among the negro youth was the second annual state shore course for negro 4-H club boys and girls, held at Jackson, where the courses of instruction included live stock and crop judging and farm methods for boys and for girls cooking, clothes making and lessons in thrift.

Race Farmers Get Aid In Mississippi

Progress is Shown in the State in Line of Agriculture

A. & M. COLLEGE, Miss., Jan. 10—Home demonstration work among the Race farmers of Mississippi, as carried on under the supervision of 17 county home demonstration agents in 1928, was marked with many attainments in home improvement and racial progress, as gleaned from the annual report of Alice Carter Oliver, district agent in Negro home demonstration work.

In the 17 counties served by agents in 1928, there were 14 active county councils, 188 organized women groups with 3,147 members, while the girls' clubs numbered 246 with 5,154 members. The adult groups fostered such activities in the community as home decoration and conveniences, rat eradication campaigns, landscaping of yards, health and sanitation, proper nutrition and menus, gardening, poultry raising, dairying, fruit growing, marketing and accounting.

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La Follette, Tenn., Press
Thursday, January 10, 1929

EXTENSION AGENTS REACH OVER 700,000 PEOPLE IN 1928

Render Wide Service To Farmers of State In Interest of Better Methods

One hundred and fifteen county assistant, and negro farm and home agents employed by the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, reached 740,827 farm people in the State in 1928 in carrying on their program for the improvement of Agriculture and rural home making, reports of these workers show.

Each agent makes a report annually to the headquarters office of the Agricultural Extension Service located at the University. These reports are in turn compiled into a state report for the United States Department of Agriculture. Reports this year indicate that the work of agents has been more extensive than during any year since its beginning in 1914, Director Charles A. Keffer states.

Extension work was conducted in a total of 1,726 communities in which 2,245 junior and adult clubs with a membership of 48,344 were organized to conduct demonstrations of improved practices in cooperation with the agents.

The agents made 44,952 visits to farms and 12,694 visits to homes in conducting demonstrations. They received a total of 62,618 office visits and 66,588 telephone calls from farmers and homemakers seeking information on farm and home problems.

A total of 8,764 demonstration meetings were conducted with an attendance of 141,512. Other ways in which farmers were reached in the interest of better farm practices by county agents were through extension schools, institutes, encampments, club and community meetings and short courses.

Macon, Miss., Beacon
Friday, January 11, 1929

NOTES FROM COLORED HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

A special message to Prof. J. A. Burns from Prof. Hughes, Columbus, announces the first meeting of the teachers of the fifth congressional district will be held in Macon on January 19th, at Macon High School No. 2, at 11 a. m. This will be the first meeting of the district in our county, and it is our great desire that the teachers of Noxubee county make a creditable showing by being present and punctual. The home demonstration agent would be pleased to see all teachers of the county who can make it convenient before January 19th.

The County Fair Association will hold its regular meeting on January 19th, as has been announced. The above meeting will not interfere with the meeting of the Fair association so all interested in this meeting will come to the Macon High School No. 2 as provision will be made for the comfort of all. Let us look forward to making this a day to be remembered, and show to our visitors from other counties that we, too, are putting forth our best efforts to raise the standard of the people of our race.

A special message has come from our State agent, Mrs. Alice Carter Oliver, that she will come to our county January 20, and bring with her the state agent of Arkansas, who is studying the extension work of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee. January 21st will be spent in Noxubee county, that she may see some of the work which has been accomplished. We will visit the kitchen contestants, the all-year-round gardens, and those who have done special work in the renovation of furniture. I have always been pleased with the cooperation which has been given by the club members, and I am hoping that every one will be in readiness to receive this visiting tour to our county. Let us strive to make our State agent proud that she supervists Noxubee county.

MABEL R. CLOPTON,
Home Demonstration Agent.

COMMERCIAL
Union City, Tenn.
JAN 11 1929

Extension Agents Reaches Over 700,000 People in 1928

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A total of 8,764 demonstration meetings were conducted with an attendance of 141,512. Other ways in which farmers were reached in the interest of better farm practices by county agents were through extension schools, institutes, encampments, club and community meetings and short courses.

County farm and home demonstration agents of the state will hold their fourteenth annual meeting with officials, specialists and members of the college of agriculture staff at the University of Tennessee, January 14-19, to discuss a program of work for 1929.

"Better Homes on Better Farms," will be the slogan under which they will conduct their work. The program of work followed during the past year will be continued in the main during the new year according to officials with increased emphasis on pasture and livestock production.

All demonstrations and methods advocated will have for their object the increase of the farm income so that the farmer can better meet his financial obligations and maintain a standard of living in keeping with people in other lines of work. It is believed that this can be done if farmers will adopt a system of farming from which at least 50 per cent of their annual income is derived from livestock and by producing cash crops only on the best lands on their farms.

Macon, Miss., Beacon
Friday, January 18, 1929

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

We wish to again call your attention to the first meeting of the teachers of the fifth congressional district for the year 1929, to be held Saturday, January 19th, at the Macon High School No. 2. All teachers of Noxubee county are invited and expected

to be present to help make this meeting in our county a success. The hour is 11 a. m. Let every one put forth a special effort to be on time.

The regular meeting of the County Fair Association will be held Saturday, January 19th. All officers, chairmen of committees and members are expected to be in this meeting, so that the officers for the year may be elected. The president, Rev. J. W. Byrd, has requested the officers and board of directors to meet at 10 a. m.

We are looking forward to the visiting tour of our State agent and the state agent of Arkansas, on Monday, January 21st. I would that they could visit all organized communities, but being in our county for one day only, that will be impossible. The clubs of Macon, New Hope, Harrison Grove, Shuqualak and Brooksville are listed for the tour, and we hope all the club members will strive to receive greetings of the New Year from our distinguished visitors.

MABEL R. CLOPTON,
Home Demonstration Agent

January 3, 1929
CLAREMORE OK MESSENGER

NEGRO 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ARE SECOND AT TUSKEGEE

Stillwater, Oklahoma, Jan. 3.—Negro 4-H club members from Oklahoma won second place in contests held at the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama. All southern states had representatives in the contests. Alabama won first his year with Oklahoma trailing by 400 points.

Oklahoma had the champion health boy, won first in the milking and butter making contests, second in oratorical and cattle judging competition and third in poultry judging and table setting.

Starkville, Miss., News
Friday, January 18, 1929

For Colored Farmers and Dairymen

(By E. W. Hayes, Agricultural Instructor of Oktibbeha County Training School for Colored)

Planting Oats as a Substitute Feed Crop for Corn

Now, it is an evident fact that you have failed this last year to make enough corn to feed your family and work stock, and that you have failed to make enough cotton to settle your accounts and buy feedstuffs, too. The said failures leave you without corn and without money to buy the needed amount of corn. Then, too, the present prices of corn and all other feedstuffs are entirely too high to borrow money to purchase the said feeds. Even if you had the ready cash of your own deposited safely in a good sound bank it would be very unwise, indeed, to write a check against said deposit for the purpose of investing the face value of said check in such unreasonably high price corn and other feedstuffs, with our valuable farm lands lying idle and with ample season, health and strength to plant said lands in valuable feed crops as substitutes for the said high price corn and other feed stuffs. Taking these advantages into consideration high price corn and other feed stuffs should not trouble you the least bit.

I know of no crop which could be planted and fed more profitably as a substitute for corn than a first-class crop of spring oats, which can be grown and harvested at much less expenses than a corn crop, and will mature and be ready to be fed to the work stock during the main cultivating period, which occur during the months of May, June, July and August, the time which you will need feed and plenty of it, in order to complete your coming crop. Now, in order that you may be ready to meet your urging need of feedstuffs, the first best thing for you to do is that you commence immediately to flat break five, ten or twenty acres of land with a 12 or 14 inch plow with a double team, or as many acres as it would be necessary to furnish a complete supply of feedstuffs for the production of the coming crop. Just as soon as you have finished breaking said land take your disc harrow, section harrow and oats to the field which is to be planted in oats, sow one to two bushels of some good spring oats to the acre, letting your disc harrow follow the oat sower, your section harrow follow your disc harrow, then your oats will be planted and will be up growing in a few days hence.

Remember springs oats must be planted thicker or more to the acre than fall oats, because of the fact fall oats stool or spread out and spring oats do not stool at all. Also bear in mind that spring oats which are intended for a substitute feed crop must not be grazed at all, but allowed to complete its growth as quickly as possible. You will find the said oats in their dough stage in the month of May, which is the proper stage to mower and harvest said crop to be fed as a hay crop; when so harvested the stock will eat or consume stems, leaves and heads or grain. If you wish to feed the said oat crop as a grain crop, then it will be very necessary, indeed, to let the said oat crop mature to grain, then mower and harvest, putting said crop into shocks and let remain in said shock until thoroughly dry, after which thrash your oats, placing them on a real tight floor in your barn, where they can be shoveled up at once and a while in order to prevent them from overheating, thus causing them to spoil which would destroy their feeding value. After having thoroughly dried then sack and store them away in a cool dry place, feeding them as you choose. By all means let us not leave an effort unturned to fight down high price feed, by raising a full supply of home grown feed crops.

Raise either chickens or turkeys, but not both unless they are kept well seperated. Chickens and turkeys are a bad mixture, as turkeys convey gapeworms to chickens, and chickens give blackhead to turkeys.

Home Demonstration Agents Set New High Record During Past Year

Nearly Twenty Thousand Women And Girls Served By 41 Field Workers, Report Of Miss Helen Johnston Reveals; System Is Guide To Better Methods In Economics

By P. O. DAVIS

AUBURN, ALA., Jan. 20.—Through their clubs the 41 home demonstration agents of Alabama served directly 18,326 farm women and girls in 1928, according to the annual report of the work prepared by Miss Helen Johnston, state chairman of the home demonstration extension work of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Of these, 8,111 were women and 10,215 were girls. Many more thousands were served indirectly.

In each department the work of the year established a new high record, Miss Johnston said. In enrollment, in lines of work conducted, in effectiveness, and in interest there were improvements; and the value of home demonstration work was never more fully appreciated throughout the state than it is today, she declared.

Although home demonstration extension work is comparatively new it has already become quite a guide to better methods, in tens of thousands of home practices, she explained. A staff of specialists and supervisors located at Auburn works in cooperation with the county home agents, thereby enabling them to make their work of maximum value.

Food Preparation Featured

Summarizing the work by projects Miss Johnston said that in nutrition, food preparation, and food preservation 5,687 women and 6,945 girls were enrolled; and that 5,197 different homes reported improved practices in the cookery of meats, breads, vegetables, and milk dishes and the planning, preparation and serving of meals, while 5,482 different homes reported practices on balancing the family meals, in child feeding, and in preparing better school lunches for children. In this division 852,526 quarts of food were preserved, this being an excess of 381,193 quarts over the 1927 total.

Clothing attracted 2,321 women and 4,385 girls. A total of 3,981 homes reported improved practices in the selection of materials and the construction of garments, remodeling, costume designing, millinery, and planning the wardrobe for infants and adults. The reports reveal that members of these clothing clubs actually made 61,463 garments during 1928.

Home Management Studied

Home management and house furnishing—another division of the work—attracted 3,786 women and 2,294 girls; and 3,922 homes adopted improved practices in home management and house furnishing, such as a systematized plan of household work, budgeting, accounting, better laundry methods, selection and arrangement of furnishing, repairing and remodeling, improved practices in walls, woodwork and floor treatment; and 1354 kitchens were replanned and rearranged, 3,908 bed rooms, living rooms and dining rooms were improved and 1,675 obtained additional labor-saving equipment for the home.

Miss Johnston's report revealed that home dairy project continues to be popular as revealed by the fact that 1351 women and 312 girls representing 1,349 homes were enrolled. She reported that 577 homes fed better dairy rations. 1,017 improved the quality of milk, and that 780 made 31,700 pounds of better cheese and 20,860 pounds of better butter.

Soon after the beginning of home demonstration extension work 18 years ago poultry became a project because it is an income producer and also a food supply for the family. This project has continued to appeal to many. Statistical reports from the county home agents reveal that 3,174 women and 763 girls were engaged in poultry club work and that their flocks totaled 168,279 birds, while 3,192 actually adopted improved practices in culling, feeding, management and insect and disease control.

Garden Clubs Attract Many

Home garden clubs had an enrollment of 5,253 women and 2,983 girls. All reported improved practices in growing fruit trees, grapes, vegetables; and also in garden practices. Approximately 2,000 saved improved seed the first time and 5,802 adopted improved practices in garden work.

The home demonstration agents did not stop with production. In many cases their services continued until the products were sold, in which demonstrative marketing sales totaled $279,619.61. Many other miscellaneous sales were not reported.

Special mention was made of the Baldwin County Egg Marketing Association which has sold in two years graded eggs for $90,926.14.

Along with these projects mentioned exhibits at fairs, tours, camps and rallies, picnics, parties and other lines of work required the attention of the home demonstration agent.

Two new counties began the work during the year, they being Madison and Sumter. Each county having a home demonstration agent cooperates with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the United States Department of Agriculture; and Miss Johnston's report reveals that county investments in 1928 increased 10.9 per cent over 1927.

Meantime, training of the personnel has advanced steadily with many more of the county home agents having college degrees in home economics.

Extension-1929

Demonstration Work.

Moton Delivers Addresses Here; Praises Houston

Making his first visit to Texas and making Houston the first city on the present brief tour of the state, Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal Tuskegee Institute and president of the National Negro Business League, was here Wednesday and addressed the silver jubilee celebration of the federal farm extension agents at the City Auditorium in the forenoon. During the afternoon, after dinner at the home of James Grigsby, host to Dr. Moton and Albon L. Holsey, secretary of Tuskegee and the National Negro Business League, the Tuskegee delegation was given a sight-seeing tour over the city.

After meeting and addressing the local Tuskegee Club, Dr. Moton was the guest of honor Wednesday night at the Y. W. C. A. cafeteria at a banquet sponsored by the Houston Business Men's Luncheon Club. C. F. Richardson was toastmaster and toasts were given by Mr. Grigsby, president of the organization; Prof. James D. Ryan, principal Yates High; Dr. G. Lake Imes, Tuskegee chaplain; R. C. Atkins, Tuskegee director of agriculture and brother to Attorney J. Alston Atkins of this city; and Albon L. Holsey. Music was furnished by the male octet of the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Club and Mrs. H. M. Middleton, with Mrs. P. O. Smith at the piano.

2-9-29

A public reception was given for Dr. Moton and party later in the evening at the Pilgrims building, where he delivered a short and spicy talk.

Thursday was spent at Prairie View State College, the party leaving Thursday night for Dallas.

* * * *

(Digest of address of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, delivered before the silver anniversary celebration of the cooperative demonstration work at Houston, Texas, February 6, 1929.)

"I do not think that I am far afield when I say that no other two men have done more for the Negro in the lower South since emancipation than did Seaman A. Knapp and Booker T. Washington. Both of these men, Dr. Knapp and Dr. Washington, early realized the necessity of teaching better methods of farm practice to our rural population; of creating a more satisfying rural life through the settling of the farmer on his own land, providing educational and recreational facilities for his children and improving health conditions. By example they pointed the way to that interracial understanding and cooperation which must prevail if the South is to realize its greatest destiny.

"Anyone who traveled through the South twenty-five years ago could see the necessity for some movement towards education of the masses, black and white. This necessity is still urgent. But it has been in a great measure mitigated through the work which the Agricultural Extension Service has done for the past quarter of a century. This army of workers has gone into the most sections of the country and has taught the people the principles of farming: improving of soil, cultivation and marketing of crops, the care of livestock, and the art of homecrafts.

"Through federal and state legislation the goal is being set to provide farm and home demonstration agents for every county in the country. It is to be hoped that in this program of expansion the Negro will be in no sense neglected. Certainly every county the population of which is 25 per cent or more black should have both a Negro man and woman demonstrator.

"A healthy and contented rural population is based upon the ownership of land. Possession of a deed ties the farmer to the land more firmly than any amount of propaganda or legislation. It stems the flow of farm folk from country to city. Landownership for the Negro farmer would do more to halt the migration to the cities than any other factor. What is needed to stem this migration is not stricter contract laws or laws prohibiting activities of labor agents. It is organized effort to settle the Negro on the farm as a landowner. True it is that despite the lack of such organized effort 200,000 of the 900,000 black farmers of the South have acquired more than 20,000,000 acres of tillable land.

"This is no plea for special consideration for the Negro. The day when he needs that is past. But surely it is not asking too much to ask that definite steps be undertaken by the federal government, the state governments or private individuals to make it possible for any worthy farmer to acquire land on terms that will not sentence him and his family to a life time of drudgery. And such a step need not be one of philanthropy. It can be made a sound paying business. In Harlem, the Negro colony of New York City, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has erected apartments to be sold on easy and attractive terms to Negro tenant-subscribers. Mr. Rockefeller has publicly stated that this is not one of his philanthropies. It is purely a business proposition from which he expects to get back every cent he put into it plus a reasonable interest on the investment. Julius Rosenwald plans a similar project for Negroes in Chicago. The same thing that is being done in northern cities for Negro workes can be done in the rural South for Negro farmers.

"Some such undertaking is necessary, for if the Negro is to contribute his best to the development of the South, he will do it as a landowner and not as a tenant. Experience has proved to the tenant that the greatest benefits of land improvement do not redound to him, but to the landowner. Why should he attempt any program of soil building when he knows that at the close of any season he may be ordered off the land; that if he increases productivity his rent increases proportionally; that the fruits of his toil go into the pockets of others.

"In the past the South has put much money into organized effort to import foreigners and settle them upon the land. The newcomers have been offered most favorable terms to induce them to buy land. By now, however, these efforts have been practically abandoned. The South now realizes the value of the Negro as a great labor asset and is unanimous in its demand for restricted immigration. Much of the money put into schemes for importing people outside the South might more wisely and profitably have been put into improving conditions for native born Negro farmers and making it easy for them to acquire land.

"One improvement inevitably leads to another. With the coming of farm and home demonstrators has come an awakened interest in education for the youth. The agent, himself, is frequently an example of the benefits of education. To the youth of his county he gives inspiration, stimulating in them a desire to go to school. The obligation of our higher schools is to train competent, courageous and consecrated men and women for rural leadership. To this end, Hampton and Tuskegee and state A. and M. schools are introducing courses designed to enable their graduates to meet and understand agricultural problems.

"No people can be an efficient producing group if they are not well. The health of all the people should be the first concern of every government in the world. If the people are sick and die they cannotdo their work. They are liabilities rather than assets.

"From the beginning Dr. Knapp had the fine cooperation of Dr. J. A. Evans, now of the Washington staff, and T. M. Campbell, the first Negro appointed in the service, in addition to that of Booker Washington, in working out his great project. The South and nation should forever be grateful to Dr. Knapp for pointing out the possibilities of sympathetic interracial understanding and cooperation. If what he contributed to southern agriculture, economics and social progress, including relations between the two races had never been contributed conditions would be pitiable to contemplate."

POST-DISPATCH
HOUSTON, TEX.

FEB 5 1929

NEGRO FARM AGENTS HERE

Seventy-five negro farm and home demonstration agents arrived in Houston Monday to attend observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of co-operative extension work. They held a brief meeting to discuss problems peculiar to their work among the negro farmers.

Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, will speak on the improvement in the life of the negro farmer as a result of agricultural and home extension work, during the general session at the City Auditorium Wednesday morning.

NEGRO AS FARM OWNER PLEA OF TUSKEGEE HEAD

Houston, Texas, February 6.—(AP)—A plea for land ownership for the negro farmer was made by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, in an address prepared for delivery before the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers here today.

Asserting he was asking no special consideration of the negro, as the day when that was needed has past. Dr. Moton suggested that special steps be undertaken by federal and state governments, or by private enterprise, to make it possible for any worthy farmer to acquire land on terms that "will not sentence him and his family to a life of drudgery." Such a step, he said, need not be one of philanthropy.

"I do not think," he continued, "that I am far afield when I say that no other two men have done more for the negro in the lower south since emancipation than did Seaman A. Knapp and Booker T. Washington. Both early realized the necessity of teaching better methods of farm practice. By example they pointed the way to that interracial understanding and cooperation which must prevail if the south is to realize its greatest destiny.

"A healthy and contented rural population is based upon ownership of land. Possession of a deed ties the farmer to the land more firmly than any amount of propaganda or legislation. It stems the flow of farm folk to the city.

"In Harlem, the negro colony of New York city, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has erected apartments to be sold on easy and attractive terms to negro tenant-subscribers. Mr. Rockefeller has stated this is not one of his philanthropies. It is purely a business proposition.

"Some such undertaking is necessary in the rural south."

Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo't
Tuesday, January 15, 1929

COLORED AGENTS TAKE COURSES HERE

Farm and Home Demonstration agents among colored people working under the direction of State College are here attending two weeks midwinter courses in agriculture and home economics. This work is conducted by regular members of the college faculty and additional specialists.

Colored farmers and their wives of the county are invited to visit the college and attend these classes whenever convenient, as much good and profit will be derived thereby.

The list comprise 12 farm and 8 home agents.

NEGRO POINTS WAY TO IMPROVED HOME

Macon County Farmer Celebrates Completion Of Demonstration Project

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 22.—(Special)—Through efforts of the United States agricultural extension service, cooperating with Tuskegee Institute, the home of Hill Taylor and his wife, negro farm family of the Clintonville community near here has been remodeled into an attractive, comfortable and healthful modern home. Celebrating the completion of the renovation, the Taylors were at home Wednesday afternoon to their friends of the community, Tuskegee and the Tuskegee Institute. More than 200 visitors inspected the model home.

Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, spoke briefly to the visitors, congratulating Taylor upon his leadership in putting the people of this community forward better homes.

T. M. Campblee, field agent for the extension service, stated that in "this demonstration in home improvement we have adopted a different method of approach. We have worked from the inside out. We have attempted to improve the home life and not merely the crops."

Additions to the Taylor home includes electric power plant to furnish lights and running water, fully equipped bath, the kitchen and back porch screened, all windows and doors screened.

The Bank of Tuskegee, the Macon County Bank and the Farmers Bank of Tuskegee provided refreshments for the gathering. The Battery Service Company of Tuskegee loaned a radio receiving set for the occasion.

Hill Taylor is a thrifty farmer owning 518 acres of farm land on which he raises in addition to general farm crops and garden crops, livestock and poultry to supply his home and a surplus for the market.

HERALD
Smithfield N.C.
MAY 31 1929

The worth of Home Demonstration work in Duplin County has been impressed upon even members of the colored race. A news story in a daily paper tells how Aunt Hannah, the negro woman who cleans the rest rooms provided by the County Council of farm women at Kenansville, gave back a dollar of her earnings to be used for the county work. She gives a tenth of her money to the Lord, she said, and she considered the Home Demonstration work the Lord's work. The old negro woman is willing to give for the cause she believes in; and so are others who know and appreciate what Home Demonstration has meant and is meaning to rural women..

NEGRO 4-H MEET LARGE SUCCESS

242 Persons, Representing 34 Counties, Attend Piney Woods Meet

A group of 242 persons representing 34 counties in Mississippi, besides a large number of visitors each day with more than 100 visitors on Friday, Community Day, together with about 90 teachers and students of the Piney Wood school, witnessed the holding ot the recent 4-H state short course.

The counties represented were as follows: Bolivar, Copiah, Coahoma, Grenada, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Humphreys, Hancock, Issaquena, Jones, Kemper, Leflore, Leake, Lauderdale, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Pike, Quitman, Rankin, Scott, Sunflower, Stone, Sharkey, Tallahatchie, Warren, Washington, Winston, and Yalobusha.

Besides these, there were representatives from three other states namely: Alabama, Tennessee, and Iowa.

A well worked out porgram in practical agriculture and home economics, together with instruction in rural leadership training, health and recreation, was participated in by those in attendance during the week. The contests were conducted Thursday and winners on state teams were selceted to represent Mississippi at the inter-state meeting to be held at Tuskeege Institute, Ala., in December. The boys on the livestock judging team will have their final contests during the week of the Mississippi State Fair in Jackson.

Sharkey county led in the number of representatives at the short course with a total of 40 persons, 25 boys and agent, and 15 girls and women. Copiah county, with only a farm agent, came second with 23 representatives. Copiah county led in the number of eligibles for state honors for boys, with Sharkey holding second place. Sharkey also holds first place in state honors for girls, with Washington coming second.

Special features of the short course were, drills, mass games, and other forms of recreation including baseball and volley ball and swimming. These features were conducted by Captain A. P. Hayes, Tuskegee Institute, Ala, He also brought with him four assistants from the student body of Tuskegee Institute. Moving pictures were furnished by the Mississippi Forestry Service Department operated by J. B. Toler. Stunt night by county 4-H clubs, oratorical contests, harp blowing contests, and Community Day with a barbecued picnic, and a social on the school campus lawn, were also enjoyable features.

Forty-eight eligibles for the state teams were given physical examinations by Dr. Noblin of the Hinds county health department and his assistants.

Health is a part of the 4-H club program and is being stressed by all extension workers at this time.

The short course was conducted by M. M. Hubert, negro district agent, G. C. Cypress, club agent for negro boys, and Mrs. A. C. Oliver, in charge of negro women's and girl's work, assisted by farm and home demonstration agents under their supervision, all working under the U. S. department of agriculture and state extension service.

NEGRO SCHOOL HEAD CONFERS ON MARKETING

Washington, September 9.—(AP)—Chairman Legge of the farm board today conferred with A. A. Turner, who is in charge of negro extension work in the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Tallahassee, Fla.

Turner told the farm board head that negro farmer members of the Florida Farmers' Co-operation Association needed money to purchase seed fertilizer. He was informed that under the law creating the farm board, no authority was given to make loans to co-operatives for purchasing supplies and that applications should be made to the Intermediate Credit Bank in South Carolina for such loans.

Chairman Legge told Turner that if the co-operatives he represented should need help in procuring marketing facilities, the board would be glad to give consideration to such an application.

Burlington, N. C., Times
Friday, September 13, 1929

COLORED FARMERS TO TOUR COUNTY

On Saturday, September 14, They Wil Visit Their Neighbors in Different Sections of County

For some time we have been considering making a tour of some of the best colored farms that some of us might see what our neighbors in a different section of the county are doing. We have decided to make such a tour Saturday, Sept. 14th. We are planning to visit some of the best farms in North Mebane, Melville, Saxapahaw, Rock Creek, Unity, Glen Raven, Clover Garden, Crawford and Texas communities. We will meet at the farm of Willie Jones, north Mebane, at 7 a. m. to start the tour. Look over his dairy farm and arrive in the Melville community at 8:30, Saxapahaw, 9:30, Rock Creek, 10:30 Glen Raven, 12, Clover Garden, 1 p. m. Crawford 2:30, Texas 3:30, Unity 430 p. m :In this trip we will observe every phase of farming carried on by colored farmers in the county. Join us. It will be of interest to you. Carry lunch with you, light refreshments will be served at different places along the route. Be present and on time at the starting place; the dairy farm of William Jones, 7 o'clock September 14th.

The American Limestone company offers a ton of lime to every farmer making this tour, who pledges himself to seed an acre in sweet clover to be followed later with alfalfa.

Pres. F. D. Bluford, of A. and T. college, Greensboro, will be honor guest on this trip.

J. W. Jeffries,
Local Agent.

4-H Club Members Gather At Hampton

HAMPTON INSTI.—The girls in their green uniforms, the boys in khaki, assembled for the opening exercises of the seventh annual short course of The 4-H Club to be held at Hampton, on the morning of August 7. The 210 present, coming from twenty-five counties of Virginia, and five counties of Maryland, arrived with 16 club leaders and 27 of the county agents. A three-day program planned by Miss Lizzie A. Jenkins, Mr. John L. Charity and other officials of the Agricultural Extension Service, was full of variety and interest, every team contributing in some way to he proceedings.

Insruction was given in seed testing, hen setting, the operation of milking machines, yard beautification, and on the subject of forest fires by Mr. G. W. Deans, district forester, demonstration and "movies" being used by the speakers.

The party left the campus this Saturday, some by rail and some by motor bus. The interchange of deas, and of club experiences, the pleasant round of activities in new surroundings, the knowledge gained were beyond the expectations of most of those who attended the short course.

Mississippi Youths Get Summer Training

Piney Woods, Miss.—A group of 22 persons, representing 34 counties in Mississippi, besides a large number of visitors each day, with more than 90 teachers and students of the Piney Woods school witnessed the holding of the recent 4-H Boys and Girls clubs state short courses. A well worked out program in practical agriculture and home economics, together with instruction in rural leadership training, health and recreation, was carried out by the instructors.

The contests in the various club activities were conducted and the winners will represent Mississippi at the interstate 4-H club meeting to be held at Tuskegee Institute in December. Capt. A. P. Hayes of Tuskegee institute conducted drills, mass games and other forms of recreation. He was aided by four assistants who came with him from Alabama. The short courses were conducted by H. L. Hubert, district agent; G. C. Cypress, club agent for boys, and Mrs. A. C. Oliver, state director for women's and girls' work. Farm and home demonstration agents worked under the supervision of the leading instructors. All worked under the direction of the U. S. department of agriculture and the Mississippi state extension service.

Extension - 1929

Demonstration Work

DR. MOTON'S IMPRESSION OF TEXAS

Making the first visit of his life-time to the Lone Star State, Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, president of the National Negro Business League and successor to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington as racial leader, visited Houston, Prairie View and Dallas last week, and was received with that kind of hospitality and cordiality so characteristic of Texas and Texans.

Although he did not get an opportunity to see much of the state during his short tour of this commonwealth, Dr. Moton was very enthusiastic over what he did observe and was loud in his laudation of the business endeavors of the Negro race and racial progress in this section of the country.

Aside from making a favorable impression upon the distinguished educator and race leader, Dr. Moton also impressed his wonderfully dynamic personality upon all who came in contact with him, and all who heard him speak or had the opportunity to meet him personally, could but feel that the Tuskegee leader is a big man in every sense of the word; though his attitude towards the public and his democratic spirit bore none of the aloofness so often found among some of our supposed big men.

Easy of approach and withal a man possessed with very likeable qualities, Dr. Moton found himself at home wherever he appeared, and in the language of a well-advertised cigarette, "Such popularity must be deserved."

Texas was delighted and felt considerably honored by the presence of this eminent American, whose fame knows neither sectional lines nor international boundaries; and our only regret was that his tour was too abbreviated to really see any appreciable part of the largest and greatest state in the republic.

In Texas Dr. Moton discovered that Negro business men and women are not trailing their racial contemporaries in other sections of the country, and he also observed that "Heavenly Houston" has more Negroes in business than any other city in the South, with the possible exception of Winston-Salem, N. C.

He discovered that relations between the colored and white races have improved to a remarkable degree within recent years, and that the leaders of the two races in this state are trying to work out a very comprehensive program of interracial amity and goodwill.

He saw the modern public school buildings, which house thousands of colored children, and he met teachers educated in some of the leading colleges and universities of the country.

In Houston he learned that great strides have been made in recent years along the lines of public education, and that this city has three senior high schools, one junior high school and the only municipally owned and operated junior college for the exclusive education of Negroes in the United States.

In Houston, alone, he inspected four office buildings owned and operated by Negro fraternal organization, with every office suite and store space occupied, with two or three possible exceptions, by colored business and professional men and women.

He undoubtedly observed the feminine pulchritude, grace, charm and culture of this city and state, and like the Queen of Sheba, the doctor had to admit that the "half had not been told."

Dr. Moton and his party were domiciled in homes which compare favorably with those owned and occupied by members of the race in other sections of the nation, and the culinary service was of a superior type; for Texas matrons and housewives certainly know the art of cooking and serving.

Before leaving Houston for Dallas, Dr. Moton remarked that never in all his public career, at home or abroad, had he seen a thing done better than the reception, banquet and entertainment accorded him and his party during their short stay in this city and section.

Thanks, doctor, for that compliment, and hurry back to the Lone Star State and "Heavenly Houston!"

Greenwood, Miss., Commonwealth
Wednesday, March 27, 1929

Negro County Agent Advises Fertilizer

"One of the most important factors in economical cotton production is an abundant supply of available plant food for the use of the growing plants," according to Dr. T. S. Buie, chief of the division of agronomy of the South Carolina Experiment Station and Clemson College.

"Originally the soils of the Atlantic States were fertile but the prodigal method employed by our forefathers, who had no scarcity of new land, have led to depletion of the original fertility," he continues. "No longer is it possible to abandon fields after a few years cultivation and turn westward in search of new land, which was a common practice until recent years."

Justifying the use of liberal applications of complete fertilizer on such staple crops as cotton and corn, Dr. Buie says further: "Actual field results secured by every state experiment station in the Southeast emphatically answer this question in the affirmative for that region. Data secured by the South Carolina Experiment Station may be quoted as representative. Tests conducted throughout the State, embracing a period of years, show that the yield of seed cotton per acre has been increased from an average of 517 pounds with no fertilizer to 823 pounds by the application of 400 pounds of complete fertilizer per acre, and to 1,024 pounds by the application of 800 pounds of fertilizer. This represents a production of cotton valued at about $18 from the use of $6 worth of fertilizer, or a return of $30 from the expenditure of $12 for commercial plant food in the larger rate of application. Is it not sound economy to spend $12 if there is a reasonable assurance that a crop increase of $30 will be secured thereby?

"The experiences of progressive farmers throughout the East and South confirm the research investigations of the experiment stations which show that within reasonable limits the more money expended for fertilizer per acre, the higher the net profits. Farmers of the Eastern part of the Cotton Belt expect an approximate return of one pound of seed cotton for every pound of high analysis fertilizer used."

A. B. MORANT,
Negro Farm Agent.

MOTON ON PROGRAM OF HOUSTON MEET

Tuskegee Institute Head To Participate In Extension Anniversary Celebration

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 2.—(Special)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Agricultural extension service, are scheduled to appear on the program of the silver anniversary celebration of cooperative demonstration work which will be held in Houston, Texas Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The occasion is the celebration of 25 years of agricultural extension work. It is sponsored by the extension service of agricultural colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers.

Dr. Moton will speak on "Agricultural Extension Work and the Negro." Campbell will trace the development of the work among negroes and will tell of some of his early experiences. Appointed in 1906 by Seaman A. Knapp, founder of the work, upon recommendation of Booker T. Washington, Campbell introduced this work among negroes starting in Macon County. He was the first negro so appointed. He has since been promoted to the position of field agent having supervision of the work among negroes in seven Southern states.

DR. KNAPP PRAISES TRUSTEES' ACTION

Authorization Of Engineering Building Considered Great Boost For Auburn

AUBURN, ALA., Feb. 23.—(AP)—Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute today declared that in his opinion that the action of the board of trustees yesterday in authorizing an engineering experiment station was the most far-reaching step taken by the board in the interest of the institution.

The research division will be the 35th such enterprise established in land grant colleges in the United States. The work is financed from federal and state funds. The division at the institution here will be started as soon as materials can be assembled, Dr. Knapp said. Research work in architectural, civil, chemical, ceramic, highway, electrical and mechanical engineering will be conducted.

"The college already is in cooperation with the Bureau of Standards, the state industrial development board, the University of Alabama and the Federal Phosphorous Company in research work regarding the utilization of waste products in the manufacture of xylose," Dr. Knapp said. "The chemical engineering division and the agricultural research division are planning to make certain studies of agricultural waste products other than those already under way."

Dr. Knapp pointed out that Alabama Polytechnic Institute is going to move up in encouraging the dairy industry from an agricultural standpoint in the state. One of the new buildings authorzed by the board of trustees yesterday will be equipped with a complete laboratory and a small manufacturing plant where complete courses in dairying and dairy manufacturing will be taught.

Authority granted by the board for the development of WAPI, the radio broadcasting station built by the college, into a statewide service was another significant and important movement, he said.

"The cooperation to be extended the University of Alabama and Alabama

College will be on a large scale," he said, adding that he hopes this will come into fine competition because "if it does it means that Alabama will be the first state in the Union to have one great station owned and operated by those who are responsible directly to the state and associated largely with the educational interests of the state."

In conclusion Dr. Kpann expressed the belief that experience in cooperation and in a cooperative enterprise might draw the great educational institutions in the state closer together.

"Each of these institutions has important functions to perform and the great need is encouragement in the full performance of those functions rather than circumscribed, narrow, hampered fields through misunderstanding and disassociation," he declared.

EXTENSION WORK AMONG COLORED TEXAS FARMERS

By C. H. WALLER
State Extension Leader

Prairie View, Texas.—When the U. S. government instituted cooperative extension work, its main motive was to safeguard against a greater consumption of agricultural products than production. There was to be seen a spirit of general discontent among farm folks. The young people who grew up on the farms were leaving for towns and cities. This discontent was due, in a large measure, to crop failures, due to the one crop system. To overcome this discontent so rapidly increasing among the farming people, it was necessary to prove to them by actual demonstration what could be gained from improved methods.

When extension service first began among Negroes in Texas, conditions on farms were for the most part deplorable. Farm work was done in a slip-shod manner, the same crops being planted year after year in the same spot, and cotton and corn being the main crops attempted. The few live stock found on the farms were poorly cared for and were hardly worth their keep. Only a small variety of vegetables was grown, these being consumed in the fresh state only.

Among the first things attempted by the early extension workers were to encourage crop diversification and rotation, improved seeds, better and more live stock and poultry, the growing of a greater variety of fruits and vegetables in larger quantities, food preparation and preservation, and health and sanitation.

At present there are 146 Negroes, including supervising agents and clerical help, employed by the government to carry on extension work in Texas. This work is carried on in 29 different counties. Some of these counties have both a farm and home demonstration agent, while others have only a farm agent or only a home demonstration agent.

The good that has been done by these workers can be appreciated only by comparing conditions among rural people in counties where extension service is carried on with conditions in counties that do not have the service.

At least fifty per cent of the homes owned and occupied by Negroes in counties where there are extension representatives show some form of improvement. This improvement consists of better general upkeep, repairing and painting of old homes, addition of rooms, windows, doors, etc., and the building outright of stirctly modern, spacious dwellings. Better poultry and live stock are to be found; diversified crops are now grown; feed crops are grown to feed the live stock; more yield in all crops is being produced on fewer acres; food stuffs are being conserved for winter use; health and sanitation have improved 100 per cent, and untold good along many other lines has been done for the colored farm folk through extension service. In fact, the "Live At Home" movement put on by the extension workers has become a kind of contagion, and the spirit is being caught by the farm people to an appreciable degree.

Commissioners' courts, chambers of commerce, and other public-spirited organizations are becoming aware of the fact that extension service in a county is a splendid investment, bringing returns in the form of prosperous, happy, healthy, and contented citizens, who in turn add wealth and prosperity to the county fostering the service. There is an increased demand for the service, and the department hopes to be able to serve every county in Texas where a sufficient number of Negroes live to justify the benefit of extension service, with the ultimate aim of raising the standard of living among them, thus assuring better citizenship among the rural members of the colored race.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
Monday, December 9, 1929

Negro 4-H Club Contest Results Are Announced

Winners in the Southern Negro Boys and Girls 4-H Clubs contest at Tuskegee were announced yesterday. Montgomery County boys and girls who won prizes are: Dock Williams, Lomax club, second place in mule judging; Henry W. Sharp,

Report To Knapp Shows Progress In Demonstration Farms Over State

AUBURN, ALA., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Satisfactory progress in establishing and in operating demonstration farms at the secondary agricultural schools in Alabama was reported to Dr. Bradford Knapp, president Alabama Polytechnic Institute Saturday morning by a committee composed of those in charge. In the committee were Director L. N. Duncan, Extension Service; J. J. B. Hobdy, State Department of Education, District Agents J. T. High, R. G. Arnold, Emmett Sizemore, and Prof. M. L. Nichols and J. B. Wilson, agricultural engineers.

The report presented to Dr. Knapp shows that ten of the 11 farms have been located and that good progress has been made in operating six of these farms. Each is being conducted as a demonstration of successful farming by the application of modern methods in fertilizing, cultivation, the use of the best varieties of seeds, and also modern labor-saving equipment for operating the farm as well as for use in the homes and barns used by the operators.

Reporting for the four schools in his district, J. T. High, agent for North Alabama ,said that the farms at Hamilton and Blountsville have been a distinct success to date. Large crops of cotton, corn and hay have been made the first year, and plans call for the addition of a dairy herd at each of these farms.

District Agent Arnold said that production of cotton on the farm at Jackson is more than three times the production a year ago on the same land, and that other crops have been produced along with cotton. He estimates that the value of the crops produced at Jackson this year will be between $4,000 and $5,000. The farm cost approximately $6,000 when it was bought a year ago.

Emmett Sizemore said that fair crops have been produced and other progress made at Abbeville and Wetumpka, and that the cotton crop at Lineville is especially good. Dr. Hobdy declared that it is one of the best crops of cotton that he has seen in Alabama.

The aim is to have modern buildings and equipment on each of these farms Circulating water and electric lights are to be included before construction work is finished.

The farms are operated as recommended by the Experiment Station of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, including the use of fertilizer, the use of poisor for boll weevils and also the use of power and machinery.

State Short Courses at Georgia State College

Savannah, Ga.—At The State 4-H and the Chatham County Short Courses, which were held at the Georgia State Industrial College, over two hundred boys and girls were registered in the various classes which included the judging and care of hogs, dairy cattle mules and poultry, the care and planting of corn, potatoes and feed crops, and farm shop work for the boys; and cooking and housekeeping, plain sewing, dress-making, millinery, handicraft, home gardening, home dairying, and poultry for the girls.

The Chatham County Short Course was under the direction of Home Demonstration Agent Mary H. Jones, who instructed the girls in sewing, handicraft, and bread making, and Farm Demonstration Agent Benjamin S. Adams, who supervised the boys in field crops livestock recreation, shop work and judging contests.

The State Short Course brought representative club boys and girls from practically every county in the State and was under the direct supervision of State Home Demonstration Agent Camilla Weems and State Agent P .H. Stone, assisted by Home Demonstration Agents Margaret Toomer, Effie Lampkin Rosa Love, Minnie Bostick, Tammy Thomas, Ethel Lizama, Seabi Russell, Marguerite Scott, Maym Wesley, Folio Butler, Minnie Ralston, Mattie Torbert, Carrie B Brown, Lovie Lyles, Rubie G O'Neal, M. A. Harris and Cora Mungy and Farm Demonstration Agents W R. King, A. Hurse, M J. Robinson, E. Stallworth, T. W Brown, D. A. Starks, C. O. Brown S. H. Lee, O. S. O'Neal, E. B Lampkin, J. C. Ralston, J. P. Powell, and B. S. Adams.

Assistance was given by Miss Lurline Collier, state specialis from the Georgia State College o Agriculture at Athens. Others who assisted from the local industrial college included C. S. Ross, R A. Thomas, R. H. Richardson and V. Washington.

President Benjamin F. Hubert of the college was in Atlanta on business for the school during practically all of the week

Carrollton, Ala., Herald
Thursday, November 21, 1929

Negro Farmers to Meet At Pickensville Shcool

County Agent Rew announces a meeting of colored people to be held in Pickensville school at 7:30 Friday night.

Milk routes are being established and you will be interested in having a market for milk. If you want to milk cows for a profit, come to this meeting and see how you can do it. A free moving picture will be put on. Bring the women and children as they are interested in milking cows

Ral... Herald
Fri... 1929

NEGRO EXTENSION WORK NOW AT A. & T. COLLEGE

Greensboro, Nov. 7.—Extension work in agriculture and home economics among Negroes of the state has been transferred from Raleigh to A. and T. College, of this place. The transfer has been decided upon as a means of activity coordinating extension aetivities with the work of the college.

Professor J. H. Mitchell, who succeeds L. E. Hall, will direct the agricultural activities. Dorothy F. Lowe will be in charge of the extension work in home economics. Both offices will be located in the agricultural building of the college.

Salisbury, N. C. Post
Tuesday, December 10, 1929

District Farm Agent Of Negro Workers Is Visitor In County

John W. Mitchell, the new appointed district agent for negro farm demonstration workers, is in Rowan county today prospecting farms, and rounding up the work of the year. Mr. Mitchell is a former agent in Pasquotank county where he did an outstanding bit of work among the negro farmers of that section ,and now makes his headquarters at A. and T. college, in Greensboro.

Mr. Williams came here yesterday and in company with J. D. Carlton, negro farm agent for Rowan, attended meetings of negro farmers at Granite Quarry and Landis yesterday. Today, these two leading workers are making a tour of the county and observing the work done. The annual meeting of negro agents will be held at Raleigh on December 17-20, and reports on the tour of Mr. Williams will be made at that time.

Extension - 1929
Demonstration Work.

Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer
Monday, March 4, 1929

NEGRO FARMERS MAKE PROGRESS

Few Realize The Work Being Done Among Negro Citizens of State By Agents

By F. H. JETER.

Those acquainted with the agricultural extension work conducted by the North Carolina State College know this work principally as it effects farming and rural life among the white people of the State. It is not recognized generally that an excellent piece of work is also being done among Negro farmers. Yet, the college in co-operation with certain counties, maintains 18 local Negro agents to assist Negro men and boys, and six home agents to assist the girls and women. The work for Negroes is under the direct supervision of Prof. C. R. Hudson, of the State College faculty who was for years State agent in charge of all farm demonstration work. Professor Hudson is assisted by L. E. Hall, as Negro district agent. The six colored home agents are under the supervision of Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, assisted by Mrs. Dazelle Foster Lowe, as district agent.

In the work with colored men and boys, Professor Hudson deliberately sought this job because he realized that there was a great need for further teaching of the fundamentals of good farming among the Negroes of the State. Professor Hudson is one of the few remaining exponents of the old system of farm demonstration teaching begun by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp and the forerunner of the present system of extension teaching that is helping to build better farm methods throughout the State. His district agent, L. E. Hall, is also one of the older men in the organization. For several years, he was local agent in the Columbus county district and for 10 years has been district agent.

In a recent report to Mr. Hudson, Agent Hall shows that he spends almost his entire time out in the State working with groups of colored farmers, either in co-operation with one of the 18 local agents or with other individuals or organizations among the Negro citizens. Actually, he was in the field last year 193 days. He visited all of the agents three or more times and worked in 15 counties where there were no agents employed. For each day in the field, he traveled 81 miles. During the year, he addressed 98 meetings where there were a total of 24,528 persons. This means that a daily average of 127 persons heard the gospel of better farming preached for 193 days by this worker.

Among the important meetings attended was the Negro State Farmers' Congress at the A. and T. College in Greensboro. This conference is attended largely by local leaders among the Negro race and its purpose is to inspire and instruct these leaders who will then be able to better assist the local agents in the conduct of county and community programs of work back home. Last summer 15 counties were represented by 164 young people at this gathering.

Where Agents Are.

At the present time, the extension service has local farm agents in Iredell, Mecklenburg, Guilford, Alamance, Anson, Wake, Harnett, Johnston, Sampson, Duplin, Robeson, Halifax, Pitt, Martin, Bertie, Hertford and Pasquotank counties. These men are basing their work largely on the organization of community clubs in each county so that the effects of their teachings and demonstrations may reach a greater number of persons than if the work was done with individuals alone. Three medals are awarded annually to the three agents who have made themselves most effective in their counties. A silver trophy cup is offered by the Grand Lodge of Masons to the agent showing the most progress in dairy farming each year. Thus far, five agents have won the cup one time each. Before any agent can retain permanent possession, he must win it twice in succession.

The local agents are also required to spend at least one day at a nearby branch experiment station farm during the year so that he may get the latest facts found at that station. The agents also have an annual meeting where they are addressed by members of the college faculty, and by research and extension workers. Time is given for round table discussians so that the men may compare notes and solve some of their local difficulties.

To aid the agent with his work back home, there are advisory boards in each of the 18 counties. Then there are 155 adult clubs and 102 junior clubs through which the agents work with the mass of Negro farmers. Membership in the adult clubs was 3,045 persons last year and 813 in the junior clubs. The adults and juniors usually meet at the same place each month with the boys meeting in the afternoon and the adults at night.

Have "Home-Made" Plan.

The local agents have largely a "home-made" program, says District Agent Hall. Each year, the local agents meet with their colored farmers and try to learn the most pressing problems before the people. Then with this information, a program or plan is worked out to help solve this problem. Once the plan is adopted, it becomes a joint enterprise between the colored farmers of the county and the extension organization.

The main efforts of the 18 agents have been so far largely concerned with getting the Negro farmer to live--at-home. The agents urge the planting of gardens, the growing of corn, the planting of hay, the addition of a cow, some chickens and some hogs to the farm enterprise and to decrease the cost of producing crops. As a result of the garden campaign last year, 1,667 new gardens were started in the 18 counties. The report shows also that 79 colored farmers used 241 tons of limestone for the first time and turned under 1,000 acres of cover crops for soil improvement. Terraces and ditches were built to control soil erosion and drainage on nearly 200 farms for the first time. Negro farmers are beginning to grow soybeans, lespedeza and other legumes to build up the fertility of their soil and many of them are seeking better seeds so as to increase their crop yields with the same labor. The Negro farmers are fast turning to improved farm implements and are adding purebred livestock, especially dairy cows and poultry. Agent Hall reports commendable progress in better living conditions. He finds that as the Negro farmer prospers, he builds a better house and improves his grounds. This last year, 14 such new homes were built as a result of extension work; electric lights were added to 24 homes; six were screened and four were repainted directly as a result of the local agents' work.

From time to time during the past year, it has been the privilege of the writer to attend a number of gatherings called by the local Negro agents. The reports made at these gatherings by some of the leading farmers show that these men are alive to the problems confronting them. Many are adopting better methods and with all the means at their command are striving to improve conditions on their farms. Recently at a meeting in Sampson county, attended by more than 300 colored men and women, farmer after farmer gave his experience in new methods as advocated by the local agent. Many are living independent, honorable, upright lives, saving something for the future, building more comfortable homes, sending their children to school and to college and spending little for supplies for family and work stock.

High Point, N. C., Enterprise
Monday, January 14, 1929

IMPROVEMENT OF LIFE OF SOUTHERN NEGRO TO BE DISCUSSED AT MEET

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 14. — (AP)—The improvement in the li[fe] of the southern negro as resul[t] of years of negro agricultura[l] and home making extension work as conducted cooperatively by national and state governments, will be the subject of a discussion by Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at the Silver Anniversary Celebration of Extension work, to be held at Houston Texas, February 5 to 7.

Having studied under General S. C. Armstrong at Hampton Institute in Virginia, just after the civil war, Dr. Moton is Booker T. Washington's successor as head of the Tuskeegee institution. He is considered by officials arranging the program for the Silver Anniversary, as one ofthe best fitted men of his race to discuss the progress it has made in the fields of agriculture and industry.

Since 1907, negro farm families in increasing numbers have learned better farming and home making methods under the instruction of 271 negro home and farm agents. Twenty-four of these agents are in North Carolina.

Star
Ocala, Fla.
FEB 2 1929

THE NEGRO AN ASSET OF MARION COUNTY

The Star extends its congratulations to W. B. Young, negro county agricultural agent, and the other members of his race on capturing again the first prize for Marion county in the negro exhibit at the South Florida fair. From reports received, it was a most wonderful showing of the products of industry carried on by the negro citizens of the county, and compared ably with the white exhibits of this and other counties represented at the big show.

Marion county may well be proud of the members of the negro race living within its borders. As a whole they are hard working, honest, law abiding and diligent. They attend to their own affairs, and act at all times in a manner that gives them the friendship and respect of their white neighbors. In other words, they are good citizens, good neighbors, and a real asset to Marion county.

Crawfordville, Ga., Democrat
Friday, February 15, 1929

County Agent Cabaniss began this week working on plans for the organization of a cotton club among the colored farmers of the county. It is hoped that a large number of the progressive colored farmers of the county will join the club, and make an effort to win some of the prizes that will be offered. It is to the interest of every colored farmer in the county to increase his cotton yield this year, and there is no better way to do this than to join the club and try for one of the prizes that will be offered. Even though he does not win a prize the increased yield will pay him well for the extra effort. This makes it impossible for any one to lose by joining the club. Every colored farmer in the county should talk the matter over with Mr Cabaniss at once, and get busy on plans to join the club and enter the contest.

Savannah, Ga., News
Tuesday, January 29, 1929

NEGRO FARM WEEK PROGRAM BEGINS

AGENTS MAKE TALKS

First Time Short Courses Have Been Held

The negro farm and home ownership movement which began its second annual week on Sunday passed a most interesting and

eventful day on yesterday. One of the things which may have accounted for this was the fact that something was inaugurated yesterday at the Georgia State College which has not only never been done before by the state of Georgia, but which has not been done by any other state in the union. That is, to hold an annual short course or two weeks of real school for the farm and home demonstration agents of the state under the direction of the state officials and the state's own college.

This school has been made possible by the extension department of the State College of Agriculture, Athens, with the co-operation of the United States department of agriculture and the Georgia State College. In other years this meeting has been in the nature of a conference with addresses, discussions, and report making, but this year, the meeting will be conducted as a short course and the agents will go to school for two weeks.

The central theme of the farm and home ownership week this year is "Making Farm Life Attractive." Yesterday the special topic for the day was "An Improved Community Social Life." The day's program opened with Scripture reading by Prof. A. H. Gordon, followed by a solo by Edward Law of the sophomore class. The body was next led in a spiritual by Dr. A. H. Hinesman, farm demonstration agent, Macon, entitled "Going to Lay Down My Bible by the Riverside."

President Hubert in introducing the visitors told them that while nothing could be said against the songs that had gone before, he felt that a note of optimism rather than a note of pessimism should be sounded in the beginning of the conference and urged all to make themselves at home and feel very happy while doing so. "Of course," he said, "we want peace, but we are here today to talk about some things that we want on the farm, and if it means to fight to get them then we must do that. I believe that now is the time to stress a note of picking up things rather than laying them down—pick up the job where others lay it down."

In welcoming the agents to the college, President Hubert said: "We have here today all of the agents and workers of the state of Georgia. They will be in school just as you are and I have asked Mr. Ross and Mr. Richardson and the others on the agricultural faculty to allow the agricultural men to be in the conference as much as possible. You will notice the farm and home ownership bulletin. We have had letters from various states and all state that they are going ahead with their plans for celebrating this week in the best way, that is, to impress upon the men and women in their vicinity the importance of owning the home and land on which you live. There is a certain amount of satisfaction that people have in a thing if they are able to say 'That is my own.' When something is yours, you think more of it than you do of something that belongs to someone else. You can have no satisfaction in land that belongs to someone else. Land carries with it what is known as 'unearned increment,' that is, something that you get that you did not pay for. When you buy a farm or a home you always have the possibility and most likely the probability of unearned increment. This is not true of consumer's goods. The minute you buy them they begin to decrease in value, while with land or a home, it is just the opposite.

President Hubert mentioned the fact that Director J. Phil Campbell of the Georgia state board for vocational activities, who was to be one of the speakers for the day, had not yet arrived and introduced Edgar L. Cooper, farm demonstration agent of Hancock county. He told something of the work that this agent has been able to do since being appointed in the county and told of a fine example that this agent is setting—that of living out in the country where the farms are.

Agent Cooper began by telling something about Hancock county, saying that it is located in the heart of Georgia. "It is one of the best counties in rural Georgia. We have over thirty-seven rural schools. Mainly, all of the schools are one-teacher schools, but they are growing. Of the 1,233 negro farms in the county, 236 are run by land owners and the rest by share croppers and renters. This makes approximately 81 per cent. share croppers or renters and 19 per cent. land owners. He stressed the fact that one of the biggest problems that he has had to contend with is that of making the farm life pay. "Although we often hear fine arguments to the contrary," he said, "money is a necessity for real comfortable living on the farm, and in solving the farm problem we are striving to have our farmers see the necessity of having something from which a weekly source of income can be realized. We have started the selling of sour cream and the raising of poultry as a means of obtaining this weekly revenue so necessary on the farm.

In introducing the next speaker, President Hubert spoke of his having seen a fine writeup and a picture of the agent in the Right Way Magazine published by the Central of Georgia Railway. This agent, William W. Hatcher, of Baldwin county, said that he was sorry not to be able to say as ent Cooper had, that his county one of the richest and one of the gest in the state, but he said it it is famous since the state m, electric chair and state asyn are located there. He told of eral of his pupils who had made d on their projects, making spel mention of one boy who rezed more from his one acre of d than his father had from his acres. The only difference was t the boy had followed the scitific methods prescribed by the ent, while the father had only ffed at them. He described the different fairs as one of the best ways to stimulate interest and to win recognition in the game of real farming and told of his having merited the writeup by means of a fine exhibit of corn which was brought to the attention of the magazine editor. In conclusion he stressed the fact that the boy and girl must be interested as well as his elders and that in his way they may be inspired to earn money to pay their way through college at the Georgia State College or some other school of good standing.

Home Demonstration Agent M. A. Harris, who was introduced as the mother of home demonstration work in Georgia, told of her love for the "old State College," where her three sons received the training on which they are now making good in their home state. She also told something of the value of fairs and showed very clearly how the interest as well as the financial and moral support of other races and groups may be stimulated through the exhibit route.

Home Demonstration Agent T Thomas gave a condensed report o the work accomplished in Carrol county during the past year and o some of the things planned for th new year.

President Hubert thanked the vis itors and speakers and announce that before concluding he felt tha a word from State Home Demon stration Agent Camilla Weems an Percy H. Stone, state agent for ne gro work, would be appropriate Agent Stone has been recently ap pointed field secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Negro Country Life and has traveled to several Eastern points this year in the interest of the movement. He urged his hearers not to think too seriously of money and money getting, since money is only necessary because it is a means of obtaining the necessities of life—food, shelter and clothing. He impressed the boys and girls that if they live on the farms and raise their food and clothing, money to a great extent will be unnecessary.

The last speaker of the day, Home Demonstration Agent Camilla Weems, particularly urged the boys and girls to try to get something from the conference that they could carry back to their friends at home and make life pleasanter for those at home. She especially impressed upon them the fact that they should build up rather than criticize the surroundings and that the big thing, after all, is the spirit that one is able to catch and take back home with them. "Your home need not be a mansion," she said. "It may be an humble cottage, but if you will only work for it, you can make it into one of the most beautiful spots in the world and you can be happy right there."

NEWS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

FEB 6 1929

LAND OWNING FOR NEGROES IS FAVORED

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE HEAD URGES EASY TERMS FOR WORTHY FARMERS.

(By Associated Press)

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 6.—A plea for land ownership for the negro farmer was made by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in an address prepared for delivery before the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers here today.

Asserting he was asking no special consideration for the negro, as the day when that was needed had passed, Dr. Moton suggested that special steps be undertaken by federal and state governments, or by private enterprise, to make it posible for any worthy farmer to acquire land on terms that "will not sentence him and his family to a life of drudgery". Such a step, he said, need not be one of philanthropy.

"I do not think," he continued, "that I am far afield when I say that no other two men have done more for the negro in the lower South since emancipation than did Seaman A. Knapp and Booker T. Washington. Both men early realized the necessity of teaching better methods of farm practice to our rural population. By example they pointed the way to that interracial understanding and cooperation which must prevail if the South is to realize its greatest destiny.

"A healthy and contented rural population is based upon ownership of land. Possession of a deed ties the farmer to the land more firmly than any amount of propaganda or legislation. It stems the flow of farm folk from country to city. Land ownership for the negro farmer would do more to halt migration to the cities than any other factor. What is needed to stem this migration is not stricter contract laws or laws prohibiting activities of labor agents. It is organized effort to settle the negro on the farm as a land owner. * * * It can be made a sound paying business. In Harlem, the negro colony of New York city, John D. Rockefeller Jr., has erected apartments to be sold on easy and attractive terms to negro tenant-subscribers. Mr. Rockefeller has stated this is not one of his philanthropies. It is purely a business proposition from which he expects to get back every cent he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. * * * Some such undertaking is necessary in the rural South for if the negro is to contribute his best to development of the South, he will do it as a landowner and not as a tenant."

Tuskegee, Ala., News
Thursday, March 7, 1929

MOVABLE SCHOOL FOR COLORED FARMERS

The home and farm of Griffin Johnson on Cobbs Station, near Milstead, was used last week as the site of the Movable School of Agriculture, Home Economics, Health and Sanitation which is held under the auspices of the U. S. Agricultural Service. Classes opened Tuesday morning and continue through Friday. Johnson is one of the most substantial Negro farmers of Macon County who through his own efforts has established himself as a landowner and a dependable citizen.

The Movable School consists of truck equipped with farm implements and home economics utensils with which to instruct the farmers and their wives in better agricultural practices and in the art of keeping a comfortable and attractive home.

Demonstrations were given in the building of sanitary closets, care of farm tools, selection and care of dairy cows, terracing, setting of hedges, bedding of sweet potatoes, care of home orchard and garden, soil building and fertilizer mixing, testing and care of milk. Demonstrations for women included rug making, soap making, use of the fireless cooker, bread making and other cooking, furniture arrangement, first aid, preparation of diet for the sick, home nursing, personal hygiene, maternity and infant care.

The staff of the school includes a farm demonstrator, home economics demonstrator and public health nurse. Assisting these are T. M. Campbell, field agent for agricultural extension work among Negroes in this district; Miss L. C. Hanna and E. C. Dobbs, state agents; and Mrs. L. R. Daly and J. E. Whitfield, county agents.

Laurel, Miss., Leader
Saturday, March 9, 1929

Home Demonstration Agent Asks Negroes to Plant Fig Trees

Annie R. Wimbs, colored home demonstration agent for this county, is asking that the colored people in this section plant fig trees, so that the fruit which they will bear in a very few years may bring in an income to them and furnish their own families valuable food besides.

She is very appreciative, she says, of the co-operation she has already received in this connection from the negro girls and club women under her supervision, and asks that they continue to give her their aid by entering in the "Plant a Fig Tree" campaign.

Extension - 1929

Demonstration Work.

Jefferson, Ga., Herald
Thursday, March 28, 1929

REPORT OF JACKSON COUNTY COLORED HOME DEM. AGENT

I want to tell about work and club work done since I came to the county. First, I will tell you how long I have been in this county. Two years, eight months and fifteen days. I have spent one hundred days of this time out of the county, taking, supervising exhibits at the Southeastern Fair, attending short courses, summer school, agents meetings, district contests, and vacation.

I have organized 33 4-H Clubs, 23 Adult Clubs, with a total of 494 members. Most of you do not know what 4-H means. I will tell you, the 4-H's stand for the training which the boys and girls receive—hand, head, heart and health. The object of 4-H Club Work is best expressed by the pledge. "I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living. For my club, my community, and country."

It is my aim to organize every community which I have not been able to do, the county being large, and some parts thinly settled, and very rough, and hard to reach. In those I have reached, I have tried to teach each club member, from 12 to 20 years of age, to carry on some project under my supervision, or local leader. This project being a demonstration of how to do some useful piece of work on the farm, and in the home, such as raising and feeding chickens, gardening, canning fruit and vegetables, sewing, beautifying the home and home grounds. The clubs hold regular monthly meetings, some hold weekly meetings, to receive instructions, exchange experiences, and sing and play together.

Parents, for you to better understand what 4-H Club Work is, and what girls and boys are learning to do, you should visit their meetings, then perhaps you will give them the proper encouragement needed.

Three months after coming to the county I had to prepare and take a display of work done to the Southeastern Fair, for my clubs organized and others. Our county stood third, and brought back \$50. In 1927, we brought back in cash prizes \$85.50. In 1928, we brought back \$148.50. Are we making any improvement? This does not include the two first prizes of \$25 each won by two of our farmers for agricultural display. I have tried to impress the 4-H Club slogan upon my club members: "To win without boasting, and to lose without whining."

I have held nve community fairs, one county fair, four Home Demonstration Council meetings, two annual farmers conferences and meat shows; sixteen normals for teachers; given 296 demonstrations in canning, bread making, sewing, poultry feeding, basketry, rug making, and other things.

I have had built one Rosenwald School, at a cost of \$2,300; installed \$45.50 worth of books in the school library. I feel that my success, if I have had any, is due to the cooperation of both races, for which I thank you. I have tried to do my very best, and I have learned to ask for what I want, and nine times out of ten I have gotten it. I am trying to carry out the advice taught in this little piece of poetry:

If I can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley—but be the
Best little scrub by the side of the rill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.
If you can't be a highway, then be a trail,
If you can't be the sun, be a star;
It isn't by the size that you win or you fail,
Be the best of what ever you are.

* * *

I thank all of my frineds for helping me to put over the Farmers Conference and Meat Show on March 15, 16th.

* * *

I want to say to some of our farmers: If they are going to let their lights shine simply to illumine their own faces, they might as well let them go out.

* * *

Club members, rush your garden work. Plant, plant, what ever you can and when ever you can.

M. R. Torbert,
Home Dem. Agt. For Col. People.

STUDY PROBLEMS.

Negro Extension Agents Gather at A. and M. for Instruction.

A. AND M. COLLEGE, Miss., June 29.—Twenty negro men extension farm agents will gather at the college July 1 for a week of instruction and study under the direction of extension department specialists and experiment station officials. They are in search of new ideas to promote better farming among the negro farmers of these 20 counties.

Subjects to be taken up will include field crops and fertilizers, soil building, swine production, dairying, poultry raising, landscape gardening and horticulture, community and club organizations.

A special feature of this first annual study course for the negro agents will be an investigation of experiments in progress at the local station.

STATUS OF NEGRO HOMES IMPROVED

Tuskegee Extension Service Reports Gratifying Results During Year

In a recent report on cooperative extension work by Tuskegee Institute, with negroes, as to home and health surroundings, C. B. Smith who heads the work, states it has been especially effective in rural sections. In this report he says:

"Probably in no line of activity was greater progress made among negro farm families than in the improvement of conditions affecting health and sanitation. Extension agents cooperated closely with health officials in this work. A pure water supply, sanitary sewage disposal, clean-up of breeding places for flies and mosquitoes, screening of doors and windows and general cleanliness were advocated in every community where such work was undertaken. Local ministers cooperated by preaching health sermons with effective results.

"With girls, especially, results were obtained through the appeal for personal cleanliness and health habits, as a foundation for lifelong health and good physique. A simple set of rules like the following was adopted by health club members: East something green at least three times a week; drink milk daily; sleep in well ventilated rooms; brush teeth after meals; take outdoor exercise; practice good elimination; keep bodies clean.

"There were 6,212 result demonstrations in health and sanitation practices completed by women in 1927 and 14,095 completed by girls. The use of a health score card was adopted by 10,789 individuals. The number of individuals adopting various health practices was as follows: Good posture, 16,478; prevention of colds, 19,565; good elimination, 19,106; care of teeth, 30,928; and care of skin and hair, 31,665. Sanitary outhouses or closets were installed in connection with 1,687 homes; the number of houses screen was 3,165; and other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes and other insects were adopted in 8,293 homes."

Greensboro, N. C., News
Wednesday, November 6, 1929

EXTENSION WORK FOR NEGROES COMES HERE

State Supervisors of Farm And Home Extension Work Brought From Raleigh.

PLACED AT A. AND T.

The state department of agriculture has transferred the extension work in agriculture and in home economics among the negro people of the state, from Raleigh to this city. The two officers in charge of the extension work in these two branches are located in the agricultural building at A. and T. college and under the new arrangement the extension activities for the race will be actively co-ordinated with the work of the college.

Professor J. H. Mitchell, succeeding L. E. Hall in the work, is to direct the extension activities in agriculture while Dorothy F. Lowe is to direct the extension work in home economics. The two will supervise and advise the farm and home agents who are serving the negro populations in a number of North Carolina counties.

The transfer of the state headquarters for this work to A. and T. college is regarded by President F. D. Bluford and the other officers of the college as a very distinct advantage for the institution. A. and T. college has long been the central training ground for negro leaders in agriculture, the trades and the sciences. The new arrangement permits a better degree of co-operation between the college and its students and faculty members on one side, with the actual field work on the other.

Shreveport, La., Journal
Friday, November 8, 1929

NEGRO JUNIOR CLUB WINNERS ANNOUNCED IN HOME WORK HERE

Awards in the negro home demonstration division of the Louisiana State Fair, open to all junior club members, have been announced as follows:

Food Conservation.

Tomatoes, Canned—First, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.; second, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Peaches, Canned—First, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.; second, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Blackberries, Canned—First, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.; second, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.

Pickles, Sliced—First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Ketchup—First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, I. B. Osibin, Trout, La.

Soup Mixture—First, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.; second, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.

Okra and Tomatoes, Canned—First, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.; second, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.

Beets, Canned—First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.

Cucumber Pickles—First, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.; second, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.

Corn, Canned—First, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.; second, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.

Peas, Canned—First, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.; second, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.

Berry Jam—First, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.; second, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.

Fig Preserves—First, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.; second, Rachael D. More, Shreveport, La.

Pear Preserves—First, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.; second, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.

Watermelon Preserves — First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Jellies, Different Kinds—First, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.; second, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.

Chow Chow—First, Rachael D. More, Shreveport, La.; second, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.

Pears, Canned—First, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.; second, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Clothing and Household Articles.

Can—First, Rachael D. Moore Shreveport, La.; second, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.

Apron—First, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.; second, Rachael D Moore, Shreveport, La.

Nightgown—First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, Rachael D Moore, Shreveport, La.

Kimona—First, Stazzie Hudson Trout, La.; second, Rachael D Moore, Shreveport, La.

Basket—First, Stazzie Hudson Trout, La.; second, Rachael D Hudson, Shreveport, La.

Rag Rug—First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, I. B. Osibin, Trout, La.

Sewing Bag—First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Wash Dress—First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Slip — First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Teddies—First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Rug, Braided, Knitted or Crocheted—First, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.; second, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.

Rug, Hooked—First Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, I. B. Osibin, Trout, La.

Rug, Bran Sack—First, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport, La.; second, Julia McCoy, Keithville, La.

Hat — First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, I. B. Osibin, Trout, La.

School Costume (dress, slip, blomers, brassiere)—First, Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, Rachael D. More, Shreveport, La.

Open to adults and girls who have finished four years of club work:

Collection Pantry Stores—First Stazzie Hudson, Trout, La.; second, Rachael D. Moore, Shreveport La.

Best Parish Exhibit of Home Demonstration Work—First, Caddo second. La Salle.

Barnesville [illegible] Gazette
Thursday, October 25, 1929

LEE GETS PRIZES

Atlanta, Ga., October 14.—S. H. Lee, colored demonstration agent for Bibb County, came to the Southeastern Fair last week in his Ford Coupe with a few farm products from Bibb and adjoining counties and within a few hours drew down eight first prizes and six seconds, aggregating a total of $20. Following are the prize-winning entries:

First prizes—Alabama runner peanuts, Central City College, Macon; white Spanish peanuts and Porto Rica sweet potatoes, Ross Tinsley of Sofkee; soy beans, R. L. Woolfolk of Walden; whippoorwill peas, J. C. Holloway, Barnesville; pumpkin, Pinkie Smith of Culloden; lima beans, Booker T. Washington of Sofkee; Nancy Hall sweet potatoes, Jobie Colbert of Lizella.

Second prizes—Porto Rica sweet potatoes and large eared corn, Bill Taylor of Walden; white Spanish peanuts and pimento pepper, Jobie Colbert of Lizella; soy beans and wheat. Central City College, Macon.

Opelika, Ala. News
Thursday, November 7, 1929

HILL TAYLOR, NEGRO SETS AN EXAMPLE BETTER FARMING

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 7—(Special—Hill Taylor, a negro farmer living five miles from Tuskegee on the old road to Auburn, is conducting a demonstration in better farming and better home-making which is having immediate effect upon the negro farmers of that neighborhood. This is shown in reports of negro extension workers of the Tuskegee Institute. T. M. Campbell is in charge.

Twenty years ago when Campbell was demonstration agent for the negroes of Macon County he visited Hill Taylor at his farm and encouraged him to become a demonstrator. He gave him a few improved seeds of cotton and corn which Taylor planted. The crops matured and were harvested; and the demonstration was over.

Early this year a new form of demonstration was started. It was in the house in which Taylor and his family had lived many years. It was selected as a site for a movable school conducted by the extension forces of Tuskegee Institute. Taylor assured them of his cooperation.

And the Taylor home is now different. It is improved in many ways. It includes a modern bathroom and water system. The building itself has been enlarged and improved, new rugs and new furniture have been added, old furniture and old rugs have been refinished and mended, new pictures have been added, and old pictures enlarged, and other improvements made. The grounds around the home have been improved and additional improvements are planned.

"This practical demonstration has had a splendid effect upon the community," said Prof. Campbell "What Hill Taylor has done others can do. There is nothing complicated about it, and expenses have not been excessive. However, every one cannot do what he has done because his total expenses are in the neighborhood of $1,600.

"In this, as in other instances, the work of the movable schools is along practical lines. It begins inside and works out, and in this way the home is improved and the improvements extend over the farm."

Mebane, N. C., Enterprise
Thursday, November 14, 1929

NEGRO 4-H CLUB GIRLS WIN FIRST PRIZE IN CONTEST

The first State wide contest for 4-H club girls was held at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday, November 7th. At this time all counties where Home Demonstration work is being conducted were represented in the contest. Demonstrations in bread making, vegetable cookery, cake making and clothing were given. All of the demonstrations were good but the girls from Alamance county were just a little better on giving demonstrations than any others representing and they walked off with the first prize.

This should be very gratifying to the parents who have children in clubs. The work being done in the clubs is of such type as every family needs to meet the needs of today and all parents should see to it that their children enter whole heartedly into the work of the club in the particular community in which he is a resident. We want to make Alamance county the best in every way and if we all co-operate with the Home Agent in putting over the program which she has outlined for the county we feel sure that she will come up second to none in the state in demonstration work at least as has been shown in the recently contest.

Burlington, N. C., Times
Saturday, November 9, 1929

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Athens, Ala. Democrat
Thursday, November 14, 1929

Colored Cotton Growers To Meet Here Nov. 20th

Local Agent B. F. Hill and Home Demonstration Agent Ella McKissick for the colored people of Limestone have issued the following call to the colored cotton growers of this county:

"The colored depratment of the Limestone County Farm Bureau will meet at the court house in Athens, Wednesday, Nov. 20th 10:30 a. m., to hear federal, state and county officials on co-operative marketing. It is the plan to have T. M. Campbell and E. C. Dobbs state agent of Tuskegee, field agent, U. S. department of agriculture and J. T. High, district agent from Auburn to be with us and present this most wonderful opportunity of helping ourselves by joining this organization.

"The colorerd farmers grow more than 20,000 bales of cotton in this county each year valued at more than $2,000,000. For you and your family to get the full value you must join the Farm Bureau. We want 500 members, the white people are working for 1,000. Te federal, state and county officials are calling upon you to save yourself and the nation by co-operating.

"The Farm Bureau will carry $200.00 insurance on each member for the regular fee of $5.00 per year. Additional insurance will be carried at the rate of $10.00 per thousand, or $3,000 for $30.00 if not over 45 years old. Those above 45 years are reduced in proportion to the age. Your wife can carry $500.00 for $6.00 and all dependent children above 10 years can carry the same.

"This call is nation-wide. In every state, in these 48 states, the farm men and women are coming together. The colored men and women must come. No call since the World war should appeal to a struggling people as this from your government, your nation; your home, thinking people everywhere appeal at this time to you. Now is the accepted time.

"Lewis Hanserd, chairman and G. R. Bridgeforth, secretary are co-operating with us to the fullest in getting out all colored people to this important meeting."

Macon, Miss., Beacon
Friday, November 29, 1929

Votes From Colored Home Demonstration Agent

We have only a few more days to make arrangements for attending the 4-H Club Camp and Farmers Conference which will be held at Tuskegee Institute Dec. 2-5 inclusive. A special invitation has come from our Field Agent, T. M. Campbell, as he is anxious that the farmers avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Mr. Stone from the Federal Farm Bureau, and other speakers who will bring messages of interest and profit to every farmer who is desirous of developing himself as well as his lands. The Clubs will remember their part which we are asking you to play to assist our representative in making the trip as a state winner. 5 cent from each Club member does not sound great, but if taken collectively from every Club worker, it will more than put this project over.

Now at this season of the year, we do look back over the many blessings which we have already enjoyed, and in Noxubee we have been given so many opportunities to help make us happy as well as better citizens that we can but feel thankful for living in such a county and being able through the medium of the Press to express our appreciation to all who have helped in any way to make this year one of pleasure and profit; and we are thanking in advance every member who will see the representative or agent on or before Nov. 30th.

MABEL R. CLOPTON
Home Dem. Agent